



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics* OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. XIX -- No. 34

Saturday, August 25, 1951

\$1.50 a year

PROPERTY OF THE  
LIBRARY

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

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS rose to new peak levels at the beginning of June. Based on the 1939 average as 100, the employment index was 179.4, and that for payrolls was 376.5.

. . .

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS filed in June totalled 58,233, a gain of 14 per cent over last year's June total of 51,284.

. . .

CANADA'S MERCHANDISE IMPORTS in the first six months of this year rose to \$2,102,400,000 -- a new record -- from \$1,453,100,000 in the same period of 1950. The June value was \$360,400,000 against \$282,500,000.

. . .

TOTAL STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in all North American positions on July 31, 1951 were estimated at 136,400,000 bushels compared with 112,200,000 on the same date last year.

. . .

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES fell six per cent during the week ending August 11 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

. . .

FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits rose to a new monthly record in July, numbering 489,097 as compared with the previous high of 471,823 in the same month last year.

. . .

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended August 11 amounted to 76,179 cars as compared with 75,461 in the corresponding week last year.

. . .

EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL CANADIAN RAILWAYS in May established a new record for the month at \$92,432,000, an increase of 15 per cent over last year's May total of \$80,362,000.

. . .

CANADIAN OUTPUT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM in May reached an all-time monthly peak total of 4,474,000 barrels, more than double last year's corresponding figure of 1,957,000 barrels.

—

FIRST RELEASE OF FIGURES  
OF THE 1951 CENSUS

First figures of the 1951 Census were released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a bulletin giving preliminary totals of the population at June 1 of 526 cities, towns and incorporated villages.

Covering centres in every province -- but including none of the large cities -- the figures indicate a distinct and widespread rise in Canada's urban population during the last 10 years. Out of 39 cities and towns with a population of 5,000 and over, all except three gained in population since 1941 and some had very pronounced gains. Of the other 487 smaller centres, only 79 declined in size and small villages account for a large proportion of these decreases.

Among the larger centres listed, Hull increased to 43,204 from 32,947; Sault Ste. Marie to 29,851 from 25,794; Moncton to 27,127 from 22,763; St. Boniface to 26,214 from 18,157; Valleyfield to 22,311 from 17,052; Brandon to 20,484 from 17,383; St. Hyacinthe to 19,999 from 17,798; Cap-de-la-Madeleine to 18,473 from 11,961; St. Thomas to 17,942 from 17,132; Leaside to 16,092 from 6,183. Population of Jacques Cartier, not incorporated in 1941, is shown at 22,323. An exception to the upward trend in this group is Timmins, down to 27,383 from 28,790.

Following are the preliminary 1951 population totals for the remaining centres with population 5,000 and over listed in the bulletin, with 1941 Census figures shown in brackets, arranged by provinces from east to west: Amherst, 9,811 (8,620); Springhill, 7,105 (7,170); Yarmouth, 8,026 (7,790); Arvida, 11,014 (4,581); Buckingham, 6,118 (4,516); Drummondville, 14,251 (10,555); Gatineau, 5,753 (2,822); Kenogami, 9,851 (6,579); Mackayville, 6,337 (not incorporated in 1941); Plessisville, 5,064 (3,522); St. Joseph d'Alma, 8,028 (6,449); St. Lambert, 8,436 (6,417); Victoriaville, 13,081 (8,516); Burlington, 5,975 (3,815); Dundas, 6,780 (5,276); Forest Hill, 15,135 (11,757); Leamington, 6,909 (5,858); Midland, 6,949 (6,800); Newmarket, 5,323 (4,026); New Toronto, 11,126 (9,504); Paris, 5,239 (4,637); Parry Sound, 5,065 (5,765); Port Colborne, 8,182 (6,993); Dauphin, 5,320 (4,662); Flin Flon, 9,858 (not incorporated in 1941); Portage-la-Prairie, 8,466 (7,187); Selkirk, 6,200 (4,915).

Population totals in this preliminary release are subject to revision. Changes due to circumstances such as the enumeration of individuals away from their normal place of residence and of those in dwellings which were "closed" at the time of the Census have yet to be made. In this connection, the bulletin points out, anyone who has reason to believe that he or she has been omitted from the Census should notify the Bureau, which will then make an investigation and correct the omission if it exists. (1)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN  
SIX PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales fell six per cent during the week ending August 11 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales were lower in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta, and remained unchanged in Quebec. In the Maritimes, sales declined 14 per cent, Ontario nine per cent, British Columbia eight per cent, and Manitoba three per cent. In Saskatchewan sales rose four per cent and Alberta one per cent.



MERCHANDISE IMPORTS AT NEW PEAK IN  
HALF-YEAR; EXPORTS AT POST-WAR HIGH

Canada's merchandise imports rose to a record all-time high value in the first six months of this year, and domestic exports reached a level only slightly below the wartime peak in the first half of 1944. In June, both imports and exports were substantially above those of a year earlier. In both periods, imports rose at a more rapid rate than exports, resulting in a growth in the deficit on commodity trade accounts.

Imports from all countries in the half-year advanced to \$2,102,400,000 from \$1,453,100,000 in the same period of 1950, domestic exports to \$1,740,200,000 from \$1,430,600,000, and foreign exports to \$22,400,000 from \$17,500,000. The resulting debit balance in total trade was \$339,800,000 as against the small total of \$4,900,000 a year earlier.

In June, imports from all sources rose to \$360,400,000 from \$282,500,000 a year ago, domestic exports to \$312,500,000 from \$289,200,000, and foreign exports to \$3,300,000 from \$2,600,000. The overall debit balance was \$44,600,000 against a credit balance of \$9,300,000 a year earlier.

In the half-year there was a sharp rise in imports from the United States and a lesser but substantial rise in domestic exports to that country, the debit balance being consequently larger. With a somewhat larger rise in imports than in exports, the credit balance on commodity trade with the United Kingdom fell to a lower point in the half-year.

Merchandise imports from the United States in June rose to \$241,500,000 from \$188,300,000 in the corresponding month last year, a rise of 28.8 per cent, while domestic exports increased six per cent to \$188,400,000 from \$177,700,000, and foreign exports moved up to \$2,500,000 from \$2,100,000. In the half-year, imports from the United States rose sharply to \$1,471,000,000 from \$1,004,500,000 or by 46 per cent, domestic exports by 22.6 per cent to \$1,109,900,000 from \$904,900,000, and foreign exports to \$17,000,000 from \$12,000,000. The overall debit balance on commodity trade with the United States in the month was \$50,600,000 against \$8,400,000, and in the half-year aggregated \$344,100,000 against an import balance of \$87,600,000 a year ago.

Imports from the United States accounted for 67 per cent of purchases from all countries in June, barely above last year's proportion of 66.6 per cent. In the half-year the proportion was 70 per cent as compared with 69 per cent a year ago. Exports to the United States in June represented 60.2 per cent of shipments to all markets as against 61.4 per cent a year ago, and in the half-year the proportion was 63.7 per cent, slightly larger than in 1950.

Imports from the United Kingdom in June were moderately higher at \$39,900,000 against \$37,100,000 a year earlier, and domestic exports slightly lower at \$51,300,000 against \$52,500,000. In the half-year, imports were up 20 per cent to \$224,760,000 from \$187,200,000, while domestic exports rose 7.4 per cent to \$253,500,000 from \$235,900,000. Foreign exports in the month were valued at \$100,000, unchanged from a year earlier, and in the six months aggregated \$700,000 against \$1,200,000. The balance of trade was in Canada's favour to the extent of \$11,500,000 in June as compared with \$15,500,000 a year earlier, and in the half-year totalled \$29,600,000 compared with \$50,000,000.

### Imports by Countries

The increase in imports from the United States in the half-year was common to each of the nine main commodity classifications. In June there were advances in seven of the nine groups, declines being recorded for agricultural and vegetable products, and non-metallic minerals and products. Largest absolute increase in purchases in the half-year was recorded by the iron and products group, which rose from \$402,080,000 to \$594,939,000. Agricultural and vegetable products advanced from \$84,616,000 to \$112,016,000, animals and animal products from \$26,843,000 to \$46,395,000, fibres and textiles from \$70,232,000 to \$139,624,000, wood and paper from \$43,798,000 to \$63,930,000, non-ferrous metals from \$66,604,000 to \$105,028,000, non-metallic minerals from \$183,679,000 to \$204,858,000, chemicals and allied products from \$65,974,000 to \$88,665,000, and miscellaneous commodities from \$60,720,000 to \$115,563,000.

Seven of the nine main commodity groups of imports from the United Kingdom were higher both in June and the half-year, agricultural and vegetable products, and iron products being lower. In the six months, imports of fibres and textiles moved up from \$53,257,000 to \$81,610,000, animals and animal products from \$4,359,000 to \$7,413,000, wood and paper from \$1,693,000 to \$1,970,000, non-ferrous metals from \$16,264,000 to \$19,987,000, non-metallic minerals from \$13,268,000 to \$15,326,000, chemicals and allied products from \$6,182,000 to \$7,572,000, and miscellaneous commodities from \$8,157,000 to \$11,043,000. Agricultural and vegetable products fell in value from \$12,661,000 to \$9,227,000, and iron products from \$71,335,000 to \$70,457,000.

Imports from all other Commonwealth countries rose from \$23,424,000 in June last year to \$30,696,000, and in the half-year from \$97,010,000 to \$146,801,000. Half-year imports from the Commonwealth countries in America rose from \$25,500,000 to \$31,000,000, in Asia from \$39,900,000 to \$74,900,000, and Oceania from \$19,100,000 to \$29,700,000, but from Africa declined from \$12,600,000 to \$11,200,000.

Overall value of imports from Latin American countries was markedly higher both in June and the six-month period. Total for the month was \$23,021,000 against \$15,205,000, and for the six months was \$133,799,000 against \$90,054,000. Among the principal sources of supply there were large gains in the half-year in purchases from Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela, but lower purchases from Mexico.

There was a further rise in purchases from foreign countries in Europe in June at \$16,147,000 against \$8,126,000, bringing the half-year total to \$79,731,000 from \$41,648,000. There were increased purchases from most larger sources in both periods, including Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. Imports from Switzerland were lower both in June and the six-month period.

Purchases from the remaining foreign countries fell in June to \$8,703,000 from \$10,154,000, but were higher in the half-year at \$44,733,000 against \$31,746,000. Purchases were higher both in June and the six months from Japan, the Philippines and Syria. June purchases from Arabia were down sharply, but there was a moderate rise in the six months.



Main Commodity Groups

Increased dollar values were recorded for each of the nine main commodity groups of imports both in June and the half-year. Largest absolute gain was shown for the iron and products group, which rose from \$93,400,000 in June last year to \$120,000,000, and in the six months from \$479,400,000 to \$687,000,000. Gains were general among main items of the group in the January-June period, with large increases recorded for rolling-mill products, pipes and tubes, farm implements and machinery, household and other machinery, automobiles and parts, and engines and boilers.

Non-metallic minerals and their products were imported in June to the value of \$61,227,000 as against \$57,180,000, and in the half-year aggregated \$313,761,000 against \$258,800,000. There were higher values in the six months for most main commodities, coal being the principal exception. Clay products, glass, crude petroleum, and petroleum products showed marked gains.

The agricultural and vegetable products group rose in June to \$49,674,000 from \$45,608,000, and in the six months from \$211,598,000 to \$288,941,000. In the half-year there were outstanding gains in the imports of grains and products, coffee and chicory, vegetable oils, and rubber and products, while tea imports were lower.

Due mainly to sharp increases in the imports of raw cotton and cotton products, raw wool and wool products, and synthetic fibres and products, the overall total for the fibres and textiles group rose in June to \$41,344,000 from \$26,773,000, and in the six months to \$285,997,000 from \$167,255,000.

Non-ferrous metals and products as a group rose in value in June to \$24,988,000 from \$17,206,000, and in the half-year to \$148,327,000 from \$97,473,000. Aluminum, brass and copper, precious metals (except gold), tin, and zinc and products were higher in both periods.

Chemicals and allied products were imported in June to the value of \$15,466,000 as compared with \$14,461,000 in the corresponding month last year, raising the cumulative total for the first six months of this year to \$101,719,000 as against \$76,284,000 in the like period of 1950. The June value for wood and paper products rose to \$11,714,000 from \$8,230,000, and in the half-year to \$69,345,000 from \$47,288,000.

Increases were general among the individual items in the animals and animal products group, which advanced in June to \$9,096,000 from \$5,839,000, and in the half-year to \$68,621,000 from \$38,419,000. With refrigerators and parts, aircraft and parts, and Canadian tourists' purchases among the larger gains, total for the miscellaneous products group rose in June to \$26,923,000 from \$13,756,000, and in the half-year to \$138,652,000 from \$76,494,000. (2 and 3)

LEATHER FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION  
HIGHER IN MAY

Production of leather footwear rose again in May, amounting to 3,179,000 pairs as compared with 2,821,000 in the corresponding month last year. This raised the cumulative output for the first five months of 1951 to 15,657,000 pairs from 14,075,000 a year earlier. The increases were 12.7 per cent and 11.2 per cent, respectively. (Mem. 1)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AT JUNE 1 Considerable expansion in industrial employment was reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by over 22,000 of the larger firms in the major industrial groups at the beginning of June, when their personnel showed an increase of 2.1 per cent from May 1. Based on the 1939 average as 100, the index of employment rose to 179.4 -- the highest in the record -- from 175.6 at the first of May. The June index exceeded fractionally the previous maximum at December 1, 1950. During the war, the peak index for June 1 was 151.5 in 1943.

Accompanying the higher level of industrial employment was a gain of 2.3 per cent in weekly wages and salaries disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, when the situation was affected to some extent by the Victoria Day holiday. In spite of curtailment in working time due to this and other factors, there were widely-distributed increases in the payroll indexes, both geographically and industrially. The latest composite figure, at 376.5, established a new high, exceeding the June 1, 1950 index by 19.4 per cent.

Average weekly wages and salaries at June 1 stood at \$49.25 -- also a new all-time high. This was eight cents above the per capita recorded at May 1, and was 10.6 per cent higher than at June 1 last year.

Conforming to the seasonal pattern, the percentage increase in employment for men at June 1 greatly exceeded that for women. The co-operating firms reported a gain of about 2.6 per cent among their male employees as compared with a rise of 0.6 per cent among females.

Moderate advances were recorded in manufacturing, in which the gain of 1.0 per cent was slightly less than average according to the experience of preceding years. Among the non-manufacturing classes, there was marked expansion in logging, largely due to river-driving operations in the Eastern and Central Provinces; improvement was also shown in British Columbia. Mining, transportation, storage and communication, construction, trade, finance, hotels and restaurants and other branches of the service industries showed considerably heightened activity. The greatest increases were those of 10.4 per cent and 8.6 per cent in logging and construction, respectively. (4)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS  
IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners employed by manufacturing industries increased 11.9 per cent during the 12 months ending June 1, 1951, according to an advance statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Non-durable goods showed a rise of 12.3 per cent and durable goods an advance of 11 per cent. The hours worked decreased slightly in the year for all industries reported in the accompanying table, with the exception of mining which remained constant. Hours worked in buildings and structures decreased 1.7 per cent, while hourly earnings increased 11.7 per cent. Weekly wages increased in all segments of industry shown.



Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending June 1, 1951 and June 1, 1950

Industry	Average Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Wages	
	June 1, 1951	June 1, 1950	June 1, 1951	June 1, 1950	June 1, 1951	June 1, 1950
	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢
Manufacturing .....	41.8	42.0	115.8	103.5	48.40	43.47
Durable Goods .....	42.1	42.2	123.7	111.4	52.08	47.01
Non-Durable Goods .....	41.6	41.7	107.2	95.5	44.60	39.82
Mining .....	42.3	42.3	131.4	120.1	55.58	50.80
Electric and Motor						
Transportation .....	44.4	..	116.5	..	51.73	..
Buildings & Structures .....	37.7	39.4	125.6	112.4	47.35	44.29
Service <sup>¶</sup> .....	42.5	42.8	69.7	65.7	29.62	28.12

¶ Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.  
 ..Not available.

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS IN JUNE

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed in June totalled 58,233, a gain of 14 per cent over last year's June total of 51,284.

At the end of the month, 86,523 ordinary claimants signed the live unemployment register against 109,433 a year earlier. Benefit payments in June amounted to \$3,513,733 in respect of 1,480,733 proven unemployed days compared with \$6,378,926 for 2,742,203 days in June, 1950.

There were more initial and renewal claims than in June last year in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and the Prairies. Total for Ontario rose to 26,003 from 15,564 a year ago, British Columbia to 7,582 from 6,892, Nova Scotia to 2,869 from 2,701, and Newfoundland to 606 from 352. The number in Quebec declined to 16,677 from 18,589, Manitoba to 1,518 from 2,285, Alberta to 962 from 2,041, Saskatchewan to 437 from 735, and Prince Edward Island to 151 from 186. (5)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	August 15, 1951	August 8, 1951 (1935-39=100)	July 18, 1951
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(105 Common Stocks) .....	168.1	169.0	163.2
82 Industrials .....	172.6	173.5	167.0
15 Utilities .....	162.0	162.5	156.4
8 Banks .....	137.0	138.3	140.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	99.4	96.7	93.6
25 Golds .....	72.9	68.1	65.7
5 Base Metals .....	160.2	162.1	157.5

CROP CONDITIONS ACROSS CANADA Rains during the past week delayed harvest operations in Manitoba. One-third of the cereal crops in the southern sections is cut or swathed with the balance either ready or nearly ready. Very little has been threshed to date. In northern sections of the province only the occasional early field has been cut. Quality of the grain crops promises to be good. Rains are benefiting late crops, sugar beets, sunflowers and pastures. Warm, dry weather is now needed.

Favourable crop conditions were maintained in Saskatchewan during the past week. Moisture is now sufficient in central and northern districts to carry grain to maturity. Rains 10 days ago in southern areas checked deterioration and improved the condition of late fields. Dry, warm weather is now required to ripen the grain. Some cutting and swathing of coarse grains is under way in all districts and is expected to increase during the next 10 days. In south-eastern Saskatchewan crops have matured quite rapidly and swathing of the principal grains is 15 per cent completed. The provincial crop situation at present appears very favourable, but being later than normal, could be subject to frost damage. Low temperatures occurred a week ago in northern areas but damage to grains was not serious.

Excellent crop prospects have been maintained in Alberta but as the season is two to three weeks late good weather will be needed to bring crops to maturity. South-central Alberta is the only area where moisture supplies have been insufficient. Harvesting has started here and will be general in a week's time. In south-central and southwest areas harvesting of winter wheat and fall rye is general and some barley has been threshed with excellent yields reported. Throughout central and northern Alberta grain is filling rapidly and prospects remain very good. Only the odd field has been swathed and harvesting will not be general for two or three weeks.

Harvesting of spring grains is now fairly well advanced in southern Ontario, with generally excellent yields and quality reported. Showers and humid weather, however, have delayed operations, particularly in eastern counties. Haying has been practically continuous in many parts of the province since mid-June and the second cut crop is now being harvested. Corn, soybeans and other late crops have made considerable progress during the past two weeks. Early apples, peaches, canning tomatoes and flue-cured tobacco are now being harvested. Pastures and new seedings are reported to be above average.

Continued wet weather in Quebec has delayed haying and some of the crop remains to be cut in many areas. In general the crop is heavier than usual but of poor quality. Grain harvesting has started in nearly all districts and is expected to be in full swing by the end of this week. Pastures and second growth are excellent and the milk flow is very heavy. Present prospects indicate a heavy crop of potatoes and satisfactory truck crops. Frost on August 4 did some damage in Joliette and Abitibi. Tomato canning has started in Napierville and St. Hyacinthe.

Recent rains have somewhat delayed the harvesting of hay and grain in the Maritime Provinces. Pastures throughout the area continue to be excellent. While potato blight is quite prevalent in the commercial area of New Brunswick the effect on yields is not yet known.

Dry weather continues throughout the southern areas of British Columbia. Good rains, however, were received in the central interior and Peace River districts. Crops in the latter area are excellent but warm weather is required to bring them to maturity. (6)



WHEAT CARRYOVER AT JULY 31  
ESTIMATED AT 186,400,000 BUSHELLS

Total stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions on July 31, 1951 were estimated at 186,400,000 bushels compared with 112,200,000 on the same date last year. Approximately 1,700,000 bushels of this year's July 31 stocks were held in United States positions in contrast to a year ago when all stocks were held in Canada. With the exception of an estimated 22,300,000 bushels on farms, all of the July 31, 1951 stocks were located in commercial positions. While the current carryover is the largest since 1945, it is below the average carryover of 256,500,000 for the 1941-50 period and is less than one-third of the record 594,600,000 carried over on July 31, 1943. Rye stocks, at 3,400,000 bushels (including 700,000 in the United States) were little more than half of the July 31, 1950 stocks of 6,400,000.

This year's July 31 stocks of both oats and barley were more than double those of a year ago. Current carryover stocks of oats are placed at 93,200,000 bushels as against 44,900,000 last year while barley stocks, at 52,800,000, increased from 20,400,000 on July 31, 1950. Stocks of flaxseed, on the other hand, dropped sharply from 4,500,000 a year ago to 1,200,000 on July 31 this year.

Total farm stocks of wheat, at 22,300,000 bushels, were almost 10,000,000 greater than the estimated 12,400,000 on July 31, 1950. Increases were also registered in farm-held stocks of oats, barley and flaxseed over those of last year. This year's farm stocks of these grains, with last year's figures in brackets, were as follows: oats, 59,500,000 (33,600,000); barley, 17,900,000 (11,300,000); and flaxseed, 200,000 (100,000). Farm-held stocks of rye, at 800,000 bushels, were down from 1,100,000 a year ago. (7)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in North America on August 9 amounted to 161,886,000 bushels, substantially above last year's corresponding total of 93,521,000 bushels. Farmers' marketings of wheat in the period August 1 to August 9 rose to 2,019,000 bushels from 943,000 a year earlier, and deliveries of coarse grains increased to 1,532,000 bushels from 655,000. Overseas export clearances in the period fell to 3,370,000 bushels from 4,295,000 a year ago. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 17 amounted to 30,883,000 pounds as compared with 46,060,000 on the corresponding date last year. There were increases in Saskatoon and Vancouver but declines in the other seven centres. Totals follow by cities, last year's figures being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 2,720 (3,444) pounds; Montreal, 10,635 (15,181); Toronto, 4,492 (5,945); Winnipeg, 5,625 (12,584); Regina, 589 (951); Saskatoon, 828 (449); Edmonton, 2,660 (4,539); Calgary, 979 (1,925); Vancouver, 2,355 (1,242).

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw and refined sugar were higher at the end of July than at the same time a year ago. Raw sugar stocks rose from 98,920,088 pounds last year to 138,298,659, and refined sugar from 79,647,724 pounds to 174,628,032. Receipts of raw sugar declined in July to 108,925,393 pounds from 126,899,353 a year earlier, and the meltings and sales fell to 103,551,788 pounds from 126,979,484. The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the month was 98,423,787 pounds compared with 115,631,645 in July last year, and the sales totalled 117,582,375 pounds against 218,518,988. (8)

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT NEW  
MONTHLY PEAK IN JULY

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits rose to a new monthly record in July, numbering 489,097 as compared with the previous high of 471,823 in the same month last year. In the first seven months of this year, 1,156,700 vehicles entered the country as against 1,064,290 in the similar period of 1950.

Entries into Ontario in July totalled 309,637 compared with 296,761 a year earlier, Quebec 79,602 compared with 80,418, British Columbia 45,170 compared with 42,809, New Brunswick 30,213 compared with 29,288, and Alberta 11,705 compared with 11,422. Manitoba's total was 7,506 (6,271 in July last year), Saskatchewan 3,928 (3,848), Newfoundland and Nova Scotia 771 (728), and the Yukon Territory 565 (278). (Mem. 3)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND  
DEATHS HIGHER IN MAY

Births, marriages and deaths were higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the same periods of 1950, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Births in May numbered 32,371 as compared with 29,411 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the five months ending May to 147,342 from 139,583 in 1950. In the month advances were shown in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Alberta, and in the five months were higher in all areas with the exceptions of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Marriages in May increased to 9,847 from 9,046 in May last year, and in the five-month period to 33,675 from 32,124. In May gains were recorded in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, the Prairies, and British Columbia, while in the five months were lower only in Prince Edward Island.

Deaths in May numbered 10,284 against 9,825 a year ago, and in the January-May period totalled 54,952 compared with 51,432. In the month, Prince Edward Island registered the only decline, and in the five months Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia were lower. (9)

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

Releases of cigarettes, cigars, and plug tobacco in June for consumption in Canada were lower than in the corresponding month last year, but there was an advance in cut tobacco. Production of beer declined in the month, but there was a rise in the output of new spirits.

June releases of cigarettes totalled 1,557,000,000 as compared with 1,643,000,000 in June last year, and cigar releases amounted to 13,700,000 as against 17,200,000. Cut tobacco releases amounted to 2,566,000 pounds against 2,474,000, and plug tobacco totalled 196,000 pounds against 243,000.

Beer production in the month amounted to 714,000 pounds against 762,300, and the output of new spirits totalled 1,750,000 proof gallons against 1,300,000. Stocks of distilled liquor at the end of the month were up to 84,120,000 proof gallons from 78,860,000 a year earlier.



RAILWAY REVENUES AT  
NEW PEAK FOR MAY

Earnings of the principal Canadian railways in May established a new record for the month at \$92,452,000, an increase of 15 per cent over last year's May total of \$80,362,000. This was the second highest monthly total in railway history, being exceeded only by the October, 1950, figure of \$92,517,000 when the harvest movement was under way.

Due to higher wage rates and cost of materials and supplies, operating expenses rose more sharply than earnings over the previous May, totalling \$83,543,000 as against \$70,730,000, or by 18 per cent. As a result, operating income for the month was pared to \$5,063,000 from \$7,124,000 the year before.

Freight revenues for May improved \$10,084,000, or 15.4 per cent to total \$75,397,000, with revenue tonnage carried up 10.4 per cent and ton miles advancing 27 per cent as average haul rose to 373 miles from 324 miles. Passenger fare receipts grossed \$6,703,000, a gain of 6.5 per cent with number of passengers off 10.3 per cent but mileage up 2.7 per cent.

Employees in May totalled 188,639 as against 176,935, and the payroll aggregated \$48,841,000 as against \$41,938,000. (10)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Travel on Canadian transit systems continued to move slightly lower in April when passengers on urban and interurban service totalled 128,129,000 as against 130,850,000 a year ago. Combined receipts -- urban and interurban -- amounted to \$12,035,000 as against \$12,173,000 a year earlier. (11)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended August 11 amounted to 76,179 cars as compared with 75,461 in the corresponding week last year, an increase of one per cent. Minor improvement was shown in both divisions with the east up from 50,278 to 50,631 cars, and the western total at 25,548 cars against 25,183. For the first 32 weeks of this year cumulative loadings were 2,528,367 cars, a gain of 189,646 cars, or 8.1 per cent over the same period of 1950. (Mem. 4)

CRUDE PETROLEUM OUTPUT  
AT NEW PEAK IN MAY

Canadian output of crude petroleum in May reached an all-time monthly peak total of 4,474,000 barrels, more than double last year's corresponding total of 1,957,000 barrels. This raised the cumulative output for the first five months of the year to 15,213,000 barrels as against 10,317,000 in the like period of 1950.

The high May total was mainly the result of large increases in production from Leduc to 1,233,500 barrels from 676,500, and Redwater to 2,395,100 barrels from 634,700. Production in the Turner Valley was down to 248,000 barrels from 287,000. The overall total for Alberta moved up sharply in May to 4,338,000 barrels from 1,809,000 a year ago, and in the five months aggregated 14,518,000 against 9,739,000.

May production from sources in Saskatchewan rose to 96,900 barrels from 95,400, and in the five months to 468,400 barrels from 393,900. Ontario's output in the month was down to 18,200 barrels from 25,000, and in the five months to 77,100 barrels from 102,200. Production in the Northwest Territories in May fell to 19,900 barrels from 26,900, but in the cumulative period rose to 143,700 barrels from 74,800. (Mem. 5)

APRIL OUTPUT OF REFINED  
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Canadian output of refined petroleum products was slightly higher in April than in the corresponding month last year but there was a gain of almost 11 per cent in the first four months of the year. Receipts of crude at the refineries were up 17.7 per cent in the month and 18 per cent in the four-month period.

Output of refined products in April amounted to 6,942,000 barrels as compared with 6,937,000 a year earlier, and in the four months totalled 30,954,000 barrels against 27,952,000. Receipts of crude in the month were 9,726,000 barrels against 8,261,000, and in the four months totalled 33,765,000 barrels against 28,460,000.

Domestic crude receipts in April rose 16.6 per cent to 2,406,400 barrels from 2,062,300, and advanced 14.6 per cent in the four months to 9,318,100 barrels from 8,126,600. April receipts of imported crude increased 18 per cent to 7,320,000 barrels from 6,193,200, and rose 20 per cent in the January-April period to 24,446,500 barrels from 20,332,900. (12)

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY  
SHAPES HIGHER IN MAY

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills in May, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 283,899 net tons as compared with 248,789 in May last year. This year's May shipments included 414 tons of semi-finished shapes, 14,894 tons of structurals, 15,262 tons of plates, 24,886 tons of rails, 10,956 tons of tie plates and track material, 44,694 tons of hot rolled bars, 26,278 tons of pipes and tubes, 26,986 tons of wire rods, 41,566 tons of black sheets, 10,491 tons of galvanized sheets, 10,149 tons of castings, and 52,489 tons of other rolled products. The amount of producers' interchange was 161,624 tons in May against 128,356 a year ago. (13)

STOCKS, CONSUMPTION, AND  
PRODUCTION OF RUBBER IN JUNE

Overall stocks of rubber in Canada at the end of June -- natural, synthetic, and reclaim -- were 20 per cent larger than a year earlier, and consumption during the month declined 10 per cent. Stocks of natural rubber rose 24 per cent and consumption fell 18 per cent.

Stocks of natural rubber at the end of June amounted to 5,471 tons compared with 4,416 a year ago; synthetic, 3,285 tons against 3,278; and reclaim, 2,444 tons against 1,599. Consumption of natural rubber totalled 3,334 tons against 4,041; synthetic, 1,828 tons against 1,817; and reclaim, 1,239 tons against 1,234.

The month's output of synthetic rubber was slightly higher at 4,504 tons against 4,489 tons a year earlier, and production of reclaim advanced to 515 tons from 401 tons. (14)



PRODUCTION OF GOLD DOWN  
MODERATELY IN MAY

There was a moderate decline in the production of gold in May and the first five months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods of 1950. Output was lower in all producing areas except Ontario, the Yukon and Northwest Territories both in the month and five months.

The month's output amounted to 368,950 fine ounces as compared with 373,758 in May last year. For the five months ending May, 1,825,997 fine ounces were produced as against 1,830,996 in the like period of 1950.

Total for Ontario rose to 211,357 fine ounces from 209,685 in May last year, Northwest Territories to 19,319 fine ounces from 17,046, and the Yukon to 721 fine ounces from 79. Quebec's output was 95,504 fine ounces (96,126 in May, 1950), British Columbia 20,555 (26,711), and Manitoba and Saskatchewan 20,551 (23,267). (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF IRON CASTINGS  
AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS IN MAY

Production and shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings both were higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's output amounted to 86,000 tons as compared with 59,700 in May last year, bringing the cumulative total for the five months to 422,700 tons from 294,900 in 1950.

Shipments in May totalled 61,800 tons compared with 44,300 a year earlier, and in the five months ending May amounted to 291,700 tons against 194,000. Pig iron used by foundries in the month aggregated 53,400 tons compared with 35,900 in May last year, and in the five-month period was 255,900 tons against 166,000. Consumption of scrap iron and steel rose to 57,200 tons from 41,900, and in the January-May period to 281,300 tons from 198,300. (Mem. 7)

COAL PRODUCTION LOWER IN JULY

Canadian production of coal was lower in July and the first seven months of this year than in the same periods of 1950, while the imports declined in the month but rose in the seven months, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output amounted to 1,085,000 tons as compared with 1,138,104 in July last year, bringing the total for the seven months ending July to 10,164,544 tons from 10,753,168 in 1950. Imports in the month totalled 2,523,690 tons against 2,909,654 a year ago, and in the cumulative period aggregated 14,061,015 tons compared with 13,342,162. Exports in July were 26,756 tons compared with 16,008.

Production in Alberta in July fell to 450,000 tons from 451,160 in July, 1950, Nova Scotia to 442,000 tons from 476,444, British Columbia to 95,000 tons from 127,492. New Brunswick's total rose to 59,000 tons from 47,238, and Saskatchewan to 39,000 tons from 35,770. (Mem. 8)

SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS OF  
ASBESTOS HIGHER IN JUNE

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines rose 22 per cent in June, amounting to 82,990 tons as compared with 67,781 in the same month last year. This raised the aggregate for the first six months of this year to 503,491 tons, 29 per cent above last year's corresponding total of 391,772 tons.

Exports of asbestos in the month amounted to 79,776 tons as compared with 70,097 in June last year. For the half-year, 482,819 tons were exported as against 379,660 in the like period of 1950. (Mem. 9)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER  
EAST OF THE ROCKIES IN MAY

Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies, excluding sawn ties, was higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's output amounted to 282,231 M feet board measure compared with 222,248 M in May last year, a gain of 27 per cent. This raised the cumulative total for the five months ending May to 1,009,660 M feet board measure from 831,683 M in the like period of 1950, or by 21 per cent. (15)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER  
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN JUNE

Production of lumber and sawn ties in British Columbia in June rose nine per cent over the corresponding month last year, and advanced 22 per cent in the first six months of the year. June shipments were down eight per cent, but there was a gain of 15 per cent in the half-year.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, production in June amounted to 339,809 M feet board measure as compared with 312,514 M a year earlier, raising the six-month total to 1,770,868 M feet as against 1,449,432 M. Shipments in June were 304,224 M feet as against 330,463 M, and for the half-year totalled 1,708,166 M feet against 1,479,791 M. (16)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES  
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both moved to higher levels in July and the first seven months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. Output in July totalled 24,186,862 square feet as against 19,394,797 a year ago, and in the seven months ending July amounted to 167,332,398 square feet compared with 117,768,400 in the similar period of 1950.

Domestic sales in July rose to 22,761,719 square feet from 20,433,936 a year earlier, and in the seven-month period to 159,841,899 square feet from 117,196,125 in the same months of 1950. (Mem. 10)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES  
LOWER IN JULY; DOMESTIC SALES HIGHER

Production of asphalt floor tiles was lower in July and the first seven months of this year than in the same periods of 1950, while domestic sales advanced in both comparisons. The month's output amounted to 920,003 square feet as compared with 1,027,427 in July last year, bringing the cumulative total for the seven months to 9,966,639 square feet from 10,317,600 in the like period of 1950.

Domestic sales in the month aggregated 1,329,800 square feet as against 1,198,775 in July, 1950, and in the seven-month period amounted to 9,834,784 square feet compared with 8,875,132 in 1950. (Mem. 11)



PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTION  
IN SECOND QUARTER OF 1951

Smaller quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, chewing gum, cocoa powder for sale, chocolate coatings for sale, chocolate confectionery in bars, bulk and packages, sugar confectionery and marshmallows were produced during the first quarter of this year than in the same period of 1950, but there was a rise in the output of soda biscuits, according to the quarterly report on processed foods by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Among fruit and vegetable preparations, there were increases in the production of foods prepared for infants, jams, bottled olives, vegetable soups and tomato catsup, while the output of baked beans, maraschino cherries, jellies, marmalades, pickles and relishes, tomato soups and spirit vinegar moved lower. Production of ready-to-serve cereals, process cheese, roasted coffee, dry and canned macaroni, mincemeat, prepared mustard, salted and roasted peanuts, peanut butter, jelly powders, pie filling powders, pudding powders, sandwich spreads and fresh yeast advanced, while declines were recorded in baking powder, salad dressing and mayonnaise, blended and packed tea and carbonated beverages.

Among canned meats, roast pork and ham, sausage, beef stews and boiled dinners and wieners were higher, while spiced pork and spiced ham, roast beef, meat paste and bologna decreased.

The following are preliminary figures for some main processed food items for the second quarter of 1951 (quantities for the same period last year being in brackets):

Biscuits and Confectionery:— Soda biscuits, 10,112,499 (9,563,075) pounds; plain and fancy biscuits, 43,947,723 (44,308,774) pounds; chewing gum, 3,419,376 (3,769,063) boxes; cocoa powder for sale, 2,509,803 (2,890,131) pounds; chocolate coatings for sale, 2,706,518 (4,854,848) pounds; chocolate confectionery in bars, 8,216,590 (20,589,055) dozen; chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages, 4,832,307 (6,850,905) pounds; sugar confectionery, 14,301,409 (15,779,526) pounds; marshmallows, 1,242,466 (1,321,943) pounds.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations:— Baked beans, 21,205,801 (25,213,643) pounds; foods prepared for infants, 6,516,502 (5,468,513) pounds; maraschino cherries, 672,668 (673,223) pounds; jams, 19,713,600 (18,876,224) pounds; jollies, 1,015,782 (1,308,113) pounds; marmalades, 4,422,396 (4,836,348) pounds; bottled olives, 113,919 (88,195) gallons; pickles and relishes, 1,000,302 (1,490,673) gallons; tomato soups, 207,892 (247,967) dozen tins; vegetable soups, 1,146,874 (1,073,026) dozen tins; other soups, 2,293,706 (2,399,802) dozen tins; tomato catsup, 1,186,165 (188,920) pounds; spirit vinegar, 1,674,656 (1,796,028) gallons.

Miscellaneous Foods:— Baking powder, 2,263,437 (2,433,883) pounds; ready-to-serve cereals, 21,962,556 (19,863,179) pounds; process cheese, 9,314,776 (8,113,514) pounds; roasted coffee, 16,628,462 (14,611,265) pounds; dry macaroni, 17,642,145 (15,171,429) pounds; canned macaroni, 8,620,390 (7,622,296) pounds; mincemeat, 394,219 (245,391) pounds; prepared mustard, 277,377 (265,237) gallons; salted and roasted peanuts, 4,315,334 (3,559,210) pounds; peanut butter, 5,882,096 (5,193,774) pounds; jelly powders, 3,839,390 (3,429,350) pounds; pie filling powders, 1,380,211 (1,315,999) pounds; pudding powders, 2,495,290 (2,250,714) pounds; salad dressing and mayonnaise, 5,487,266 (7,152,538) pounds; sandwich spreads, 1,037,459 (1,014,164) pounds; blended and packed tea, 11,100,692 (12,224,447) pounds; fresh yeast, 5,859,769 (5,454,978) pounds; carbonated beverages, 24,610,054 (28,273,952) gallons.

Canned Meats:— Spiced pork and spiced ham, 4,698,827 (5,163,623) pounds; roast pork and ham, 1,924,103 (1,826,460) pounds; sausage, 452,962 (226,153) pounds; beef stews and boiled dinners, 2,743,366 (2,374,379) pounds; roast beef, 109,480 (719,268) pounds; wieners, 601,758 (230,394) pounds; meat paste, 1,136,788 (1,356,823) pounds; bologna, 364,631 (785,607) pounds; total canned meat, 13,431,254 (14,040,215) pounds. (17)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES AND  
MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCING IN 1950

More new passenger cars were purchased by Canadians in 1950 than in any previous year. The 324,903 new cars sold in that year represented an advance of 61 per cent over 1949 when 202,318 new passenger cars were sold. British vehicles increased in popularity during 1950 and accounted for about 20 per cent of all passenger car sales as compared with 14 per cent in 1949.

Instalment buying increased at an even faster rate than sales during 1950. In 1949, 26.3 per cent of new passenger cars were financed by sales finance and acceptance companies, while the proportion rose to 29.9 per cent in 1950. A downward tendency in the "financing-to-sales" ratio has developed in recent months following the introduction of credit-buying restrictions which raised minimum down-payment requirements. Sales records continued to be broken in the early months of 1951 although the percentage gains were receding. Sales of passenger cars in the first three months of 1951 numbered 97,210, up 34 per cent from the first quarter of 1950.

Commercial vehicle sales, also at a record peak in 1950, did not show as large a percentage gain in sales as did passenger units. Commercial vehicle sales were 24 per cent of all vehicle sales in 1950 as compared with 29 per cent of the total in 1949. Sales of trucks and buses combined totalled 104,792 in 1950, a gain of 25 per cent over the 84,023 new commercial vehicles sold in 1949.

In all, 364,681 vehicle sales were financed by sales finance and acceptance companies in 1950 to the extent of \$324,080,605, showing increases of 56 per cent both in number and amount over 1949 when 232,988 vehicles sold were financed for \$219,184,030.

Financing of new passenger cars increased at a greater rate than did used car financing. There were 97,051 new passenger car sales financed for \$131,002,822 in 1950, 83 per cent in number and 84 per cent in value above the 1949 figures of 53,185 new cars with a financed value of \$71,044,324. Used passenger cars financed in 1950 numbered 189,635, a gain of 52 per cent over the 124,595 used car sales financed in 1949.

Increases in new and used commercial vehicle financing, while smaller than in the passenger car field, were also substantial. New commercial vehicle sales financed in 1950 exceeded the number in 1949 by 35 per cent, while the number of used commercial vehicles financed rose 48 per cent. The proportion of new vehicle sales financed by sales finance and acceptance companies in 1950 was 31.5 per cent as compared with 28.5 per cent in 1949. (18)

SALES OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND  
EQUIPMENT AT NEW HIGH IN 1950

Sales of farm implements and equipment -- mainly at wholesale prices -- rose to a new all-time peak value of \$218,232,000 in 1950, slightly above the previous high figure of \$217,090,000 in 1949, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of repair parts totalled \$29,505,000, five per cent above the 1949 figure of \$28,105,000.



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

Reports and Bulletins

1. Preliminary totals of Population for Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, 1951 (P - 1) -- (10 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, June (10 cents).
3. Imports for Consumption -- Summary -- June (20 cents).
4. Employment and Payrolls, June (25 cents).
5. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, June (25 cents).
6. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
7. Carryover Stocks of Canadian Grains at July 31, 1951 (10 cents).
8. Sugar Situation, July (10 cents).
9. Births, Marriages and Deaths in Canada, May (10 cents).
10. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, May (10 cents).
11. Transit Report, April (10 cents).
12. Refined Petroleum Products, April (25 cents).
13. Primary Iron and Steel, May (25 cents).
14. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, June (25 cents).
15. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, May (25 cents).
16. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June (25 cents).
17. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, June, 1951 (35 cents).
18. New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, 1950 (25 cents).
19. Non-Ferrous Metal Products, 1949 (25 cents).
20. Travel Between Canada and the United States, June (20 cents).
21. Trade of Canada: Imports, May -- Detailed Report -- (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Production of Leather Footwear, May (10 cents).
  2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
  3. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, July (10 cents).
  4. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
  5. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, May (10 cents).
  6. Gold Production, May (10 cents).
  7. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, May (10 cents).
  8. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, July (10 cents).
  9. Asbestos, June (10 cents).
  10. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, July (10 cents).
  11. Asphalt Floor Tiles, July (10 cents).
-

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729519