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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

RECORD WHEAT AND MIXED GRAIN CROPS are expected to be harvested by Canadian farmers this year. Outturns of barley and hay and clover will be close to record levels, while oats and rye production will be well above average. With the single exception of winter wheat, anticipated yields of all major grain crops are above those of last year.

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FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS -- excluding Newfoundland -- moved to a higher level in June, the index number, on the base 1935-39=100, reaching a new high of 287.5 as against 279.4 in May, 264.1 in June last year, and compares with the previous peak index of 280.8 in March this year.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for eight regional cities showed increases ranging from 1.8 per cent in St. John and Edmonton to 2.8 per cent in Halifax between June 1, 1951 and July 3, 1951. Higher food prices in all cities accounted for most of the changes with Halifax showing the largest food increase.

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SALES OF WHOLESALERS in June this year exceeded the June, 1950 dollar volume by five per cent, but the month's gain was considerably lower than the 17 per cent advance in the first six months of the year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES were unchanged in July as compared with the corresponding month last year.

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CHEQUES CASHED IN CLEARING CENTRES in June totalled \$9,500,212,000 as against \$10,044,701,000 in June last year, and in the half-year amounted to \$53,815,991,000 compared with \$46,514,277,000 in 1950.

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PRICES OF CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1950 continued their sharp postwar rise, averaging some five per cent higher than in 1949, while those of imports were some seven per cent higher.

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CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations in June amounted to 4,707,449,000 kilowatt hours as compared with the record monthly total of 5,130,278,000 in May, and 4,312,667,000 in June last year. In the six-month period, 28,803,768,000 kilowatt hours were produced as against 24,854,476,000 in the same months of 1950.

RECORD CROPS OF WHEAT
AND MIXED GRAINS

Canadian farmers are expected to harvest record crops of wheat and mixed grains this year. Outturns of barley and hay and clover will be close to record levels, while oats and rye production will be well above average. With the single exception of winter wheat, anticipated yields of all major grain crops are above those of last year. However, an important factor which may affect ultimate outturns is the lateness of the season in western Canada.

Canada's 1951 wheat crop is currently estimated at 582,000,000 bushels compared with 462,000,000 in 1950 and the previous record of 567,000,000 harvested in 1928. A wheat crop of the size indicated this year would be approximately 47 per cent above the five-year, 1946-50, average of 395,000,000 bushels and 50 per cent above the 10-year, 1941-50, average of 387,000,000. The total acreage seeded to wheat in Canada this year is placed at 25,700,000 acres, about 10 per cent below the record 28,700,000 seeded in 1940. However, the estimated average yield per acre of 22.6 bushels is well above both last year's yield of 17.1 and the long-time, 1908-1950, average of 16.2 bushels per acre.

In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is expected to yield a record 549,000,000 bushels as against 427,000,000 last year and the previous peak of 545,000,000 in 1928. The anticipated yield per acre of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 22.3 bushels, with Manitoba averaging 19.6, Saskatchewan 21.3 and Alberta 25.9 bushels per acre. Production in Saskatchewan is placed at 337,000,000 bushels while that in Alberta and Manitoba is estimated at 165,000,000 and 47,000,000 bushels, respectively. Small quantities of winter wheat are included with spring wheat in the estimates for the Prairie Provinces.

Production of wheat in the rest of Canada is estimated at about 33,000,000 bushels. Ontario's anticipated outturn of 27,700,000 bushels accounts for the greater part of Canadian wheat grown outside the Prairie Provinces. All but 1,000,000 bushels of the 1951 Ontario crop is winter wheat, expected to yield an average of 29.3 bushels per acre.

Production of oats in 1951 is estimated at 497,000,000 bushels compared with 420,000,000 in 1950. While this year's crop is well below the record 652,000,000 harvested in 1942, it is expected to be the fifth largest in the country's history, comparing favourably with the 1946-50 average of 349,000,000 and the 1941-50 average of 407,000,000 bushels. The major increases over last year's outturns are expected in Alberta and Saskatchewan and will considerably more than offset indicated reductions in Manitoba, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

The 1951 barley crop, currently estimated at 251,000,000 bushels, is about 79,000,000 bushels greater than in 1950 and is second only to the record 259,000,000 harvested in 1942. Anticipated production this year exceeds 1950 in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, with most of the increase taking place in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The indicated yield per acre of 31.2 bushels is 6.0 bushels lower than the previous record in 1942 but is 7.0 bushels above the long-time average of 24.2.

Despite a slight decrease in acreage from last year, the 1951 rye crop is expected to be 19,800,000 bushels, almost half as large again as the 1950 outturn of 13,300,000. All but 2,600,000 bushels of this year's crop is expected to be harvested in Alberta and Saskatchewan where indicated average yields are well above those of 1950. A crop of the size indicated would be the seventh largest on record and would be well above both the 1946-50 and 1941-50 averages of 14,100,000 and 12,900,000 bushels, respectively.

This year's flaxseed crop, currently placed at 9,800,000 bushels, is slightly more than double the 1950 outturn of 4,700,000 with practically all of the increase attributable to greater acreage. The anticipated average yield in 1951 is 8.8 bushels per acre, compared with 8.4 in 1950 and the long-time average of 7.8. This year's crop, if realized, would be slightly below the 10-year average of 9,900,000 bushels but above the previous five-year average of 8,700,000.

For the second consecutive year, production of mixed grains which are grown chiefly in eastern Canada is expected to set a new record. The 1951 crop, estimated at 80,400,000 bushels, is being harvested from a seeded area of 1,800,000 acres with an indicated average yield of 44.5 bushels per acre.

This year's production of hay and clover placed at 17,000,000 tons, is the fourth largest on record and is well above the 1950 crop of 12,900,000. Relatively little winterkilling and excellent growing conditions in eastern Canada contributed to the considerable increase in production over that of 1950. While all provinces in eastern Canada registered increases in both yields and production, Alberta is the only province in western Canada where the 1951 crop exceeded that of last year. For Canada as a whole, the first cutting of alfalfa, at 3,000,000 tons, also showed an appreciable increase over last year's 2,300,000 tons.

Decreases in acreages in all provinces and smaller yields per acre in all but Saskatchewan and Alberta have reduced the 1951 potato crop to an estimated 72,500,000 bushels as against 97,000,000 last year. This year's crop is also below the average annual production of 86,700,000 for the 1946-50 period and 78,500,000 bushels for the 10-year period 1941-50.

Since harvesting of spring grains and potatoes is not yet general over most of the country, this first crop estimate is in the nature of a forecast and may be subject to significant revisions in the light of actual harvesting conditions. These yield estimates are based on July 31 reports from crop correspondents throughout Canada and on information supplied through the officials responsible for agricultural statistics in each of the provinces. (1)

CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SUPPLIES AND PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

Wheat supplies remaining on or about July 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries -- United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina -- for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 691,000,000 bushels, slightly above last year's corresponding total of 688,000,000. Supplies this year (in million bushels) were held as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: United States, 395 (427); Canada, 210 (129); Australia, 67 (92); and Argentina, 19 (40). (2)

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR
UP 27 PER CENT IN JUNE

Canadian production of wheat flour was 27 per cent higher in June, amounting to 2,095,661 barrels as compared with 1,647,868 in the same month last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first 11 months of the crop year to 22,215,514 barrels, a gain of 17 per cent over the 18,965,204 barrels produced in the same period of 1949-50.

June exports of wheat flour rose slightly to 973,775 barrels from 920,033 a year earlier, and in the August-June period advanced to 11,443,049 barrels from 9,376,131 in 1949-50. Wheat processed into flour in June amounted to 9,532,719 bushels against 7,299,968 a year ago, and in the 11 months totalled 100,267,897 bushels compared with 84,380,369.

The following quantities of coarse grains were ground in June, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: feed wheat, 249,988 (190,474) bushels; oats, 1,204,681 (1,126,907); corn, 294,890 (237,181); barley, 372,439 (451,112); buckwheat, 566 (825); mixed grain, 1,444,867 (1,032,904). (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER
AND CHEESE IN JULY

Creamery butter production was slightly higher in July than in the same month last year, amounting to 36,486,000 pounds against 36,325,000. Cumulative total for the first seven months of the year was 147,158,000 pounds against 155,404,000, a decline of five per cent.

Domestic disappearance of creamery butter in July was 23,077,000 pounds against 25,408,000 a year ago, bringing the seven-month total to 145,494,000 pounds against 149,612,000. The decreases were nine per cent and three per cent, respectively.

Cheddar cheese production in July fell to 13,802,000 pounds from 15,972,000 a year ago, and in the seven-month period the total was down to 45,178,000 pounds from 55,264,000. July output of ice cream amounted to 3,925,000 gallons against 3,594,000, and in the seven months totalled 15,780,000 gallons against 14,367,000.

Production of concentrated milk products rose in July to 56,851,000 pounds from 48,060,000, and in the seven months to 266,791,000 pounds from 231,161,000. (3)

STOCKS OF BUTTER, CHEESE
AND EGGS ON AUGUST 1

Stocks of creamery butter in Canada on August 1 this year amounted to 45,568,000 pounds as compared with 60,695,000 on the corresponding date last year, while the holdings of cheddar cheese were 36,732,000 pounds as against 36,622,000.

Evaporated whole milk stocks totalled 55,338,000 pounds as against 37,021,000 a year ago, and the holdings of skim milk powder amounted to 8,359,000 pounds against 8,017,000. Stocks of eggs amounted to 404,000 cases as against 784,000 on August 1 last year. Poultry meat stocks on August 1 totalled 8,089,000 pounds as against 8,971,000 a year ago. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
OF MARGARINE IN JULY

Margarine production rose in July to 6,267,000 pounds from 5,892,000 in the corresponding month last year, while in the first seven months of this year the total advanced to 61,146,000 pounds from 54,929,000. August 1 stocks were 2,374,000 pounds, down from the July 1 total of 3,324,000 pounds, but above last year's August 1 holdings of 1,994,000 pounds. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF
PROCESS CHEESE

Production of process cheese in July amounted to 2,517,000 pounds, a decrease of 24 per cent from the June output of 3,327,000 pounds but an increase of 23 per cent over the 2,041,000 pounds produced in July, 1950. Cumulative output for the first seven months of this year was 22,172,000 pounds as compared with 19,757,000, a gain of 12 per cent. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of July totalled 1,128,000 pounds as compared with 1,266,000 at the end of June and 885,000 at the end of July, 1950.

STOCKS OF MEAT IN COLD STORAGE

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses were lower on August 1, totalling 55,141,000 pounds as compared with 61,510,000 on July 1, and 60,715,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Holdings of frozen meat were 26,959,000 pounds as against 33,038,000 on July 1, and 30,935,000 a year earlier, and the stocks of fresh meat were 13,616,000 pounds against 13,487,000 on July 1, and 14,050,000 on August 1 last year. Cured meat stocks amounted to 14,566,000 pounds compared with 14,985,000 on July 1, and 15,730,000 on August 1, 1950. (Mem. 4)

STOCKS OF FISH ON AUGUST 1

Overall stocks of fish in Canada on August 1 totalled 43,363,000 pounds as compared with 38,017,000 on July 1, and 49,313,000 on the corresponding date last year. Cod stocks on August 1 this year were 7,041,000 pounds against 10,382,000 a year earlier; haddock, 2,298,000 pounds against 1,402,000; salmon, 4,290,000 pounds against 3,533,000; sea herring, 6,779,000 pounds against 12,876,000; other sea fish, 18,133,000 pounds against 17,712,000; and inland fish, 4,422,000 pounds against 3,408,000. (Mem. 5)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were higher on August 1, amounting to 32,698,000 pounds as compared with 26,405,000 on July 1 and 32,034,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 9,027,000 pounds against 6,212,000 at July 1, and 10,400,000 on August 1 last year. (Mem. 6).

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS AT NEW PEAK IN JUNE

Farm prices of agricultural products -- excluding Newfoundland -- moved to a higher level in June, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index number, on the base 1935-39=100, reaching a new high of 287.5 as against 279.4 in May, 264.1 in June last year, and compares with the previous peak index of 280.8 in March this year. The gain in this year's June index can be attributed to increased prices for livestock and livestock products, which more than offset declines in the prices of potatoes and some grains.

As compared with May there were increases in all provincial indexes except that for New Brunswick, which fell to 227.4 from 229.4. The index for Manitoba showed the largest gain of 9.8 points in the month to 285.7 from 275.9, followed by Prince Edward Island with a point increase of 9.1 to 217.0 from 207.9, and Ontario 9.0 points to 320.0 from 311.0.

The index for Nova Scotia advanced to 228.1 from 227.2 in May, Quebec to 310.2 from 302.4, Saskatchewan to 243.6 from 236.1, Alberta to 290.6 from 281.9, and British Columbia to 274.1 from 270.9. (Mem. 7)

EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES
AND FOREIGN TRADE VOLUME IN 1950

Continuing their sharp postwar rise, prices of Canada's domestic exports in 1950 averaged some five per cent higher than in 1949, while those of imports were some seven per cent higher, according to the annual review of foreign trade released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

"This rapid rise in prices, a symptom of the gap between world production and desired consumption", says the review, "has contributed significantly to the record values of Canada's foreign trade in recent years."

While the value of Canada's domestic exports in 1950 reached a peacetime peak, 4.2 per cent above 1949 and 1.4 per cent above the previous peak in 1947, the volume was about one per cent lower than in 1949 and 6.5 per cent below the postwar peak volume of 1948, according to the review. In the case of imports, which were at an all-time high value in 1950 with gains of 15 and 20 per cent, respectively, over 1949 and 1948, the volume was seven per cent greater than in 1949 but fell two per cent short of the peak 1947 volume.

The greater rise in import prices than in export prices, the review observes, has weakened the relatively favourable terms of trade which Canada has enjoyed in the postwar period, and contributed to the development of an adverse trade balance in 1950.

The percentage changes in prices and physical volume of domestic exports and imports cited by the review are based on the Bureau's interim indexes of prices and physical volume, which are presented in a series of statistical tables in the review. These indexes are based on 1948 equals 100 and have been compiled for eight commodity groups and a selected number of important commodities.

According to these indexes, prices averaged higher in 1950 than in 1949 for all of the eight main groups of exports except chemicals and fertilizer, which eased off about one per cent. Increases of the other ranged from 1.5 per cent in the case of iron and steel and their products to 9.1 per cent for fibres and textiles. Volume was higher for four groups of domestic exports -- fibres and textiles, wood products and paper, non-metallic minerals and their products, and chemicals and fertilizers, the increases ranging from seven per cent for the first-named to nearly 44 per cent for chemicals and fertilizers. Agricultural and other primary products declined nearly 12 per cent in volume, iron and steel group 19 per cent, non-ferrous metals 1.4 per cent, and the miscellaneous group 54 per cent.

In the case of imports, price indexes were higher for each group, the increases ranging from 2.7 per cent for non-metallic minerals to 24 per cent for the miscellaneous group. The indexes of physical volume also moved upward for all groups, except the miscellaneous, the largest increase being 18 per cent for non-ferrous metals and the smallest 0.5 per cent for fibres and textiles. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UNCHANGED IN JULY

Department store sales were unchanged in July as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures. Declines in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia were offset by gains in the remaining provinces. The advance in the Maritimes was two per cent, Quebec three per cent, Saskatchewan 11 per cent, and Alberta six per cent. The decline in Ontario was three per cent, Manitoba one per cent, and British Columbia five per cent.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities showed increases ranging from 1.8 per cent in St. John and Edmonton to 2.8 per cent in Halifax between June 1, 1951 and July 3, 1951. Higher food prices in all cities accounted for most of the changes with Halifax showing the largest food increase. Advances were concentrated in meat, eggs, and fresh vegetables, and a larger portion of the increases in food indexes was seasonal in nature.

Fuel and light increases in Montreal and Toronto due to higher prices for coal. The miscellaneous group showed increases in all cities due in part to higher prices for tobacco. The largest movement in this group was shown by Halifax, where increases in hospital rates, theatre admissions, and gasoline, contributed to the rise. Clothing and homefurnishings and services showed only small increases in all cities. Rents were not surveyed for the July 3rd indexes.

Composite city indexes for June 1, 1951 and July 3, 1951 and July 3, 1950, are shown in the following table. The indexes show changes in retail prices and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

	<u>July 3, 1950</u>	<u>June 1, 1951</u>	<u>July 3, 1951</u>	<u>Percentage Changes July 3, 1951 from June 1, 1951</u>
		(August 1939=100)		
Halifax	158.5	171.5	176.3	+ 2.8
Saint John	164.0	179.3	182.5	+ 1.8
Montreal	171.6	190.4	195.3	+ 2.6
Toronto	164.2	179.9	185.5	+ 2.0
Winnipeg	161.9	177.4	181.8	+ 2.5
Saskatoon	166.4	180.3	184.4	+ 2.3
Edmonton	163.4	176.4	179.6	+ 1.8
Vancouver	169.0	185.3	188.8	+ 1.9

CHEQUES CASHED 5.4 PER CENT LOWER
IN JUNE; AT NEW PEAK IN HALF-YEAR

Reversing the recent upward trend, financial transactions in the form of cheques cashed in clearing centres were 5.4 per cent lower in June than in the same month last year, while the aggregate for the first six months of this year was the highest recorded. The total for the month was \$9,500,212,000 as against \$10,044,701,000 in June last year, and in the half-year amounted to \$53,815,991,000 compared with \$46,514,277,000 in 1950, a gain of 15.7 per cent.

The June total for Ontario was \$3,987,403,000 as compared with \$4,530,249,000 in the corresponding month last year, while that for Quebec was \$2,647,426,000 compared with \$2,662,520,000. In the Prairie Provinces, cheques cashed totalled \$1,744,318,000 against \$1,758,223,000, British Columbia \$882,086,000 against \$815,182,000, and the Atlantic Provinces \$238,979,000 against \$278,527,000.

In the half-year, cheques cashed in Ontario rose to \$22,919,495,000 from \$20,104,323,000 in the like period of 1950, and the aggregate for Quebec was up to \$15,792,166,000 from \$13,406,350,000. Total for the Prairie Provinces in the six months amounted to \$8,881,966,000 compared with \$7,841,926,000, British Columbia \$4,831,561,000 compared with \$3,929,679,000, and the Atlantic Provinces \$1,390,803,000 compared with \$1,231,998,000. (5)

WHOLESALE SALES UP FIVE PER CENT IN JUNE; 17 PER CENT HIGHER IN HALF-YEAR

considerably lower than the 17 per cent advance in the first six months of the year. Wholesalers' stocks at the end of June were valued 24 per cent higher than at the same date a year earlier. The general unadjusted index, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 343.0 for June as compared with 361.7 for May, and 326.4 for June, 1950.

Sales of wholesalers in June this year exceeded the June, 1950 dollar volume by five per cent, but the month's gain was

Automotive parts and equipment wholesalers again registered the largest increase among the individual trades, with sales up 17 per cent over June a year ago, but the rise was smaller than the 37 per cent increase for the half-year. Stocks of automotive wholesalers were valued 37 per cent higher than at June 30, 1950.

Hardware wholesalers, which had shared with automotive wholesalers the lead in amount of percentage increase for the past several months, reported sales up only seven per cent over June, 1950, as compared with a 32 per cent increase for the year-to-date. The value of hardware wholesalers' inventories was 27 per cent in excess of June, 1950.

Grocery wholesalers' sales were up 11 per cent in June, and 15 per cent in the half-year, while the month-end inventories were valued 25 per cent higher. Footwear sales were up nine per cent in the month and 26 per cent in the six months, with inventories 31 per cent higher. Smaller gains of five per cent and two per cent occurred in June in sales of drug and tobacco confectionery wholesalers, respectively; half-year gains were 15 per cent, and eight per cent. Sales of fruit and vegetable wholesalers dropped six per cent below the volume of sales in June last year, with the six-month sales two per cent higher.

Decreases were recorded by dry goods wholesalers and clothing wholesalers for the first time this year. Sales of the former were eight per cent below those for June last year while the value of stocks advanced 26 per cent. A decrease of 12 per cent in sales was registered by clothing wholesalers, with stocks in this trade valued 24 per cent above June 30, 1950. Sales during the first half of the year were 19 per cent higher for dry goods and 12 per cent greater for clothing wholesalers. (6)

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS OUTPUT ABOVE 1950 IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR

reached in May, but was nine per cent above the same month last year. Total for the first six months of this year increased 12 per cent over the similar period of 1950. All provinces shared in the rise over a year ago both in the month and half-year.

Canadian production of electric energy by central electric stations declined eight per cent in June from the record monthly total

According to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the month's output amounted to 4,707,449,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 5,130,278,000 in May and 4,312,667,000 in June last year. In the six-month period, 28,803,768,000 kilowatt hours were produced as against 24,854,476,000 in the same months of 1950.

Consumption of primary power -- production, less exports and secondary power -- advanced in June to 4,241,971,000 kilowatt hours from 4,407,377,000 in the preceding month and 3,706,014,000 a year earlier, and in the half-year to 25,621,903,000 kilowatt hours from 22,183,490,000 in 1950. Gross exports to the United States in June totalled 224,611,000 kilowatt hours compared with 231,344,000 in May and 167,627,000 in June, 1950. In the six months, 1,222,362,000 kilowatt hours were exported against 1,013,013,000.

Quebec's output in June was 2,517,951,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 2,500,980,000 in the same month last year, and that for Ontario was 1,370,335,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,053,254,000. In British Columbia, 336,613,000 kilowatt hours were produced against 318,870,000, Manitoba 192,299,000 kilowatt hours against 171,217,000, Saskatchewan 74,297,000 (71,186,000 in June last year), Alberta 73,830,000 (66,189,000), Nova Scotia 68,841,000 (60,740,000), New Brunswick 62,589,000 (61,093,000), Newfoundland 8,962,000 (7,556,000), and Prince Edward Island 1,732,000 (1,582,000).

In the half-year, output of electric energy in Quebec rose to 15,101,398,000 kilowatt hours from 13,463,031,000 in the like period of 1950, Ontario to 8,357,212,000 from 6,460,594,000, British Columbia to 2,182,843,000 from 2,058,782,000, and Manitoba to 1,351,761,000 from 1,222,481,000. Total for Saskatchewan in the six months amounted to 472,045,000 kilowatt hours compared with 441,349,000, Alberta 464,697,000 compared with 410,033,000, Nova Scotia 427,683,000 compared with 378,530,000, New Brunswick 376,794,000 compared with 359,097,000, Newfoundland 58,139,000 compared with 50,551,000, and Prince Edward Island 11,196,000 compared with 10,028,000. (7)

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE SALES There were 11,777 new motor vehicle sales financed for an amount of \$17,823,756 by sales finance and acceptance companies in June this year, a decrease of 15 per cent in number of vehicles and eight per cent in amount of financing from June last year when 13,832 new vehicles were financed for \$19,444,114. In the first half of this year 65,246 units were financed for a total of \$96,682,365 as compared with 64,437 units involving \$88,996,896 in the similar period of 1950.

Financing of used vehicle sales in June registered an increase of 24 per cent in number of vehicles and 15 per cent in amount of financing over a year ago. A total of 31,732 used vehicle sales were financed to the extent of \$18,594,389 as compared with 25,607 units involving \$16,227,192. In the six months 140,907 units were financed for \$90,379,381 as against 109,984 for \$72,640,898 in the first half of 1950. (8)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending August 4 totalled 78,586 cars, down seasonally from the preceding week's figure of 84,101 cars, but slightly above the 77,968 cars loaded in the same week last year. Cumulative loadings for the first 31 weeks of this year amounted to 2,452,066 cars against 2,263,260 in the similar period of 1950. (Mom. 8)

CANAL TRAFFIC IN JUNE Freight moving through Canadian canal systems in June totalled 3,821,983 tons -- a new record for the month -- as compared with 3,760,666 in June last year. Traffic was heavier in June this year through the Canadian lock at the Sault while the Welland and St. Lawrence systems were down slightly. Freight handled in the first three months of this season reached a peak of 9,500,872 tons against 8,519,916 in 1950, a rise of 12 per cent.

Freight through the Sault Ste. Marie canals -- Canadian and United States locks -- rose to a record 17,019,645 tons in June against 15,594,946 a year ago, a gain of nine per cent. Eastbound volume was up from 13,445,645 tons to 14,813,204, as lumber, flour, other grains, iron ore, scrap iron and stone were heavier. The westbound movement totalled 2,206,441 tons compared with 2,149,305 in June last year, with increases in oil and gasoline, stone and miscellaneous freight.

Traffic volume on the Welland Ship canal in June was slightly lower than a year ago, totalling 2,005,883 tons compared with 2,014,313. Gains were shown in barley, oats, rye, flour, gasoline, petroleum and other oils, paper, woodpulp, soft coal, iron ore and sand, while corn, wheat, sugar, pulpwood, autos, coke and other freight were lower.

Freight traffic on the St. Lawrence canal declined slightly in June to 1,400,207 tons from 1,438,422 in the same month last year. Advances were recorded in the movement of barley, oats, rye, gasoline, petroleum and other oils, paper and soft coal. Corn, wheat, flour, sugar, autos and parts, pulpwood and woodpulp, anthracite, sand and other freight were lighter. On the smaller canals freight volume rose over June, 1950 on the Ottawa, Murray and St. Andrews. (9)

COKE SUPPLIES HIGHER IN MAY
AND FIVE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR

Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada were higher in May than in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Amount was 362,975 tons as compared with 326,174 a year earlier, bringing the total for the first five months of this year to 1,811,715 tons from 1,549,813 a year ago.

Production in May amounted to 328,302 tons as compared with 332,405 a year earlier, and for the five months totalled 1,639,242 tons against 1,586,765. May imports were 48,150 tons against 28,212, and in the five months amounted to 242,329 tons against 133,535. Exports in the month amounted to 13,477 tons against 34,443, and in the five-month period were 69,856 tons against 170,487. (10)

PRODUCERS' SALES OF PRODUCTS
MADE FROM CANADIAN CLAYS

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays were higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's sales amounted to \$2,181,348 as compared with \$1,931,245 in May last year, and in the five-month period totalled \$8,721,882 against \$6,722,243.

Sales were as follows in May, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: building brick, \$1,350,274 (\$1,121,544); structural tile, \$293,079 (\$278,378); drain tile, \$89,221 (\$91,198); sewer pipe, \$244,008 (\$273,862); fire-clay blocks and shapes, \$38,777 (\$33,382); pottery, \$72,812 (\$39,038); other clay products, \$93,177 (\$93,843). (Mem. 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. August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, including Winter Wheat, Fall Rye, Alfalfa, Hay and Clover and Potatoes (10 cents).
2. The Wheat Review, July (25 cents).
3. Dairy Factory Production, July (10 cents).
4. Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1950 (75 cents).
5. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, June (10 cents).
6. Wholesale Trade, June (10 cents).
7. Central Electric Stations, June (10 cents).
8. New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, June (25 cents).
(Sales summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin No. 31, dated Saturday, August 4, 1951).
9. Summary of Canal Traffic, June (10 cents).
10. Coal and Coke Statistics, May (25 cents).
11. The Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
12. The Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
13. The Furniture Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
14. Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Reports, 1950 (25 cents).
15. Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
16. Canadian Statistical Review, July (35 cents).
17. Primary Plastics Industry, 1949 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Milling Statistics, June (10 cents).
 2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, August 1 (10 cents).
 3. Margarine Statistics, July (10 cents).
 4. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, August 1 (10 cents).
 5. Stocks of Fish in Cold Storage, August 1 (10 cents).
 6. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, August 1 (10 cents).
 7. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, June (10 cents).
 8. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 9. Products Made from Canadian Clays, May (10 cents).
 10. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 11. Summary of Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of Provincial Governments, 1951 (25 cents).
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