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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES in June were valued at \$312,500,000 as compared with \$323,400,000 in May and \$289,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the half-year to \$1,740,200,000 -- a new post-war high -- as against \$1,430,600,000 a year ago.

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MERCHANDISE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES were up moderately in June in contrast to a sharp rise in the first six months of this year. Total for the month was \$188,418,000 as compared with \$177,742,000 a year ago, an increase of six per cent, while the six-month total was up 23 per cent at \$1,109,862,000 as against \$904,949,000.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM in the first six months of this year moved up to \$253,523,000 from \$235,917,000 a year ago, but were down slightly in the month to \$51,267,000 from \$52,472,000.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending July 28 totalled 84,038 cars as compared with 84,782 in the preceding week and 81,018 in the corresponding week last year.

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JUNE SALES OF DEPARTMENT STORES totalled \$69,530,000 as compared with \$69,170,000 a year earlier, and in the first six months of the year the total was \$410,590,000 as against \$377,490,000.

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CHAIN FOOD STORE SALES rose 23 per cent in June over the same month last year, while the value of stocks at June 1 advanced 28 per cent.

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PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC-TYPE WASHING MACHINES and electric refrigerators moved up in May, output of the former amounting to 27,236 units compared with 22,359 a year ago, and the latter, 32,948 units against 32,350.

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PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER AND TIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA was higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950, while shipments declined in the month but rose in the five months.

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PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS, STEEL WIRE AND WIRE FENCING moved higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950.

HALF-YEAR VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS
OVER 20 PER CENT ABOVE 1950

Canada's domestic exports continued at a high value in June, being only slightly below the post-war peak in value reached in May, and eight per cent above last year's high June total. With relatively larger gains in each of the five previous months, the cumulative value of domestic exports in the first half of this year was more than one-fifth greater than a year ago. Well over half of this gain was due to increases in prices.

Exports to all countries in June were valued at \$312,500,000 as compared with \$323,400,000 in May and \$289,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the half-year to \$1,740,200,000 -- a new post-war high -- as against \$1,430,600,000 a year ago.

Both June and half-year exports to the United States moved upwards in value, the six-month total rising above the billion-dollar mark for the first time. In the half-year, exports to the United States accounted for 63.7 per cent of total exports, a slightly larger proportion than in 1950. Exports to the United Kingdom and Latin America were down in June but were higher in the half-year. Those to other Commonwealth countries also advanced in the half-year but showed a mixed trend in June, while shipments to foreign countries in Europe were up substantially in both periods.

Merchandise exports to the United States were up moderately in June in contrast to a sharp rise in the first six months of this year. Total for the month was \$188,418,000 as compared with \$177,742,000 a year ago, a rise of six per cent, while the six-month total was up 23 per cent at \$1,109,862,000 as against \$904,949,000.

Increases were spread throughout the entire list of commodities exported to the United States in the first six months of this year, while in June there were declines in the overall totals for the fibres and textiles, and non-ferrous metals group.

In the half-year the most pronounced dollar gain was in the wood and paper group, which rose to \$535,970,000 from \$450,377,000. The animal products group advanced to \$140,181,000 from \$110,807,000, non-ferrous metals to \$137,497,000 from \$124,760,000, agricultural and vegetable products to \$110,018,000 from \$75,245,000, iron and products to \$83,729,000 from \$66,544,000, non-metallic minerals to \$44,811,000 from \$33,445,000, chemicals to \$34,244,000 from \$28,666,000, fibres and textiles to \$10,260,000 from \$6,308,000, and the miscellaneous group to \$13,053,000 from \$8,796,000.

Half-year exports to the United Kingdom moved up to \$253,323,000 from \$235,917,000, but were down slightly in the month at \$51,267,000 from \$52,472,000. There were marked shifts among the larger export groups in the six months. Agricultural and vegetable products -- largest group -- was down sharply to \$97,841,000 from \$126,781,000, and animal products to \$8,892,000 from \$28,080,000. On the other hand, the wood and paper group was markedly higher at \$55,107,000 against \$12,993,000, and non-ferrous metals at \$74,519,000 compared to \$52,549,000. Iron and products group was valued at \$5,934,000 (\$5,369,000 in 1950), non-metallic minerals \$5,187,000 (\$4,986,000), chemicals \$4,186,000 (\$3,152,000), fibres and textiles \$633,000 (\$478,000), and miscellaneous commodities \$1,225,000 (\$1,529,000).

Half-year exports to the rest of the Commonwealth rose to \$105,260,000 from \$94,770,000, but were slightly lower in June at \$14,855,000 as against \$17,989,000. There were larger shipments in the six months to the Union of South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand, but reductions to Pakistan and Ceylon. In June there were smaller shipments to the Union of South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand, but a gain to Jamaica.

Reversing the trend of earlier months, exports to Latin American countries were down in June to \$11,207,000 from \$13,949,000, the half-year total standing at \$79,748,000 against \$60,825,000. There were marked advances in the six-month period to Brazil, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico, and a sharp decline to Argentina.

Exports to European countries were doubled in value in June, and were sharply higher in the six-month period. Total was \$32,179,000 for the month as against \$16,213,000, and the aggregate for the half-year \$114,590,000 against \$60,402,000. There were large gains in both periods to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, and Norway. Totals for Ireland and Switzerland were down in the month but higher in the half-year.

Mainly as a result of larger shipments to Japan, domestic exports to the remaining group of foreign countries rose in June to \$13,010,000 from \$9,327,000, and in the six months to \$69,382,000 from \$46,004,000.

There were increases in all but one of the nine main commodity groups of exports in the first six months of this year, while in June seven groups were higher in value and two were lower.

The wood and paper group, again by far the largest of the nine, rose in value in the half-year to \$643,100,000 from \$425,300,000, and in June to \$111,200,000 from \$97,600,000. Gains were general among the main commodities in the half-year, with planks and boards, pulp wood, wood pulp, and newsprint up sharply. In June there were declines in planks and boards and newsprint paper, but advances in pulp wood and wood pulp.

Agricultural and vegetable products -- again second in value -- advanced in the six-month period to \$355,937,000 from \$298,807,000; and in June to \$77,750,000 from \$61,237,000. Both month and half-year totals were higher for wheat flour, grains other than wheat, and rubber and products. Exports of wheat and alcoholic beverages were higher in the month but lower in the half-year.

The non-ferrous metal products group total advanced in the half-year to \$253,000,000 from \$208,900,000 in the corresponding period of 1950, but was lower in June at \$36,200,000 against \$42,000,000. In the six months there were advances in aluminum, lead, nickel, precious metals (except gold), and zinc, and a decline in copper. Precious metals (except gold), and zinc were higher in the month, but most other main products were lower in value.

Value of exports of iron and its products rose in the half-year to \$143,400,000 from \$126,300,000 a year earlier, and in June advanced to \$26,100,000 from \$25,500,000. Iron ore, ferro-alloys, rolling-mill products, farm implements and machinery, and other machinery were higher in both periods, but there were declines in pigs and ingots, and engines and boilers. Exports of automobiles and parts also advanced in the half-year but were lower in the month.

Group value for animals and animal products was moderately higher both in June and the half-year. Total for the six months was \$174,900,000 as compared with \$167,600,000; for June it was \$32,600,000 as against \$31,100,000. Both June and half-year exports of bacon and hams were sharply below a year earlier, but shipments of other meats were substantially higher. There were declines in June but advances in the six-month period in exports of cattle, fish and fishery products, and furs, while exports of leather were higher in both periods.

Mainly as a result of large increases in the value of exports of asbestos and products, and artificial crude abrasives, the non-metallic minerals group rose in the half-year to \$62,194,000 from \$47,866,000, and in June to \$10,310,000 from \$8,812,000. Value for the chemicals and allied products group advanced in June to \$10,974,000 from \$8,975,000, and in the half-year to \$60,403,000 from \$50,142,000.

Group total for the fibres and textiles section rose in value in June to \$3,100,000 from \$2,900,000, and in the half-year to \$17,600,000 from \$10,800,000. Due mainly to sharply reduced sales abroad of ships and vessels, the miscellaneous group total fell in the month to \$4,310,000 from \$9,060,000, and in the half-year to \$29,686,000 from \$34,885,000. (1)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>August 1, 1951</u>	<u>July 25, 1951</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>July 4, 1951</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(105 Common Stocks)	167.5	166.2	152.5
82 Industrials	172.4	170.8	161.5
15 Utilities	159.2	158.2	153.4
8 Banks	136.9	138.4	140.1
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	95.3	94.1	91.1
25 Golds	66.7	66.9	64.7
5 Base Metals	160.8	156.4	151.6

CHAIN STORE SALES AND STOCKS HIGHER IN JUNE Chain food store sales rose 23 per cent in June over the same month last year, while the value of stocks at June 1 rose 28 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of both variety and women's clothing chains advanced 14 per cent, and the stocks of the former increased 27 per cent and the latter 21 per cent.

A 12 per cent rise in sales volume by chain drug stores, accomplished with fewer stores, was the largest recorded in some months. Drug store stocks, moving in a similar direction and at a corresponding rate, increased 11 per cent. Sales of chain shoe stores were up 11 per cent, and stocks advanced eight per cent. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP SLIGHTLY IN
JUNE: NINE PER CENT HIGHER IN SIX MONTHS

June sales of department stores were up only slightly as compared with the same month last year but there was a rise of nine per cent in the first six months of this year. In the month, sales advances were recorded in all four western provinces but there were declines in the rest of Canada. In the half year, sales were up in all provinces except the Maritimes. Preliminary figures for the week ending July 28 indicate that sales were down six per cent from a year earlier.

Changes in sales volume in June varied considerably, approximately half of the departments showing increases, whereas in the half-year period the majority of departments had increased sales. Most decreases were quite moderate in June, the principal exception being in the sales of major appliance departments which fell 25 per cent.

All-Canada sales in the month were valued at \$69,530,000 as compared with \$69,170,000 a year earlier, and in the first six months of the year the total was \$410,590,000 as against \$377,490,000. Value of department store stocks at the beginning of June was \$235,230,000 as against \$189,030,000 a year earlier, a rise of 24 per cent.

Sales were as follows by provinces in June, totals for the corresponding month last year being in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$4,790,000 (\$5,070,000); Quebec, \$11,300,000 (\$11,360,000); Ontario, \$25,060,000 (\$26,150,000); Manitoba, \$10,490,000 (\$10,050,000); Saskatchewan, \$3,700,000 (\$3,200,000); Alberta, \$4,910,000 (\$4,420,000); British Columbia, \$9,280,000 (\$8,920,000).

Six-month sales totals were: Maritime Provinces, \$27,050,000 (\$27,610,000); Quebec, \$67,830,000 (\$62,140,000); Ontario, \$151,740,000 (\$142,240,000); Manitoba, \$61,550,000 (\$53,960,000); Saskatchewan, \$20,030,000 (\$18,170,000); Alberta, \$28,470,000 (\$25,050,000); British Columbia, \$53,920,000 (\$48,320,000). (3)

OUTPUT OF WASHING MACHINES AND
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS UP IN MAY

Canadian manufacturers produced more domestic-type washing machines and household electric refrigerators in May and the first five months of this year than in the same periods of 1950, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of washing machines in May numbered 27,236 as compared with 22,359 in the same month last year, raising the total for the five months ending May to 144,801 units, 36 per cent above last year's corresponding figure of 106,989. Factory shipments in the month aggregated 22,005 units against 22,737 in May, 1950, and in the five-month period amounted to 135,143 units compared with 105,400.

Output of electric refrigerators was two per cent higher in May, totalling 32,948 units as compared with 32,350 a year earlier. In the five months, 169,415 units were produced as against 123,607 in the similar period of 1950. Factory shipments in May, however, fell to 29,575 units from 31,445 a year ago, but rose in the January-May period to 161,359 units from 122,428 in 1950. (Mem. 1)

CROP CONDITIONS ACROSS CANADA Haying in the Maritime Provinces is nearing completion and heavy crops have been stored throughout the area. In some sections large quantities of grass have been ensiled. Grain crops, generally, lack uniformity. Early-sown fields are beginning to ripen, while late fields are just heading out. Potato blight is reported in New Brunswick but the infestation is not believed to be extensive. The apple crop in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be lighter than that of a year ago.

Excess rainfall has hindered seasonal farm work in Quebec during the past two weeks and reports indicate that in nearly all districts haymaking is at least two weeks late. While the crop is only of medium quality, the yield is heavier than had been anticipated earlier in the season. Grain crops are progressing favourably and harvesting is just getting under way in a few counties around Montreal. It is expected that it will be in full swing throughout the province in the next couple of weeks. Tobacco and potatoes are progressing favourably. Pastures are excellent and milk production is still keeping up well.

In Ontario the general crop situation remains quite promising, with indications of heavy yields for most crops. Excessive precipitation during June and July unduly prolonged the haying season and reduced the quality of the heavy crop. Except for some sections in eastern and northern Ontario, the early hay crop is now harvested and some second crops have already been cut. Harvesting of winter wheat is well advanced but it is expected yields will be somewhat less than last year due to localized damage by the Hessian fly, hailstorms and smut. Cutting of spring grains was under way in many parts of southern Ontario last week and, weather permitting, is expected to be fairly general during the current week, with heavy yields anticipated. Pastures are in excellent condition and late-sown crops have made rapid progress under favourable temperature and moisture conditions.

Dull weather throughout the week in Manitoba retarded burning and premature ripening of grain in many areas. Rain in southern sections brought relief to drought-stricken crops but no rain was received in central Manitoba where crops are deteriorating rapidly. Many late-sown fields are beyond recovery. Grain sown on summerfallow is filling satisfactorily and some harvesting of rye and coarse grains has taken place. Only an occasional field of wheat has been swathed. Harvesting in central Manitoba will become general in the next few days.

In Saskatchewan beneficial rain and higher temperatures have greatly improved crop prospects in central and northern areas. In the southern part of the province, however, continued high temperatures and lack of adequate moisture have caused deterioration in many sections. Above-average yields of wheat are anticipated in central and northern districts but additional moisture will be required to maintain prospects for an average crop in southern areas. Harvesting of fall rye is under way in the southern part of the province.

Very heavy crop growth is evident in all regions of Alberta. Apart from the southeast, where warm, dry weather has prevailed, moisture is ample to carry crops to maturity. Hail incidence has been very high and most severe in central and western areas. Crops generally will mature over a longer period with consequent danger of frost before harvest. Spring wheat harvest has commenced at Medicine Hat and will start at Lethbridge about August 20 and extend northward to Edmonton end of the month.

Hot, dry weather continues in the southern areas of British Columbia. Early grains are now being harvested in these areas and oat yields will be below average. Harvesting of the winter wheat is nearing completion and yields are generally satisfactory. In the Peace River area the prospects are excellent for a bumper crop of grain and in the central interior sections recent rains have improved the outlook considerably. In the Okanagan Valley all fruits are sizing well, except Delicious apples on winter-injured trees. (4)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Volume of revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways continued steady during the week ending July 28, totalling 84,038 cars as compared with 84,782 in the preceding week and 81,018 in the corresponding week last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first 30 weeks of the year to 2,373,417 cars as against 2,185,292 in the same period of 1950.

Foreign connections were active, supplying 23,580 cars during the week against 24,057 in the corresponding week of 1950. In the 30-week period foreign receipts passed the million mark at 1,051,600 cars against 923,951 in the similar period of 1950.

The grain movement has been consistently much higher than last year since the end of March, loadings in the week rising from 6,877 cars to 10,798. Grain products were 200 cars heavier at 2,307, and fresh fruits rose from 109 to 126 cars. Loadings of ores increased to 4,710 cars from 4,397, while bullion and building products gained 24 and 405 cars, respectively. Pulpwood totalled 6,609 cars, up from 4,188, and gasoline and petroleum oils increased to 5,226 cars from 4,740. Iron and steel output continued heavy with 2,007 carloads compared with 1,676, and implements advanced 123 cars to 854. Fertilizers, canned foods and miscellaneous manufactures also improved with the latter up from 5,655 to 5,992 cars.

The main recessions occurred in vegetables, live stock, coal, coke, logs, lumber, crude oil, sugar, automobiles, and l.c.l. merchandise. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS, STEEL WIRE, AND WIRE FENCING IN MAY Canadian production of wire nails, steel wire and wire fencing moved higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of wire nails amounted to 8,233 tons -- highest monthly total since November, 1949 -- as compared with 7,665 in May last year. This raised the cumulative output for the five months ending May to 37,297 tons from 35,593 in the similar period of 1950.

May production of steel wire rose to 33,823 tons from 30,253 a year earlier, and in the five months to 158,939 tons from 143,932 in 1950. Output of wire fencing in the month totalled 2,251 tons against 2,101 in May, 1950, and in the January-May period amounted to 9,987 compared with 9,648. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S LEADING MINERALS Output of 10 out of 16 of Canada's leading minerals was at a higher level in May than in the same month last year, while in the first five months of this year 13 items advanced. In the month, cement, coal, gold, gypsum, lead and zinc were lower, and in the five months clay products, coal and gold declined.

Production was as follows by items in May, totals for May last year being in brackets: asbestos, 93,241 (71,772) tons; cement, 1,890,568 (2,136,103) barrels; clay products, \$2,181,348 (\$1,931,245); coal, 1,348,200 (1,460,561) tons; copper, 23,490 (22,265) tons; gold, 368,950 (373,758) fine ounces; gypsum, 262,541 (275,521) tons; iron ore, 521,827 (405,774) tons; lead, 11,101 (13,571) tons; lime, 110,675 (90,708) tons; natural gas, 5,089,327 (4,460,936) M cubic feet; nickel, 12,449 (10,980) tons; petroleum, 4,474,183 (1,957,195) barrels; salt, 110,105 (97,165) tons; silver, 1,840,454 (1,751,343) fine ounces; zinc, 25,873 (30,693) tons. (5)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
SAWN LUMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia was higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the same periods of 1950, while shipments declined in the month but rose in the five months. The month's output amounted to 320,271 M feet as compared with 291,004 M in May last year, and in the cumulative period totalled 1,431,059 M feet against 1,136,918 M in 1950. Shipments in May aggregated 291,762 M feet compared with 294,922 M a year ago, and in the January-May period amounted to 1,403,942 M feet against 1,149,328 M. (6)

PRODUCTION OF GYPSUM WALLBOARD,
LATH AND SHEATHING IN JUNE

Production of gypsum wallboard in June amounted to 19,186,238 square feet, lath 22,261,181 square feet, and sheathing 254,212 square feet. During the first six months of this year, 117,803,143 square feet of wallboard were produced, lath 126,598,132 square feet, and sheathing 3,092,626 square feet. (Mem. 4)

SUGAR REFINING INDUSTRY

Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the sugar refining industry rose to a new high record in 1950, totalling \$144,873,000 as against \$116,767,000 in 1949, and compares with the previous peak of \$119,087,000 in 1920. Twelve establishments were in operation during the year furnishing employment for 3,919 persons who were paid \$9,536,000 in salaries and wages against 11 plants employing 3,587 workers earning \$8,843,000 in 1949. Cost of materials used was \$109,713,000 compared with \$90,172,000.

Production of sugar of all kinds amounted to 1,527,950,000 pounds compared with the preceding year's total of 1,385,912,000. Output of cane sugar rose to 1,227,764,000 pounds from 1,161,058,000, and beet sugar to 300,185,000 pounds from 224,854,000. Production of syrup amounted to 10,042,000 pounds compared with 7,094,000, and molasses, 94,794,000 pounds compared with 90,832,000. (7)

BREAKFAST FOODS INDUSTRY

Gross selling value of products manufactured by the breakfast foods industry in 1950 amounted to \$19,095,000 as compared with \$18,412,000 in the preceding year. There were 20 establishments in operation during the year, unchanged from 1949. These plants furnished employment for 1,148 persons who were paid \$2,712,000 in salaries and wages against 1,154 employees earning \$2,555,000. Cost of materials used was \$8,836,000 compared with \$8,703,000. (8)

D.B.S. ANNUAL REPORT, 1950-51 The annual report of the Dominion Statistician on the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951 was released on Friday, August 3. In addition to its extensive regular work, the Bureau was engaged during this period in making intensive preparations for taking the Ninth Decennial Census of Canada. The report describes briefly these preparations and the new methods and procedures adopted by the Bureau with the aim of achieving greater speed and economy in census-taking. Copies of this report may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 40 cents per copy. (9)

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. Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports -- Summary -- June (20 cents).
2. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, June (10 cents).
3. Department Store Sales and Stocks, June (10 cents).
4. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
5. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, May (10 cents).
6. Production, Shipments, and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May (25 cents).
7. The Sugar Refining Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
8. Breakfast Foods Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
9. Annual Report on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1950-51 (40 cents).
10. Flour and Feed Milling Industries, 1949 (35 cents).
11. The Miscellaneous Chemical Products Industry, 1949 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, May (10 cents).
 2. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 3. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, May (10 cents).
 4. Gypsum Products, June (10 cents).
 5. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, May (10 cents).
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