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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S OFFICIAL COST-OF-LIVING INDEX increased 1.9 per cent between June 1st and July 3rd to reach 187.6 as compared to 184.1 for the previous month. The increase was almost entirely due to foods which advanced 4.1 per cent.

WHOLESALE PRICES rose to a higher level in June, the general index, on the base 1935-39=100, standing at 242.7 as compared with 241.9 in May, 242.2 in April, and 209.2 in June last year.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS reached all-time record levels at the beginning of June. The advance index of employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 179.3 as compared with 175.6 for May 1, and 166.0 for June 1, 1950, and the payrolls index was 376.3 against 367.9 at May 1, and 315.3 a year ago.

CANADA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS in May were valued at \$405,100,000, a rise of 39.6 per cent over last year's May total of \$290,200,000, and domestic exports rose to \$323,400,000 from \$287,000,000, or by 12.6 per cent. Foreign exports totalled \$3,600,000 as against \$2,600,000. The resulting debit balance on foreign trade account in the month was \$78,100,000 as compared with only \$600,000 in May last year.

SECURITY TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES in May resulted in a small purchase balance of \$2,900,000, contrasting with net sales in each month from January through April. Due to substantial sales balances in January and February, total sales in the first five months of this year exceeded total purchases by \$39,800,000.

NEW PASSENGER CAR SALES were down 35 per cent in number and 15 per cent in value in June from a year ago. British vehicles again sustained the sharper setback, their sales falling 80 per cent compared with a 20 per cent decrease for Canadian-American makes.

LANDINGS IN THE SEA-FISHERIES OF CANADA -- not including Newfoundland -- declined 10.8 per cent in June, amounting to 116,524,000 pounds as compared with 130,651,000 in the same month last year, and the landed value was 10.2 per cent lower at \$7,337,000 against \$8,168,000.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending July 21 totalled 84,756 cars as compared with 80,533 in the corresponding week last year.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX  
FOR JULY 3

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index increased 1.9 per cent between June 1st and July 3rd to reach 187.6 as compared to 184.1 for the previous month. The increase was almost entirely due to foods which advanced 4.1 per cent to 249.7. Increases were concentrated in meat, eggs and fresh vegetables, and it is estimated that at least one-half of the advance in the food index was seasonal in nature. Increases in eggs, potatoes and carrots which accounted for over one-third of the advance followed the usual course of June prices for these items. Changes in meats, particularly pork, were larger than seasonal.

All groups other than foods added only 0.2 per cent to the rise in the total index. The fuel and light index rose 0.7 per cent to 147.2 following increases in coal and coke in Quebec and Ontario. Small and scattered increases in the clothing group advanced this index 0.2 per cent to 202.9. Homefurnishings and services also rose 0.2 per cent to reach 197.4. Slightly higher prices for drug and personal care items, hospitals, tobacco and newspapers moved the miscellaneous index 0.9 per cent higher to 142.2. Rents were not surveyed during July and the index remained unchanged at 139.8.

From August 1939 to July 1951, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 86.1 per cent. (1)

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-1939=100)

	Com- bined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- aneous
July 3, 1951 .....	187.6	249.7	139.8	147.2	202.9	197.4	142.2
June 1, 1951 .....	184.1	239.8	139.8	146.2	202.5	197.1	141.0
July 3, 1950 .....	167.5	214.3	134.9	137.7	180.7	166.9	132.5

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES IN JUNE

Wholesale prices rose to a higher level in June, following a slight decline in May. The general index for June, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 242.7 as compared with 241.9 in May, 242.2 in April, and 209.2 in June last year. As compared with May there were advances in four and declines in an equal number of sub-groups comprising the general index.

The index for animal products advanced from 299.1 in the preceding month to 309.1, iron products from 206.4 to 206.8, non-ferrous metals from 176.3 to 185.1, and chemical products from 188.0 to 189.1. The vegetable products index fell from 220.0 to 217.6, textile products from 316.5 to 306.6, wood products from 294.3 to 293.3, and non-metallic minerals from 169.6 to 169.3.

The index number for wholesale farm product prices moved up to 263.8 from 256.5 in May and 243.4 in June last year. The sub-group for field products was down to 174.4 from 177.0 in May and 197.7 a year ago, but the index for animal products rose to 353.1 from 336.1 in May and 289.1 last year.

Indexes for general and residential building materials both declined in June, the former dropping from 294.2 in May to 290.2, and the latter from 289.5 to 289.2. The index for raw and partly manufactured goods moved up from 238.9 to 242.9, but the figure for fully and chiefly manufactured goods fell from 244.4 to 243.7, and industrial materials from 305.4 to 303.9. (2)



MERCHANDISE IMPORTS AT NEW ALL-TIME  
PEAK IN MAY; EXPORTS AT POST-WAR HIGH

Canada's commodity purchases from other countries took another jump in May, reaching a new all-time monthly peak total, while sales of Canadian goods abroad were at their highest post-war value, according to summary bulletins released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As in the four preceding months, the gain in imports over last year was somewhat larger than that for exports, resulting in a substantially larger import balance than in 1950.

Commodity imports in May were valued at \$405,100,000, a rise of 39.6 per cent over last year's May total of \$290,200,000, and domestic exports rose to \$323,400,000 from \$287,000,000, or by 12.6 per cent. Foreign exports totalled \$3,600,000 as against \$2,600,000. The resulting debit balance on foreign trade account in the month was \$78,100,000 as compared with only \$600,000 in May last year.

In the first five months of this year, merchandise imports were nearly 49 per cent higher at \$1,742,000,000 against \$1,170,600,000, and domestic exports rose 25 per cent to \$1,427,700,000 from \$1,141,400,000. Foreign exports in the five-month period were valued at \$19,000,000 as against \$14,900,000. The result was a cumulative import balance of \$295,200,000 as against a comparatively small total of \$14,300,000 a year earlier. Most of this change was due to a much greater rise in the volume of imports than of exports.

About half of the rise in the value of imports in May was due to higher prices and the other half to an **increase** in volume. There were increased purchases from most geographic areas of the world in May, but the advance in imports from the United States accounted for about two-thirds of the total increase from all countries. There were gains in purchases from the United Kingdom, Commonwealth countries in Asia and Oceania, but smaller purchases from Commonwealth countries in America and Africa. Purchases were larger from Latin American countries, foreign countries in Europe, and other foreign countries as a whole.

Domestic exports to the United States were substantially higher in the month but were down slightly to the United Kingdom. There were increased sales to Commonwealth countries in America, Africa and Oceania, but lower sales to Asia. Sales to Latin American countries rose in total but fell to foreign countries in Europe.

Imports from the United States rose in May to \$273,171,000 from \$195,522,000 in May last year, a rise of 39.7 per cent, and domestic exports advanced 19 per cent to \$208,678,000 from \$175,406,000. Foreign exports totalled \$2,700,000 against \$1,900,000. In the five months, imports rose 50.6 per cent to \$1,229,500,000 from \$816,200,000, domestic exports by 27 per cent to \$921,400,000 from \$727,200,000, and foreign exports from \$10,000,000 to \$14,600,000. The resulting import balance in the month was \$61,700,000 against \$18,200,000 a year earlier, and in the five months aggregated \$293,500,000 against \$79,100,000.

Purchases from the United Kingdom in May rose to \$43,599,000 from \$36,296,000, but domestic exports were down to \$47,241,000 from \$48,549,000. Foreign exports were unchanged at \$100,000. In the five-month period, imports aggregated \$184,678,000 against \$150,069,000, domestic exports \$202,256,000 against \$183,445,000, and foreign exports \$500,000 against \$1,100,000. The net result was a trade balance in Canada's favour of \$3,800,000 in the month and \$18,100,000 in the five months, as compared with respective totals of \$12,400,000 and \$34,500,000 a year ago.

Imports from the United States accounted for 67.4 per cent of the month's purchases from all countries, the proportion being practically the same as a year ago. There were increases over May last year in each of the nine main commodity groups, largest rise being in the iron and products section from \$77,097,000 to \$110,865,000. The fibres and textiles group almost doubled at \$24,658,000 against \$12,418,000, and the non-ferrous metals group rose sharply from \$11,879,000 to \$18,178,000. The agricultural group advanced from \$17,552,000 to \$21,869,000, non-metallic minerals from \$39,544,000 to \$40,478,000, chemicals from \$13,353,000 to \$15,556,000, wood and paper from \$7,736,000 to \$10,794,000, animals and animal products from \$5,016,000 to \$6,667,000, and miscellaneous commodities from \$10,926,000 to \$24,105,000.

Among the commodity imports from the United Kingdom there were gains in fibres and textiles from \$9,295,000 to \$13,591,000, iron and products from \$14,717,000 to \$16,067,000, non-ferrous metals from \$2,915,000 to \$3,989,000, chemicals from \$1,208,000 to \$1,363,000, and animal products from \$256,000 to \$1,346,000. The non-metallic minerals group fell from \$3,342,000 to \$2,913,000, and wood and paper from \$361,000 to \$355,000.

Purchases from all other Commonwealth countries rose from \$24,200,000 in May last year to \$32,000,000, and in the five months from \$73,600,000 to \$116,100,000. Imports from Commonwealth countries in Asia in May advanced from \$6,700,000 to \$13,600,000, and from those in Oceania from \$3,600,000 to \$6,400,000, but were lower from those in America at \$9,800,000 against \$11,200,000, and in Africa at \$2,200,000 against \$2,700,000.

Overall value of imports from Latin American countries were up substantially in May to \$27,115,000 from \$18,776,000, with large gains in imports from Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Venezuela, but smaller purchases from Colombia and Mexico. Imports from foreign countries in Europe were up from \$8,645,000 to \$18,638,000, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden accounting for the bulk of the gain. Larger purchases from Arabia, Japan, the Philippines and Syria raised the total for remaining foreign countries from \$6,599,000 to \$10,154,000 in May this year.

There were advances over a year ago in all nine principal commodity groups of imports both in the month and five-month periods. Strong demands were shown for most types of goods, capital equipment and other durable goods, raw materials and consumer goods. Largest advance in the month was shown by the iron and products group from \$93,200,000 to \$133,200,000, and in the five months from \$386,000,000 to \$567,000,000. Among the main commodities in this group in May, rolling-mill products increased from \$8,256,000 to \$15,403,000; pipes, tubes and fittings from \$2,022,000 to \$4,931,000; farm implements and machinery from \$20,147,000 to \$21,483,000; automobiles from \$6,366,000 to \$11,371,000; automobile parts from \$14,639,000 to \$18,549,000, and various groups of non-farm machinery from \$15,636,000 to \$21,666,000.



Fibres and textiles rose sharply in May from \$29,917,000 to \$51,092,000, and in the five months from \$140,482,000 to \$244,653,000. Raw cotton imports were almost doubled in value in the month at \$12,545,000 against \$6,944,000, and raw wool moved up from \$4,228,000 to \$9,707,000. Imports of synthetic fibres jumped from \$1,625,000 to \$4,019,000. There were also substantial increases in products of cotton and wool.

The non-metallic minerals group rose in value in May from \$58,200,000 to \$64,400,000, and in the five months from \$201,600,000 to \$252,500,000. Value of coal imports fell in the month from \$16,751,000 to \$14,857,000, but petroleum products rose from \$9,529,000 to \$13,275,000, while crude petroleum at \$20,982,000 was only slightly higher in value as the pipe-line from western Canada provided some of the supply for Eastern refineries. Non-ferrous metals as a group advanced from \$16,800,000 to \$28,200,000 in the month, and from \$80,200,000 to \$123,300,000 in the five months. Gains were general among the commodities in both periods.

Agricultural products were imported during the month to the value of \$57,-877,000 as against \$47,007,000 a year ago, and in the five months totalled \$239,267,000 against \$165,990,000. There were large increases in May in the imports of vegetable oils, rubber, coffee and grains, but declines in fruits, tea, and sugar. The animals group advanced in May from \$7,307,000 to \$10,496,000, and in the five months from \$32,579,000 to \$59,525,000.

Imports of wood and paper products advanced from \$8,496,000 in May last year to \$12,016,000, and in the five months from \$39,058,000 to \$57,631,000. Chemicals as a group were imported to the value of \$18,478,000 against \$15,135,000, and in the five months totalled \$86,253,000 against \$61,823,000.

With large gains in refrigerators and parts, scientific equipment, aircraft and parts, and Canadian tourists' purchases, the miscellaneous commodities group rose in the month to \$29,348,000 from \$14,115,000, and in the five months to \$111,725,000 from \$62,739,000. (3 and 4)

#### INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AT HIGH LEVELS AT JUNE 1

Industrial employment and payrolls reached all-time record levels at the beginning of June, according to preliminary tabulations by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The advance index of employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 179.3 as compared with 175.6 for May 1, and 166.0 for June 1, 1950, and the payrolls index was 376.3 against 367.9 at May 1, and 315.3 a year ago.

Fairly general expansion as compared with May 1 was reported in manufacturing, and in most of the non-manufacturing industries. On the whole, the gains in construction were considerable, although there was a large decline in road work in New Brunswick. Logging afforded more employment except in Alberta; river-driving operations in Eastern Canada resulted in the re-employment of many workers, particularly in Quebec. Moderate improvement was recorded in transportation except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In spite of some losses in working time on the Victoria Day holiday, changes in the industrial distribution of the employees reported, and reduced working hours in some industries, the general figure of per capita weekly earnings was slightly higher, rising from \$49.17 at May 1, to \$49.24 at June 1. Twelve months earlier the average was \$44.51.

The advance index number of employment in manufacturing at June 1 was 191.8 as compared with 189.9 a month earlier, and 175.3 at June 1 last year. The index number of factory payrolls rose by 1.0 per cent in the month. As compared with June 1, 1950, there was a rise of 21.5 per cent in the disbursements in weekly wages and salaries. The advance figure of average weekly earnings in manufacturing at June 1 was \$50.86 compared with \$50.84 at May 1, and \$45.82 at June 1, 1950. (5)

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES  
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Security transactions between Canada and other countries in May resulted in a small purchase balance of \$2,900,000, contrasting with net sales in each month from January through April. Due to substantial sales balances in January and February, total sales in the first five months of this year exceeded total purchases by \$39,800,000.

The purchase balance in May was principally due to transactions with the United States, the balance in the month amounting to \$3,200,000. Transactions with the United Kingdom resulted in a purchase balance of \$1,600,000, while transactions with other countries continued to produce a sales balance which amounted to \$1,900,000 -- the smallest of the year.

Sales to all countries in May were valued at \$34,600,000 compared with \$25,900,000 a year earlier, and in the five months aggregated \$265,900,000 as against \$114,700,000. Purchases in the month were \$37,500,000 as against \$24,100,000, and in the cumulative period were \$226,100,000 against \$108,400,000.

Sales to the United States in May totalled \$30,800,000 as against \$24,600,000, and purchases amounted to \$34,000,000 compared with \$21,100,000. In the five-month period, sales aggregated \$241,600,000 as against \$108,700,000, and purchases amounted to \$211,100,000 against \$95,100,000.

May sales to the United Kingdom totalled \$700,000 against \$400,000 a year ago, and in the five months amounted to \$2,800,000 against \$2,200,000. Purchases in the month were \$2,300,000 against \$2,400,000, and in the five months aggregated \$9,000,000 against \$11,300,000. (6)

VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS'  
INVENTORIES HIGHER IN MAY

Continuing the rapid increase which began last November, value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers rose to new peak levels in May, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The preliminary figure for May, on the base 1947=100, stood at 166.7 as against 161.5 in April and 135.4 a year ago.

The index for consumer's goods advanced to 176.0 from 171.0 in April and 144.4 in May last year, and the capital goods index rose to 131.1 from 128.2 in the preceding month and 108.9 a year ago. The index for producer's materials increased to 156.3 from 148.6 in April and 123.7 in May last year, and that for construction materials to 191.3 from 187.0 in April and 148.0 a year earlier. (7)



JUNE MOTOR VEHICLE SALES  
DECLINE FROM LAST YEAR

New passenger car sales were down 35 per cent in number and 15 per cent in value in June from a year ago. British vehicles again sustained the sharper setback, their sales falling 80 per cent compared with a 20 per cent decrease for Canadian-American makes.

June sales this year totalled 23,025 new passenger cars valued at \$59,718,051 as compared with 35,231 units retailed for \$70,038,429 in June a year ago. Commercial vehicle sales numbered 9,642 in June, down 10 per cent from last year's figure for that month.

Figures for the first half of 1951 showed 181,004 new passenger cars sold, a gain of nine per cent over the total of 166,387 for the first six months of 1950. Commercial vehicle sales were up by 22 per cent.

This summary statement is issued in advance of the more detailed monthly report which will be released within the next two weeks.

LANDINGS AND LANDED VALUE  
OF SEA-FISH IN JUNE

Landings in the sea-fisheries of Canada -- not including Newfoundland -- declined 10.8 per cent in June, amounting to 116,524,000 pounds as compared with 130,651,000 in the same month last year, and the landed value was 10.2 per cent lower at \$7,337,000 against \$8,168,000. Cumulative landings for the first six months of this year totalled 528,214,000 pounds valued at \$24,764,000 compared with 531,583,000 pounds at \$24,272,000 in the similar period of 1950.

On the Atlantic coast both the catch and landed value were lower in June than a year earlier, the former amounting to 101,517,000 pounds against 111,924,000, and the latter \$4,903,000 against \$4,971,000. In the first half of this year, landings rose to 237,483,000 pounds from 219,310,000 in 1950, and the value to \$16,614,000 against \$16,285,000. There were declines in June both in volume and value in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in value in Prince Edward Island. As compared with June, 1950, the catch in Quebec was much greater, the mackerel, cod, salmon and lobster fisheries showing the largest increases in value.

Pacific coast landings of all species in June aggregated 15,007,000 pounds with a value of \$2,434,000 compared with 18,727,000 pounds at \$3,197,000 in June last year. In the January-June period, the catch fell to 190,731,000 pounds from 212,273,000 in 1950, while the value increased to \$8,150,000 from \$7,987,000. The sharpest decrease occurred in the halibut fisheries, the quotas being filled much earlier this summer, and the catch for the whole season was higher. However, the cumulative catch value was lower than in 1950. Of the salmons only sockeye was landed in larger quantities than in June, 1950. (8)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP  
ONE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose one per cent during the week ending July 21 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales were higher in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia where declines of three per cent and two per cent were recorded, respectively. Sales in Saskatchewan rose 12 per cent, Quebec six per cent, Manitoba four per cent, the Maritimes three per cent, and Alberta one per cent.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on July 19 amounted to 160,874,000 bushels as compared with 163,028,000 a week earlier, and 96,718,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending July 19 rose to 8,346,000 bushels from 7,485,000 on July 12, and 3,739,000 a year ago. This raised the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 531,056,000 bushels from 449,571,000 in the similar period of 1949-50.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending July 19 aggregated 4,976,000 bushels against 3,747,000 a year earlier. (Mem. 1)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
AND CHEESE ON AUGUST 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 1 amounted to 26,375,000 pounds as compared with 16,709,000 on July 1, and 42,278,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese totalled 20,494,000 pounds against 12,101,000 on July 1, and 22,398,000 on August 1 last year.

Stocks of creamery butter were as follows by cities on August 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 2,300 (3,274) pounds; Montreal, 9,281 (12,212); Toronto, 3,830 (5,572); Winnipeg, 4,816 (12,782); Regina, 523 (875); Saskatoon, 529 (477); Edmonton, 2,182 (4,282); Calgary, 698 (1,550); Vancouver, 2,216 (1,254). (Mem. 2)

SALES OF FLUID MILK  
AND CREAM IN MAY

Sales of fluid milk and cream rose two per cent in May and the first five months of this year as compared with a year earlier. Sales in the month amounted to 362,014,000 pounds, and in the five months aggregated 1,766,493,000 pounds. In May, sales were higher in all provinces except New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia, and remained unchanged in Saskatchewan, while in the five-month period there was a decline only in British Columbia. (Mem. 3)

POULTRY NUMBERS UP 15  
PER CENT AT JUNE FIRST

Estimated number of poultry on Canadian farms on June 1 this year rose 15 per cent over the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Number of domestic fowl increased 16 per cent, turkeys five per cent, geese four per cent, but there was a decline of four per cent in the number of ducks.

Number of domestic fowl rose to 71,116,000 from 61,469,000 a year earlier. By classes the numbers were as follows, corresponding totals for 1950 being in brackets: hens and pullets over six weeks, 37,508,000 (37,783,000); cocks and cockerels over six weeks, 9,784,000 (7,601,000); and chicks under six weeks, 23,824,000 (16,085,000).

The estimated number of turkeys was 2,698,000 compared with 2,559,000; geese, 384,000 compared with 368,900; and ducks, 467,000 against 488,900. (Mem. 4)



PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN JUNE Estimated production of eggs in Canada in June -- excluding Newfoundland -- totalled 29,100,000 dozen as compared with 34,200,000 in May, and 28,900,000 in June last year. The decline from May resulted from the seasonal decrease in the number of hens. In the first six months of this year, 186,000,000 dozen were produced as against 194,500,000 in the similar period of 1950. (Mem. 5)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were higher at the end of June than at the same time a year earlier. Raw sugar stocks rose from 99,000,219 pounds to 132,924,554, and refined sugar from 182,699,648 pounds to 193,744,296.

Receipts of raw sugar fell to 137,257,755 pounds from 147,758,074 a year ago, and the meltings and sales to 118,508,712 pounds from 145,117,421. The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the month declined from 140,628,627 pounds to 116,269,237, while the sales advanced from 138,500,804 pounds to 144,821,279.

Receipts of raw sugar during the first six months of this year amounted to 426,307,483 pounds as compared with 505,088,499 in the similar period of 1950, and the meltings and sales aggregated 515,655,489 pounds against 559,996,607. Refined sugar manufactured in the half year totalled 506,257,445 pounds compared with 541,911,798, and the sales amounted to 658,929,836 pounds against 603,747,764. (9)

FRUIT CROP ESTIMATES First estimates of Canada's 1951 fruit production show substantial increases over the revised estimates for 1950 for pears, peaches and apricots, and a moderate improvement for plums, cherries and grapes. On the other hand, declines were recorded for apples, strawberries, raspberries and loganberries.

Production was as follows, with comparable data for 1950 being in brackets: apples, 14,193,000 (16,166,000) bushels; pears, 1,171,000 (866,000); plums and prunes, 615,000 (554,000); peaches, 1,732,000 (1,220,000); cherries, 380,000 (366,000); apricots, 62,000 (21,000) bushels; strawberries, 21,281,000 (25,517,000) quarts; raspberries, 9,364,000 (11,271,000) quarts; loganberries, 679,000 (953,000) pounds; grapes, 117,868,000 (109,179,000) pounds. (Mem. 6)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS Crashings of flaxseed in the first six months of this year totalled 77,397,000 pounds, down sharply from last year's corresponding figure of 115,638,000 pounds. Production of oil also showed a marked decline in the half year, falling to 25,886,000 pounds from 40,230,000, and the output of oilcake and meal fell to 46,072,000 pounds from 69,686,000.

Crushings of soybeans, however, rose in the January-June period to 257,856,000 pounds from 163,728,000, oil production to 41,589,000 pounds from 27,635,000, and cake and meal output to 202,313,000 pounds from 128,571,000. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS Production of shortening and lard was lower in June than in the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of shortening amounted to 7,629,000 pounds as compared with 8,362,000 in June last year, and lard production totalled 6,678,000 pounds against 6,874,000.

Coconut oil production in June declined to 1,031,000 pounds from 1,287,000 a year earlier, and the output of salad and cooking oils fell to 1,769,000 pounds from 2,257,000. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES AND ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS IN APRIL Canadian manufacturers turned out more washing machines and household electric refrigerators in April and the first four months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of domestic-type washing machines was 29,940 units as compared with 19,094 in April last year. In the four months ending April, 117,565 units were produced, 39 per cent above last year's corresponding total of 84,630. Factory shipments in April amounted to 28,301 against 21,553 a year ago, and in the four months aggregated 113,138 against 82,663.

Production of electric refrigerators in April rose to 34,216 units, a gain of 36 per cent over the 25,237 produced in April, 1950. This raised the cumulative total for the four-month period to 136,467 units from 91,257 in the same months of 1950. Factory shipments were also higher in both comparisons, increasing to 33,167 units in the month from 25,154, and in the four months to 131,784 units from 90,983. (Mem. 8)

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF STOVES Canadian manufacturers produced 59,649 stoves of all kinds in May as compared with 45,662 in the same month last year, and 7,593 warm air furnaces as against 4,305. Factory sales of stoves in the month totalled 41,614 valued at \$3,782,297 compared with 40,749 at \$3,406,390, and the sales of furnaces amounted to 6,364 with a value of \$887,567 against 3,753 at \$485,549. (Mem. 9)

HALF-YEAR PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS AT NEW PEAK Canadian production of steel ingots in the first half of this year reached a record total of 1,763,181 tons, rising seven per cent over the previous half-year peak of 1,650,065 tons recorded in the first six months of 1950. The June output amounted to 233,576 tons, up five per cent over last year's June total of 269,816 tons. (10)

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY SHAPES ADVANCED IN APRIL Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 265,431 net tons in April as compared with 216,723 in the same month last year. This year's April shipments included 167 tons of semi-finished shapes, 14,538 tons of structurals, 16,238 tons of plates, 26,007 tons of rails, 8,653 tons of tie plates and track material, 47,060 tons of hot rolled bars, 21,819 tons of pipes and tubes, 26,617 tons of wire rods, 34,526 tons of black sheets, 9,625 tons of galvanized sheets, 9,783 tons of castings, and 44,740 tons of other rolled products. The amount of producers' interchange was 145,517 tons in April against 106,273 a year ago. (11)



PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL Canadian production of copper and nickel was higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the same periods of 1950. The month's output of copper amounted to 23,490 tons as compared with 22,265 in May last year, and in the five months ending May totalled 114,722 tons against 111,128 in 1950.

May production of nickel amounted to 12,449 tons -- highest monthly output since March, 1949 -- as compared with 10,980 in May last year. This raised the cumulative total for the January-May period to 55,150 tons from 51,244 in the same months of 1950. (Mem. 10)

SALES OF PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS HIGHER IN MAY Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the total Canadian production amounted to \$10,515,218 in May, an increase of 21 per cent over last year's May sales of \$8,696,114. This raised the cumulative total for the five months ending May to \$44,399,618 from \$33,213,783 in the similar period of 1950, or by 33 per cent. (Mem. 11)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING Production of asphalt shingles and roll roofing was lower in June, totalling 438,470 squares as compared with 544,126 in the same month last year. The month's output of asphalt felts fell slightly to 4,226 tons from 4,273 a year ago. Production of shingles amounted to 231,210 squares against 301,708 in June, 1950; smooth surfaced roofing in rolls, 84,859 squares compared with 105,030; mineral surfaced roofing in rolls, 89,782 squares compared with 91,845; and roll type sidings, 32,448 squares compared with 45,543. (Mem. 12)

PRODUCTION OF MINERAL WOOL Production of mineral wool in June comprised 12,410,408 square feet of batts, 839,693 cubic feet of granulated wool, and 147,264 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool. In the first six months of this year, 73,048,249 square feet of batts were produced, 4,413,681 cubic feet of granulated wool, and 995,753 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool. (Mem. 13)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending July 21 totalled 84,756 cars as compared with 80,533 in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the Eastern division rose sharply from 54,286 cars one year ago to 57,612, and in the Western division the total rose from 26,247 cars to 27,144. Cumulative loadings for the 29 weeks ending July 21 aggregated 2,289,353 cars, a rise of 155,079 cars over the 1950 total of 2,104,274 cars. (Mem. 14)

PACK OF ASPARAGUS LOWER THIS YEAR The commercial pack of canned asparagus this year declined to 311,250 dozen containers from 417,848 in 1950, and the net weight of contents to 3,124,554 pounds from 4,312,232. Domestically-grown raw asparagus acquired during the year amounted to 2,325,759 pounds compared with 2,186,830, and imported raw asparagus totalled 672,230 pounds against 2,705,859.

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, July (10 cents).
2. Prices and Price Indexes, June (20 cents).
3. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, May (10 cents).
4. Imports for Consumption -- Summary -- May (20 cents).
5. Advance Statement of Employment and Weekly Earnings, June 1 (10 cents).
6. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, May (10 cents).
7. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, May (25 cents).
8. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, June (30 cents).
9. The Sugar Situation, June (10 cents).
10. Steel Ingots, June (10 cents).
11. Primary Iron and Steel, April (25 cents).
12. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways of Canada, March (10 cents).
13. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, May (25 cents). (Summarized in advance in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin No. 29, dated Saturday, July 21, 1951).
14. The Boat Building Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
15. Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January-March (25 cents).
16. The Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal products Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
17. The Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment Industry, 1949 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
  2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in Nine Cities -- Advance Statement -- August 1 (10 cents).
  3. Fluid Milk Sales, May (10 cents).
  4. Report on the Poultry Survey at June 1 (10 cents).
  5. Poultry Estimates, June (10 cents).
  6. First Estimate of Fruit Production, 1951 (10 cents).
  7. Oils and Fats, June (10 cents).
  8. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, April (10 cents).
  9. Stoves and Furnaces, May (10 cents).
  10. Copper and Nickel Production, May (10 cents).
  11. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, May (10 cents).
  12. Asphalt Roofing, June (10 cents).
  13. Mineral Wool, June (10 cents).
  14. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
  15. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, May (10 cents).
  16. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, May (10 cents).
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