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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE and the number of persons with jobs both reached all-time high record levels at the beginning of June. The civilian non-institutional labour force was 5,332,000, and persons with jobs totalled 5,247,000. Persons without jobs and seeking work numbered only 85,000. The civilian non-institutional population, 14 years and over, was 9,854,000.

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME rose to new peak levels in May and the first five months of this year. Total for the month was \$788,000,000 as compared with \$672,000,000 in May last year, and in the five months was \$3,797,000,000 against \$3,257,000,000.

VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturers rose to a new peak level in June, the preliminary index, on the base 1947=100, standing at 175.4 as compared with 168.0 in May, and 136.2 a year ago.

CANADIAN RETAIL TRADE in June was valued at \$905,000,000, the highest monthly total so far this year, and 11 per cent above sales of \$815,730,000 in the corresponding month last year. For the first half of this year sales rose 16 per cent, aggregating \$4,766,780,000 as compared with \$4,121,390,000 in 1950.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES fell five per cent during the week ending August 18 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

VALUE OF CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS rose in July to \$374,500,000 from \$253,700,000 in July, 1950, and estimated total imports increased to \$370,800,000 from \$259,500,000. Value of foreign exports advanced to \$4,100,000 from \$3,000,000.

SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES fell 12.5 per cent in June, totalling 36,229 units as compared with 41,383 a year earlier, but the aggregate for the first half of 1951 rose 29 per cent to 247,775 units from 191,765 in the similar period of 1950.

STARTS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DWELLING UNITS in the first six months of this year were down to 38,465 from 42,149 in the same period of 1950. Completions totalled 38,694 as against 35,968, and the carryover of uncompleted dwellings was 59,443 against 59,503.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended August 18 moved up to 82,953 cars from 76,217 in the preceding week, but were 864 cars below the same week last year.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE AND NUMBER
OF PERSONS WITH JOBS AT NEW HIGH

Canada's total civilian labour force and the number of persons with jobs both reached all-time high record levels at the beginning of June, according to the quarterly survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the survey date, the civilian non-institutional labour force was 5,332,000, and persons with jobs totalled 5,247,000. Persons without jobs and seeking work numbered only 85,000. The civilian non-institutional population, 14 years and over was 9,854,000.

Comparison of the survey results for the week ending June 2 with those for the same period last year is complicated by the exclusion of Manitoba from the survey for the week ending June 3, 1950. To facilitate comparison, Manitoba has been excluded also from the June 2, 1951 figures in the following paragraphs.

Excluding Manitoba, the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over, reached 9,292,000 for the week ending June 2 this year compared with 9,135,000 a year earlier. Similarly, the civilian non-institutional labour force reached 5,018,000 compared with 4,933,000 in June, 1950.

This expansion of the civilian labour force in June 1951 over June 1950 was in line with the normal increase in the civilian non-institutional population of working age. It does not reflect any noticeable increase in the rate of participation in the labour force. Thus for both June 1950 and June 1951, 54 per cent of the civilian population 14 years of age and over, were in the labour force.

Continuing a trend noted in earlier surveys, the non-agricultural labour force, increased by 147,000 to 4,100,000 in June 1951, from 3,953,000 in June, 1950. Conversely, the agricultural labour force declined by 62,000 from 980,000 to 918,000 in June, 1951.

The number of persons with jobs reached 4,937,000 in the week ending June 2, 1951, an increase of 144,000 over the total of 4,793,000 in June, 1950. In addition to increasing in aggregate terms, persons with jobs as a percentage of the civilian labour force rose from 97.2 in June, 1950 to 98.4 in June, 1951.

Persons without jobs and seeking work reached the very low level of 81,000 in June 1951 as compared with 140,000 in June, 1950. It would appear that there is no significant pool of totally unemployed remaining to fill any expansion in the number of jobs available. Any such increase in job-holders would have to take place by recruitment of those ordinarily engaged in activities outside of the civilian labour force. Those not in the labour force increased somewhat in absolute numbers from 4,202,000 in June 1950 to 4,274,000 in June, 1951. (1)

LABOUR INCOME AT PEAK LEVELS
IN MAY AND FIVE-MONTH PERIOD

Canadian labour income rose to new peak levels in May and the first five months of this year, totals for both periods exceeding those of a year ago by 17 per cent. Aggregate for the month was \$788,000,000 as compared with \$672,000,000 in May last year, and in the five months was \$3,797,000,000 against \$3,257,000,000.

All industrial groups showed gains both in the month and five months as compared with a year earlier. Total for manufacturing in May was \$273,000,000 as against \$225,000,000, and in the five-month period amounted to \$1,323,000,000 compared with \$1,203,000,000. In utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade the May total was \$208,000,000 compared with \$181,000,000, and in the January-May period aggregated \$998,000,000 against \$876,000,000.

In **finance and services (including government)**, labour income amounted to \$163,000,000 compared with \$148,000,000 in May, 1950, and in the cumulative period totalled \$806,000,000 against \$738,000,000. Labour income in agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining in May was \$60,000,000 compared with \$47,000,000 a year earlier, and in the five months amounted to \$294,000,000 as against \$224,000,000. Total for construction in the month rose to \$58,000,000 from \$50,000,000 in May last year, and in the five-month period to \$247,000,000 from \$210,000,000.

Supplementary labour income in May amounted to \$26,000,000 as against \$21,000,000 a year ago, and in the five months ending May totalled \$128,000,000 compared with \$104,000,000. (2)

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY

A summary of foreign trade figures for July released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a rise in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$374,500,000 from \$253,700,000 in July, 1950, and an increase in estimated total imports to \$370,800,000 compared with \$259,500,000. Value of foreign exports rose to \$4,100,000 from \$3,000,000.

Domestic exports to the United States rose in value to \$201,900,000 as against \$168,200,000, and to the United Kingdom to \$73,900,000 from \$35,200,000. Estimated imports from the United States advanced to \$236,500,000 from \$170,600,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$43,000,000 from \$32,700,000.

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

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

	<u>July, 1950</u>		<u>July, 1951</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	(Millions of Dollars)			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	35.2	0.1	73.9	0.2
Other Commonwealth countries	16.3	0.1	26.7	0.3
United States	168.2	2.5	201.9	3.0
Other foreign countries	<u>34.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>72.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Total, all countries	<u>253.7</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>374.5</u>	<u>4.1</u>
	<u>July, 1950</u>	<u>July, 1951</u> xx		
<u>Imports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	32.7	43.0		
Other Commonwealth countries	22.0	38.6		
United States	170.6	236.5		
Other foreign countries	<u>34.2</u>	<u>52.7</u>		
Total, all countries	<u>259.5</u>	<u>370.8</u>		

xx Estimate only. Subject to revision.

RETAIL SALES UP 11 PER CENT IN JUNE
AND 15.7 PER CENT HIGHER IN HALF-YEAR

Canadian retail trade in June was valued at \$905,000,000, the highest monthly total so far this year, and 11 per cent above sales of \$815,730,000 in the corresponding month last year. The June sales increase compares with an average gain of 16 per cent for the first half of this year over last when sales aggregated \$4,766,780,000 as compared with \$4,121,390,000.

Heading the list of June sales increases were grocery and combination stores, meat stores and motor vehicle dealers, all with gains of 17 per cent. Others which had above-average gains were country general stores, variety stores, women's clothing stores and tobacconists.

Furniture stores and appliance and radio dealers reported sales lower by three per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, in June. Lumber and building material dealers reported a slight fall in sales compared with June a year ago, the first in many months.

In the half-year, motor vehicle dealers headed the sales gains with a rise of 35 per cent, followed by grocery and combination stores at 15.3 per cent, hardware 15.1 per cent, country general stores 14.2 per cent, lumber and building materials 13.6 per cent, meat 13.2 per cent, garages and filling stations 13.1 per cent, variety stores 13 per cent, appliance and radio 11.7 per cent, men's clothing 10.6 per cent, and drugs 10.3 per cent. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
DOWN FIVE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales fell five per cent during the week ending August 18 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures.

All provinces shared in the decline except Saskatchewan and British Columbia where sales rose two per cent in each. Sales in the Maritimes were 13 per cent lower, Ontario eight per cent, Quebec six per cent, Manitoba four per cent, and Alberta three per cent.

RETAIL FINANCING HIGHER IN 1950

Financing of retail instalment sales by 109 companies in 1950 was 51 per cent greater than the amount handled by 104 companies in 1949, while balances outstanding at the end of the year were 59 per cent above the total at December 31, 1949. Total financing in 1950 amounted to \$429,196,000 as compared with \$284,730,000 in 1949, \$208,166,000 in 1948 and \$100,277,000 in 1941. Balances outstanding at the end of 1950 totalled \$293,163,000 compared with \$184,063,000 at the end of 1949, and more than four times the balances outstanding at the end of 1941.

Consumer's goods continued to account for an increasingly high proportion of total financing. The 71 per cent which this category of goods formed of the total in 1950, while higher than in the three previous years, was still below the 1941 proportion of 77 per cent. Consumers' goods were financed to the extent of \$305,278,000 in 1950, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year's total of \$190,574,000.

New passenger car financing took the lead long held by used car financing as the largest item within the consumers' goods category. New passenger car financing amounted to \$132,407,000, 31 per cent of the total paper purchased and 85 per cent above the 1949 new car volume of \$71,602,000. Used passenger cars, forming 28.5 per cent of total financing, advanced 47 per cent in volume from \$83,001,000 in 1949 to \$122,318,000 in 1950. Financing of other consumers' goods rose 41 per cent to \$50,553,000.

The amount outstanding on consumers' goods in the books of sales finance companies at the end of 1950 was \$202,011,000, 74 per cent higher than the \$115,977,000 outstanding at the end of 1949. The amount owing on new passenger car sales, about one-half of the consumers' goods total, was double the amount outstanding on the books at the end of 1949 for these items.

Balances outstanding at the end of the year on used car financing advanced 59 per cent from \$46,342,000 in 1949 to \$73,445,000 in 1950, while on other consumers' goods the amount outstanding was \$34,245,000 or 51 per cent above 1949.

Financing of commercial and industrial goods continued to advance in 1950, but to a lesser extent than did the financing of consumers' goods. In 1950, commercial and industrial goods were financed for an amount of \$123,918,000, forming 28.8 per cent of all financing and registering an increase of 32 per cent over the \$94,156,000 reported in 1949. New commercial vehicle financing advanced 36 per cent; used vehicle financing, 38 per cent; while a smaller increase of 19 per cent was recorded in amount of financing of all other commercial and industrial goods.

Balances outstanding also showed increases in each of the three categories. Total amount outstanding at the end of 1950 on commercial and industrial goods was \$91,152,000, 34 per cent above the \$68,086,000 owing at December 31, 1949. Of the total balances outstanding at the end of 1950, \$45,774,000 was on new commercial vehicles, an increase of 43 per cent over 1949; \$20,001,000 was on used commercial vehicles, a gain of 39 per cent; while \$25,377,000 was on other commercial and industrial goods, an increase of 17 per cent over balances outstanding at the end of 1949. (4)

STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF DWELLING UNITS IN FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in the first six months of this year were down about nine per cent from the same period of 1950, declines in both May and June accounting for the major part of this decrease. On the other hand, half-year completions rose 7.5 per cent. The net result was a slightly smaller carryover of dwellings in various stages of construction at the end of the period.

The number of dwelling units on which construction was started in the six months was 38,465 as compared with 42,149 in the same period of 1950. Completions totalled 38,694 as against 35,968, and the carryover of uncompleted dwellings was 59,443 as against 59,503. In June, starts were down 21 per cent to 9,514 units from 12,065, but completions rose to 6,609 units from 6,527.

Starts in Ontario rose in the six-month period to 16,200 units from 13,221, but fell in Quebec to 11,716 units from 14,980. British Columbia's total was down to 3,150 units from 3,815, and that for Alberta to 3,100 units from 4,491. In Manitoba there were 1,547 starts against 1,528, Saskatchewan 1,130 against 1,201, Nova Scotia 700 against 1,038, New Brunswick 450 against 1,278, Newfoundland 392 against 389, and Prince Edward Island 80 against 208.

Half-year completions in Ontario rose to 16,962 units from 12,249, but were lower in Quebec at 11,486 units against 12,020. British Columbia's total advanced to 3,503 units from 3,350, but there was a decline in Alberta to 2,850 units from 3,390. Total for Manitoba also was lower at 1,217 units against 1,461, Nova Scotia 904 against 1,172, Saskatchewan 565 against 768, and New Brunswick 515 against 972. Completions in Newfoundland rose to 469 units from 372, and in Prince Edward Island to 223 units from 214.

Number of dwellings in various stages of construction at the end of June this year was as follows by provinces, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: Ontario, 24,215 (23,585); Quebec, 14,859 (14,984); British Columbia, 5,846 (7,166); Alberta, 5,803 (4,309); Nova Scotia, 2,429 (2,326); Manitoba, 2,093 (2,781); Newfoundland, 1,950 (1,334); Saskatchewan, 1,060 (1,452); New Brunswick, 897 (1,274); and Prince Edward Island, 291 (292). (5)

VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES HIGHER IN JUNE

Continuing the rapid increase which began last November, value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers rose to new peak levels in June. The preliminary figure for June, on the base 1947=100, stood at 175.4 as compared with 168.0 in May, and 136.2 a year ago.

The index for consumer's goods advanced to 182.4 from 176.1 in May and 144.5 in June last year, and the capital goods index rose to 142.1 from 137.6 in the preceding month and 110.5 a year earlier. The index for producer's materials increased to 165.1 from 155.6 in May and 124.3 in June, 1950, and that for construction materials to 217.0 from 198.6 in May and 152.0 a year ago. (6)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS DOWN 12.5 PER CENT IN JUNE

Showing the first major decline in 18 months, shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles fell 12.5 per cent in June from the same month last year, but with substantial gains in earlier months, the total for the first-half of 1951 rose 29 per cent over the same period of 1950. There were declines both in June and the half-year in shipments of British-made vehicles. Shipments of United States vehicles were down in June but were higher in the January-June period.

Shipments of Canadian-made vehicles in June totalled 36,229 units as compared with 41,383 a year earlier, and in the six months amounted to 247,775 units as against 191,765. June shipments of British-made vehicles totalled 2,096 as against 9,328 a year ago, and in the six months were 22,466 units against 36,006. Shipments of United States vehicles in the month were 1,292 against 2,208, and in the half-year numbered 12,573 against 10,350.

Among the Canadian vehicles, June shipments were lower for both passenger and commercial vehicles, the former falling to 25,845 units from 29,732, and the latter to 10,384 units from 11,650. In the half-year period, passenger car shipments rose to 177,147 units from 138,564, and commercial vehicles to 70,628 units from 53,201. (7)

SALES OF TELEVISION SETS HIGHER IN MAY: RADIO RECEIVERS LOWER

Sales of television receivers moved sharply higher in May and the first five months of the year over the same periods of 1950, while radio sales were lower in the month but higher in the five months, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Producers' sales of television sets in May totalled 1,088 as against 686 a year earlier, and the value at list prices was \$542,073 compared with \$314,480. In the January-May period, 19,252 units were sold with a value of \$10,663,699 as against 4,248 at \$1,791,280 in the same months of 1950. Radio sales in the month numbered 38,792 valued at \$3,529,200 compared with 50,930 at \$3,490,686 in May last year, and in the five months ending May totalled 269,807 worth \$22,981,352 against 252,533 at \$19,129,689.

Sales of television sets in the Windsor area in May totalled 442 valued at \$210,465, and in the five months numbered 7,822 at \$4,034,770. In the Toronto-Hamilton area, 358 receivers were sold with a value of \$181,928, and in the five-month period aggregated 8,361 at \$5,018,866. Sales in the Niagara Peninsula in May totalled 186 units worth \$93,462, and in the five months ended May numbered 2,215 at \$1,164,596.

Radio sales in Ontario in May totalled 23,065 units compared with 25,795 a year ago, Quebec 5,250 compared with 13,050, Alberta 2,767 compared with 2,508, Manitoba 2,531 compared with 1,242, British Columbia 2,095 compared with 3,244, the Maritimes 1,700 compared with 3,282, Saskatchewan 1,171 compared with 1,241, and Newfoundland 213 compared with 468. (8)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on August 16 amounted to 156,317,394 bushels as compared with 89,146,003 on the same date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 829,250 bushels against 187,897 a year earlier, bringing the aggregate for the crop year to 2,848,136 bushels against 1,130,704 in the similar period of 1949-50.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending August 16 rose to 4,377,184 bushels from 2,315,371 a year ago, and in the cumulative period increased to 7,746,923 bushels from 7,610,207 in 1949-50. (Men. 1)

MILK PRODUCTION LOWER IN JUNE
AND FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR

Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in June amounted to 1,999,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 10,000,000 pounds from the same month last year. Advance information based on reports received from dairy correspondents, however, indicate a slight rise for July. For the first six months of this year, 7,743,000,000 pounds were produced, down 185,000,000 pounds from the corresponding period of 1950.

Sales of fluid milk and cream in June, the latter expressed as milk, totalled 356,098,000 pounds, up 11,000,000 pounds over a year ago. In the half-year, fluid sales totalled 2,122,591,000 pounds, 2.2 per cent above the similar period of 1950.

The estimated dairy butter production in June amounted to 4,453,000 pounds, 445,000 pounds or 11 per cent more than in the same month last year. Cumulative output for the first six months was one per cent higher at 23,566,000 pounds. Gains were recorded both in the month and six months in the Maritimes and Quebec, while Ontario and the Western provinces showed declines.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in June amounted to \$44,386,000, a decrease of approximately \$6,156,000 from a year earlier. The weighted average price per hundred pounds of milk was \$2.67 compared with \$2.29. (9)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 24 amounted to 32,079,000 pounds as compared with 48,019,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Holdings were higher in Saskatoon and Vancouver but lower in the other seven centres. Stocks were as follows, last year's totals being in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 2,745 (3,560) pounds; Montreal, 10,994 (15,789); Tronto, 4,828 (6,415); Winnipeg, 5,864 (12,658); Regina, 597 (938); Saskatoon, 862 (474); Edmonton, 2,786 (4,865); Calgary, 1,031 (1,956); Vancouver, 2,372 (1,364).

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM
HIGHER IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream were three per cent higher in June than in the same month last year, while in the first six months of this year

sales rose two per cent. All provinces shared in the rise in the month, while in the half-year only British Columbia recorded a decline. Sales in June amounted to 356,098,000 pounds, and in the six months totalled 2,122,591,000 pounds. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN JULY

Estimated production of eggs in Canada in July -- excluding Newfoundland -- amounted to 25,300,000 dozen as compared with 27,300,000 in the preceding month, and 24,900,000 in July last year. For the first seven months of this year, 204,200,000 dozen were produced as against 219,400,000 in the similar period of 1950. (Mem. 3)

INCREASE OF 12 PER CENT IN NUMBER
OF HOGS ON CANADIAN FARMS

Estimated number of hogs on Canadian farms at the beginning of June this year was 12 per cent higher than a year earlier, and the

spring pig crop was 13 per cent larger, according to the annual June survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Number of hogs on farms at June 1 was 5,875,000 as compared with 5,247,100 a year ago. There were increases in all provinces except Ontario, with June inventory 30.4 per cent higher in Western Canada and 4.1 per cent higher in Eastern Canada. Based on intentions reported by farmers at June 1 the number of sows expected to farrow during the June-November period this year was 623,700, an increase of 23 per cent over the same period last year.

Estimated numbers of hogs were as follows by provinces, totals for June 1 last year being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 76,000 (67,800); Nova Scotia, 62,000 (55,600); New Brunswick, 92,000 (83,800); Quebec, 1,439,000 (1,249,900); Ontario, 2,150,000 (2,213,100); Manitoba, 346,000 (269,400); Saskatchewan, 607,000 (433,700); Alberta, 1,038,000 (809,700); British Columbia, 65,000 (64,000). (Mem. 4)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS

Crushings of flaxseed in the first seven months of this year totalled 81,924,000 pounds, down sharply from last year's corresponding figure of 126,709,000 pounds. Production of oil also showed a marked decline to 27,421,000 pounds from 44,116,000, and the output of oilcake and meal fell to 48,801,000 pounds from 76,299,000.

Crushings of soybeans in the January-July period, however, were markedly higher at 348,443,000 pounds against 183,716,000 in 1950, oil production at 46,800,000 pounds against 31,054,000, and cake and meal output at 277,558,000 pounds against 143,936,000. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS Production of shortening was lower in July than in the same month last year, while the output of lard was slightly higher, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of shortening amounted to 7,286,000 pounds as compared with 8,274,000 in July last year, and lard production totalled 5,853,000 pounds against 5,777,000.

Coconut oil production in July declined to 1,024,000 pounds from 1,612,000 a year earlier, and the output of salad and cooking oils fell to 2,169,000 pounds from 2,593,000. (Mem. 5)

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON JULY 1 Overall stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by canners, wholesalers and chain store warehouses were higher on July 1 this year than on the same date in 1950, while the holdings of vegetables were lower. Stocks of canned fruits rose to 3,525,319 dozen containers from 2,822,739 on July 1, 1950, while the holdings of vegetables fell to 7,731,860 dozen containers from 12,290,963.

There were marked increases in the stocks of applesauce, apricots, grapefruit, pears, plums, gages, etc., strawberries, beets, carrots, carrots and peas combined, spinach, ready stews and dinners and spaghetti, and lesser gains in apple pie-filling, pineapple, rhubarb, baked beans, mixed vegetables (macedoine), apple juice, jams, jellies, marmalades, pickles and sauerkraut. Sharp declines were recorded in the holdings of cherries, raspberries, corn, peas, pumpkin, tomatoes, tomato juice and tomato catsup, and smaller decreases in peaches, asparagus, green or wax beans, infants foods, relishes and sauces, and soups of all kinds.

Stocks of principal canned fruits were as follows on July 1, totals for the corresponding date last year being in brackets: applesauce, 313,330 (171,276) dozen containers; apricots, 125,843 (38,474); cherries, 60,152 (153,270); grapefruit, 18,020 (3,265); pears, 904,029 (564,844); peaches, 840,404 (1,028,829); apple pie-filling, 23,370 (22,769); pineapple, 297,837 (263,569); plums, gages, etc., 255,940 (127,522); raspberries, 21,598 (81,808); rhubarb, 24,873 (24,168); strawberries, 229,805 (111,896).

Holdings of vegetables on July 1 included the following: asparagus, 337,211 (338,052) dozen containers; green or wax beans, 242,896 (370,441); baked beans, 2,062,202 (1,738,586); beets, 447,156 (168,089); carrots, 342,742 (181,594); carrots and peas combined, 162,341 (67,639); corn, 2,408,421 (4,335,145); mixed vegetables (macedoine), 338,147 (256,737); peas, 631,729 (1,937,429); pumpkin, 27,224 (50,616); spinach, 312,887 (179,489); tomatoes, 272,991 (2,618,491).

July 1 stocks of other canned foods included: apple juice, 763,537 (737,277) dozen containers; infants foods, 4,111,832 (2,156,471); jams, 440,401 (334,348); jellies, 96,048 (86,137); marmalades, 159,818 (140,543); pickles, 307,602 (264,862); relishes and sauces, 265,496 (313,826); ready dinners and stews, 277,771 (159,903); sauerkraut, 196,833 (139,278); soups all kinds, 4,906,116 (5,141,339); spaghetti, 650,410 (503,889); tomato juice, 699,459 (2,562,510); tomato catsup, 481,927 (1,153,147). (10)

GOLD PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY
LOWER IN HALF-YEAR

Gold production in Canada in the first half of this year was slightly lower than in the corresponding period of 1950, a substantial rise in January being more than offset by declines in succeeding months. Production in the six-month period amounted to 2,188,986 fine ounces as compared with 2,199,944 in the like period of 1950, and the June output was 362,567 fine ounces compared with 368,948.

Ontario's output in the half-year rose to 1,253,979 fine ounces from 1,228,731 a year earlier, but Quebec's total was down to 540,129 fine ounces from 565,849. Production in British Columbia fell to 132,246 fine ounces from 154,496, and the combined output for Manitoba and Saskatchewan declined to 140,059 fine ounces from 142,833. Production in the Northwest Territories rose to 109,266 fine ounces from 95,672, and in the Yukon to 8,848 fine ounces from 8,028. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION OF SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC

Canadian production of silver and zinc was higher in June and the first six months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950, while the output of lead declined in the month but rose in the half-year.

The month's output of primary silver amounted to 2,404,612 fine ounces compared with 1,968,455 in June last year. For the six months ending June, 11,084,942 fine ounces were produced against 9,522,712 in the similar period of 1950.

Production of lead in June totalled 13,811 tons compared with 14,568 a year earlier, and in the six-month period aggregated 75,731 tons compared with 72,295 in 1950. June output of zinc amounted to 27,084 tons compared with 26,670 in June last year, and in the half-year totalled 155,484 tons against 152,404. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL
HIGHER IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR

Canadian production of copper and nickel was higher in June and the first six months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's output of copper amounted to 22,596 tons as compared with 20,317 in June last year, and in the half-year totalled 137,318 tons as against 131,445 in the same period of 1950.

Output of nickel in the month aggregated 11,814 tons compared with 10,778 in June, 1950, raising the cumulative total for the six months ending June to 66,964 tons from 62,022 in the like period of 1950. (Mem. 8)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
CEMENT LOWER IN JUNE

Production and shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers moved to lower levels in June, the month's output amounting to 1,429,328 barrels as compared with 1,431,157 in June last year, while the shipments aggregated 1,680,839 barrels against 1,848,630. Cumulative output for the first six months of this year, however, rose to 8,357,351 barrels from 7,813,162 in the same months of 1950, and the shipments to 8,269,390 barrels from 8,041,858. (Mem. 9)

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN JUNE

Production of salt in June amounted to 42,605 tons as compared with 38,533 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the total for the first six months of this year to 238,242 tons as compared with 208,417 in the like period of 1950. Producers' stocks at the end of June amounted to 21,412 tons against 21,588 a year earlier. (Mem. 10)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT
ROOFING MATERIALS IN JULY

Production of asphalt shingles was sharply lower in July as compared with the corresponding month last year, but the cumulative output for the first seven months of the year was moderately above a year earlier. Output for the month was 215,737 squares as against 307,707, and for the seven-month period the total was 1,406,412 squares against 1,370,995.

July production of smooth surfaced roofing in rolls amounted to 117,935 squares as against 117,625 a year ago, and mineral surfaced roofing in rolls totalled 105,893 squares against 111,028. Production of roll type sidings amounted to 40,853 squares against 47,046, and the output of tar and asphalt felts totalled 3,397 tons against 3,898. (Mem. 11)

PRODUCTION OF GYPSUM WALLBOARD,
LATH AND SHEATHING IN JULY

Production of gypsum wallboard in July amounted to 12,489,035 square feet, lath 15,828,789 square feet, and sheathing 713,461 square feet. In the first seven months of this year, 130,292,178 square feet of wallboard were produced, 142,426,921 square feet of lath, and 3,806,087 square feet of sheathing. (Mem. 12)

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND
PRODUCTION OF LEATHER IN JUNE

Stocks of hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of June totalled 347,248, down from 390,587 on the same date last year. Stocks of calf and kip skins rose slightly to 595,586 from 595,236. Goat and kid skins were markedly higher at 100,836 compared with 29,534, horse hides at 37,496 compared with 19,976, and sheep and lamb skins fell to 41,649 dozen from 45,617.

Production of cattle sole leather at June 30 amounted to 1,268,380 pounds as against 1,269,006, cattle upper leather 2,360,947 square feet against 2,846,015, and glove and garment leather 237,319 square feet against 354,729. (Mem. 13)

CIVIL AVIATION IN MARCH

Operating revenues of Canadian air carriers in March rose to a new record total of \$3,970,891, a gain of \$768,678 or 24 per cent over the same month last year. Expense items during the month were generally heavier at \$3,690,828, up \$269,392 or eight per cent. Net operating revenue was thus \$280,063 against a debit of \$219,223 in March last year. Revenues of scheduled carriers rose from a loss of \$162,106 to a credit of \$314,046, while other carriers reduced their operating debit to \$35,983 from \$57,117. (11)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended August 18 moved up to 82,953 cars from 76,217 in the preceding week, but were 864 cars below the same week last year. The gain over August 11 was due to heavier grain and coal movements. Cumulative loadings for the first 33 weeks of this year were 2,611,358 cars, a rise of 188,820 cars over the corresponding period of 1950. (Mem. 14)

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

Reports and Bulletins

1. The Labour Force -- Quarterly Survey, Week Ended June 2, 1951 (25 cents).
2. Estimates of Labour Income, May (10 cents).
3. Retail Trade, June (25 cents).
4. Sales Financing, 1950 (25 cents).
5. New Residential Construction, January 1 to June 30, 1951 (25 cents).
6. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, June (25 cents).
7. Motor Vehicle Shipments, June (10 cents).
8. Radio Receiving Sets, May (25 cents).
9. The Dairy Review, July (25 cents).
10. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, July 1 (25 cents).
11. Civil Aviation, March (10 cents).
12. Traffic Report of Railways, April (10 cents).
13. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, June (25 cents). -- Summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin, No. 34, dated August 25, 1951.
14. Sash, Door and Planing Mills Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
15. The Lime Industry, 1950 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Fluid Milk Sales, June (10 cents).
 3. Poultry Estimates, July (10 cents).
 4. Livestock Survey, June 1, 1951 -- Hogs -- (10 cents).
 5. Oils and Fats, July (10 cents).
 6. Gold Production, June (10 cents).
 7. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, June (10 cents).
 8. Copper and Nickel Production, June (10 cents).
 9. Cement and Cement Products, June (10 cents).
 10. Salt, June (10 cents).
 11. Asphalt Roofing, July (10 cents).
 12. Gypsum Products, July (10 cents).
 13. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, June (10 cents).
 14. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
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