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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS broke new ground in July, rising to an all-time high value of \$374,500,000, a gain of 47.6 per cent over last year's July total of \$253,700,000. The high July value raised the total for the January-July period to \$2,114,700,000 from \$1,684,300,000 a year ago.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES for seven of the eight regional cities moved up between July 3 and August 1. The index for Montreal fell 0.3 per cent, while the advances ranged from 0.3 per cent for Winnipeg to 1.2 per cent for Edmonton.

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CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS rose 12 per cent in July, totalling \$9,031,986,000 as compared with \$8,101,957,000 in the same month last year.

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DOLLAR SALES OF WHOLESALERS in July were seven per cent in excess of sales volume for July last year, but were two per cent below June. The unadjusted index for the month was 335.5.

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WHOLESALE PRICES rose to a higher level in July, the general index number on the base 1935-39=100, standing at 244.2 as compared with 242.7 in the preceding month and 212.0 in July last year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN CANADA -- excluding Newfoundland -- remained practically unchanged in July as compared with the same month last year, totalling \$54,490,000 as compared with \$54,780,000.

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FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES in July totalled 30,294, down 25 per cent from a year earlier. Most of the decline was due to a falling-off in shipments of passenger cars.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending September 1 amounted to 82,535 cars as compared with 82,585 in the preceding week and 47,702 in the corresponding week last year.

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WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION during the crop year 1950-51 amounted to 23,620,000, a gain of 16.5 per cent over the preceding year, and slightly above the 10-year average for the period 1942-1951.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN JULY
REACHED ALL-TIME PEAK VALUE

Canada's domestic exports broke new ground in July, rising to an all-time high value of \$374,500,000, a gain of 47.6 per cent over last year's July total of \$253,700,000. The high July value raised the total for the January-July period to \$2,114,700,000 from \$1,684,300,000 a year ago.

Most of the increase in value in July was due to a rise in the volume of exports. The volume was some 30 per cent higher than in most earlier peak months of the postwar period. The increase in prices of about 13 per cent since July last year only accounted for a comparatively small part of the gain in value in July.

There were advances in the value of exports to all main geographic areas in the month, with particularly large proportionate increases to the United Kingdom and European countries. The rise in value of shipments to the United States and Latin American countries was also substantial. As a result of the overall world-wide expansion in the value, however, the proportion of the total to the United States fell to 53.9 per cent from 66.3 per cent a year ago. In the seven months the proportion was 62 per cent as compared with 63.8 per cent last year.

Exports to the United States were 20 per cent higher in value in July than in the corresponding month last year, standing at \$201,927,000 as against \$168,196,000, while the seven-month total was up 22 per cent to \$1,311,773,000 against \$1,073,144,000. There was a general increase among the commodity groups in the seven months.

Largest dollar gain in the month's shipments to the United States was in the wood and paper products group, which rose to \$100,129,000 from \$86,113,000, followed by agricultural and vegetable products with a jump to \$22,304,000 from \$13,763,000. The animals and animal products group advanced to \$23,813,000 from \$22,524,000, non-ferrous metals to \$23,660,000 from \$21,490,000, and iron and products to \$14,796,000 from \$11,113,000. Non-metallic minerals rose to \$7,498,000 from \$4,953,000, chemicals and allied products to \$5,151,000 from \$3,918,000, and miscellaneous commodities to \$3,114,000 from \$1,958,000. The fibres and textiles group fell in value to \$1,463,000 from \$2,363,000.

Merchandise exports to the United Kingdom were at the highest level for several years. The value doubled, moving up to \$73,935,000 in July from \$35,169,000 a year ago, raising the seven-month total to \$327,458,000 from \$271,086,000. Particularly sharp gains in agricultural products, wood and paper, and non-ferrous metals accounted for a large part of the month's increase.

Value of goods shipped to the rest of the Commonwealth also moved sharply higher in July, totalling \$26,718,000 against \$16,293,000 a year ago. This raised the cumulative total for the first seven months of the year to \$131,978,000 from \$111,063,000 in the similar period of 1950. Marked increases occurred in the value of July shipments to the Union of South Africa, Jamaica, Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, and Hong Kong, but declines to India and Pakistan.

Exports to Latin American countries rose in the month to \$16,349,000 from \$10,610,000, and in the seven months to \$96,099,000 from \$71,435,000. There were large gains in shipments in July to Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, but reductions to Colombia and Bolivia.

Shipments to European countries were again sharply higher in July, rising to \$41,415,000 from \$15,552,000, and bringing the cumulative total for the first seven months of the year to \$156,020,000 from \$95,958,000. Large-scale movements of goods to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland accounted for the bulk of the month's gain.

Shipments to the remaining group of foreign countries were doubled in value in the month at \$12,184,000 as against \$6,483,000, and substantially higher in the January-July period at \$81,568,000 against \$52,494,000. Big increases were recorded for Japan, and the Philippines and Tripoli.

Main Commodities

There were gains both in the month and the cumulative period in eight of the nine main commodity groups of exports. In July the animals and animal products group was slightly lower and in the seven months there was a small decline in the miscellaneous commodities section.

The wood and paper group, largest of the nine, rose steeply to \$131,473,000 in July from \$94,739,000, and in the seven months climbed to \$774,595,000 from \$580,063,000. There were large gains in both periods in newsprint paper, other paper, wood pulp, and pulp wood. Planks and boards were lower in the month but were higher in the seven months.

With heavy gains in wheat, and other grains, wheat flour, and rubber and products, the agricultural and vegetable products group rose in July to \$95,050,000 from \$50,144,000 a year earlier, and in the seven months to \$450,987,000 from \$348,952,000.

Value of the non-ferrous metals and products group rose in July to \$57,920,000 from \$34,982,000, and in the seven-month period to \$310,886,000 from \$243,931,000. Aluminum, lead, nickel, precious metals (except gold), zinc, and electrical apparatus were higher both in July and the seven months. Chiefly as a result of large increases in asbestos and artificial crude abrasives, the non-metallic mineral products group rose in July to \$11,525,000 from \$7,480,000, and in the January-July period to \$73,719,000 from \$55,347,000.

The animals and animal products group was slightly lower in the month at \$30,068,000 against \$31,249,000, but was higher in the cumulative period at \$204,942,000 against \$198,852,000. There were declines both in July and the seven months both in the exports of cattle, cheese, and bacon and hams, but advances in other meats, leather and products, furs and products. Exports of fish were lower in the January-July period.

General gains among the main commodities raised the value of the iron products group in July to \$27,525,000 from \$21,862,000, and in the seven months to \$170,943,000 from \$148,137,000. Large increases were shown for iron ore, ferro-alloys, rolling-mill products, farm machinery and implements, other machinery, and automobiles and parts. There were declines in pigs and ingots, and engines and boilers.

The chemical group of exports moved up in July to \$11,582,000 from \$6,859,000 a year ago, and in the seven months to \$71,985,000 from \$57,003,000. Exports of fibres and textiles were slightly higher in the month at \$3,415,000 against \$3,361,000, and higher in the seven-month period at \$21,062,000 against \$14,132,000. The miscellaneous commodities group advanced in July to \$5,909,000 from \$3,028,000, but fell in the seven months to \$35,595,000 from \$37,913,000. (1)

WHOLESALE SALES UP SEVEN PER CENT IN JULY; UP 16 PER CENT IN SEVEN MONTHS

Dollar sales of wholesalers in July were seven per cent in excess of sales volume for July last year, but were two per cent below June.

Cumulative sales for the first seven months of this year rose 16 per cent over the corresponding period of 1950. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the 1935-39 base, stood at 335.5 for July this year as compared with 343.7 for June and 314.1 for July, 1950. Stocks in the hands of wholesalers at the end of July were valued 23 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Footwear wholesalers' sales advanced 48 per cent to lead the other trades in percentage gain over July last year. This compares with a 28 per cent gain for the first seven months of the year. Sales of drug wholesalers were up 14 per cent in the month and 15 per cent in the seven months, while tobacco and confectionery wholesalers registered a July gain of 11 per cent and a January-July rise of nine per cent.

Increases ranging between four and eight per cent were recorded in July by grocery, automotive parts and equipment, hardware, and fruit and vegetable dealers. In the seven months grocery sales were up 14 per cent, automotive parts and equipment 32 per cent, hardware 28 per cent, and fruit and vegetables three per cent.

Decreases from July last year were reported in sales of dry goods wholesalers, and clothing wholesalers, the former falling seven per cent and the latter by 11 per cent. Both trades showed increases for the year to date, dry goods wholesalers' sales being 17 per cent higher and clothing wholesalers' sales 10 per cent in excess of the volume for the first seven months of 1950. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED IN JULY

Sales of Canadian department stores -- excluding Newfoundland -- remained practically unchanged in July as compared with the same month last year, the month's sales totalling \$54,490,000 against \$54,780,000. Sales in Saskatchewan recorded the largest increase of 11 per cent, with more moderate gains in Alberta, Quebec and the Maritimes. British Columbia showed the largest percentage decline of four per cent.

The majority of departments had larger sales volume in July as compared with a year earlier. Ladies' apparel and accessory department sales rose to \$13,580,000 from \$13,090,000 in July last year, food and kindred products to \$4,470,000 from \$4,420,000, hardware and housewares to \$4,060,000 from \$3,990,000, toiletries, cosmetics and drugs to \$1,500,000 from \$1,430,000, smallwares to \$1,160,000 from \$1,060,000, jewellery to \$1,140,000 from \$1,070,000, boys' clothing and furnishings to \$1,050,000 from \$950,000, and china and glassware to \$1,030,000 from \$990,000. Sales of men's and boys' shoes amounted to \$970,000 against \$890,000, and photographic equipment and supplies totalled \$230,000 against \$200,000.

Furniture department sales fell to \$4,160,000 from \$4,350,000, home furnishings to \$3,580,000 from \$3,690,000, men's furnishings to \$2,260,000 from \$2,300,000, and sporting goods and equipment to \$2,010,000 from \$2,090,000. Sales of major appliances totalled \$1,850,000 compared with \$3,140,000, piece goods \$1,340,000 compared with \$1,360,000, and radio and music \$610,000 compared with \$670,000. Men's clothing and stationery, book and magazine department sales remained unchanged, the former totalling \$1,700,000, and the latter \$670,000. (3)

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES
FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for seven of the eight regional cities moved up between July 3 and August 1. The index for Montreal moved down 0.3 per cent, while the advances ranged from 0.3 per cent for Winnipeg to 1.2 per cent for Edmonton. Higher prices for foods, coupled with advances in other major groups were mainly responsible for the total index increases.

Clothing, homefurnishings and services and miscellaneous indexes were generally higher, while fuel costs were up for Toronto, Montreal, Saint John and Winnipeg. The decline in the Montreal composite index was due mainly to sharp seasonal reductions for fresh vegetables, which lowered the food index at this centre 2.2 points. Rents were not surveyed in August, and the rental indexes remained unchanged.

Composite city indexes for August 1 and July 3, 1951 and August 1, 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>Aug. 1, 1950</u>	<u>July 3, 1951</u>	<u>Aug. 1, 1951</u>	<u>Percentage Changes Aug. 1, 1951- July 3, 1951</u>
	(August 1939=100)			
Halifax	158.9	176.3	177.9	↑ 0.9
Saint John	164.9	182.5	184.2	↑ 0.9
Montreal	172.3	195.3	194.8	- 0.3
Toronto	164.4	183.5	184.5	↑ 0.5
Winnipeg	163.1	181.8	182.4	↑ 0.3
Saskatoon	167.2	184.4	186.0	↑ 0.9
Edmonton	165.0	179.6	181.7	↑ 1.2
Vancouver	169.6	188.8	189.8	↑ 0.5

NEW COST-OF-LIVING INDEX
FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

A new cost-of-living index for St. John's, Newfoundland, essentially comparable to those for other large Canadian cities, has been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The new index has been designed to measure the influence of changes in retail prices upon the cost of a constant quantity of goods and services representing the typical family budget in that city. Accordingly, the index does not take into account changes in levels of living. Rather, it is a consumer price index which measures price changes in a fixed amount of goods and services.

Price changes measured by the new index commencing July 3, 1951, on the base June 1951=100, provide continuity with the Newfoundland Department of Supply cost-of-living index previously published on the October 1938 base. The latter index has been discontinued with the publication of the June index number which stood at 185.4. The new index number for July 3 at 101.3 may be converted to the previous base of October 1938 by multiplying it by 185.4.

The budget for the new index has been divided into six main expenditure groups to conform with cost-of-living indexes for other Canadian cities. These groups are food, fuel and light, rent, clothing, homefurnishings and services, and miscellaneous items. Separate indexes will be published for each of these groups.

The weighting pattern of the new index is as follows: food, 35; clothing, 12; homefurnishings and services, 9; fuel and light, 8; rentals, 13; and miscellaneous items, 23. (Ref. Paper 1)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES IN JULY Wholesale prices rose to a higher level in July, the general index number on the base 1935-39=100, standing at 244.2 as compared with 242.7 in the preceding month and 212.0 in July last year. As compared with June there were advances in five of the eight sub-groups comprising the general index.

The index number for animal products advanced from 309.1 in June to 315.5, wood products from 299.3 to 303.7, iron products from 206.8 to 210.8, non-metallic minerals from 169.3 to 169.5, and chemical products from 189.1 to 190.2. The index for vegetable products fell from 217.6 to 216.1, textile products from 306.6 to 294.1, and non-ferrous metals from 185.1 to 184.2.

The index number for wholesale farm product prices moved up from 263.8 in June to 268.3. The sub-group for field products rose from 174.4 to 177.8, and animal products from 353.1 to 358.9.

The July index number for general building materials was slightly lower than in the preceding month, but the composite figure for residential building materials showed a small gain. The general group index was 289.8 as compared with 290.2 in June, and the residential index was 289.8 as against 289.2. (4)

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The trend towards lighter volume in international security transactions continued in June. Sales at \$31,500,000 and purchases at \$28,800,000 were both at new lows for the year. The resulting sales balance of \$2,700,000 contrasted with a purchase balance of approximately the same size in May, but amounted to only a quarter of average net sales per month in the first four months. The sales balance in June arose chiefly from trade with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom, transactions with the latter countries being almost in balance.

Net sales to all countries during the first six months of this year amounted to \$42,500,000 as against \$9,300,000 a year earlier. The sales balance in trade with the United States rose to \$32,000,000 from \$20,000,000, and the purchase balance with the United Kingdom fell to \$7,300,000 from \$12,800,000. The sales balance to all other countries was steeply higher at \$18,000,000 as compared with only \$2,000,000.

In the half-year the sales balance with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom arose almost entirely from trade in Canadian stocks and exceeded that of any other six-month period on record. The purchase balance with the United Kingdom also rose to a large extent from Canadian stocks, while the sales balance with the United States was principally due to transactions in Canadian bonds. Trade in non-Canadian securities was responsible for only a minor part of the sales balance in the six months.

Sales to all countries in June were valued at \$31,500,000 as compared with \$34,400,000 a year earlier, and the purchases totalled \$28,800,000 as compared with \$31,400,000. In the six months, sales to all countries were valued at \$297,400,000 as compared with \$149,100,000, and the purchases amounted to \$254,900,000 as against \$139,800,000. (5)

CHEQUES CASHED HIGHER IN
JULY AND SEVEN-MONTH PERIOD

Financial transactions in the form of cheques cashed rose 12 per cent in July, totalling \$9,031,986,000 as compared with \$8,101,957,000 in the same month last year. This raised the aggregate for the first seven months of this year to \$62,-847,978,000 -- the highest on record -- as against the previous peak of \$54,616,234,-000 in 1950. Increases were shown in each of the five economic areas both in the month and seven-month period.

Cheques cashed in Quebec recorded the largest percentage gain in the month, rising 17 per cent to \$2,607,260,000 from \$2,226,168,000 in July last year, and gained 18 per cent in the seven months to \$18,399,426,000 from \$15,632,518,000 in 1950. Total for British Columbia rose 12 per cent in July, totalling \$824,095,-000 against \$735,742,000 a year ago, and in the January-July period was 21 per cent higher at \$5,655,657,000 compared with \$4,665,421,000.

In the **Atlantic Provinces**, cheques cashed aggregated \$260,615,000, an increase of 11 per cent over last year's July total of \$235,171,000, and for the seven months advanced 13 per cent to \$1,651,418,000 from \$1,467,169,000 in 1950. The aggregate for the **Prairie Provinces** was 10 per cent higher, standing at \$1,589,474,000 as compared with \$1,443,846,000, and rose 13 per cent in the seven months to \$10,471,440,-000 from \$9,285,772,000.

Total for Ontario in July amounted to \$3,750,542,000, exceeding by eight per cent the July, 1950 figure of \$3,461,030,000. For the seven months ending July, cheques cashed were up 13 per cent, amounting to \$26,670,037,000 as against \$23,-565,353,000 in the similar period of 1950. (6)

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING

Earnings of wage-earners employed in Canadian manufacturing industries during the week ending October 31, 1950, averaged eight per cent higher than in the corresponding week of 1949, while the average for salaried employees rose 7.1 per cent, according to the annual survey of earnings and hours of men and women in manufacturing.

Average weekly earnings of wage-earners during the survey week rose to \$46.00 from \$42.61 a year ago, and the average for salaried employees advanced to \$58.74 from \$54.85. Earnings of male wage-earners were up \$3.56 to \$50.89, and for women the average increase was \$1.82 to \$29.00. Male salaried employees earned an average of \$69.35 during the week, an increase of \$3.98, and the average for women was \$34.38, an increase of \$1.76.

The distribution of employees by ranges of earnings shows that half of the wage-earners earned between \$34.03 and \$56.84 and half of the salaried staff, between \$36.33 and \$70.90. Fifty per cent of the male wage-earners received between \$41.30 and \$59.67, and of the male salaried personnel, between \$48.35 and \$80.02. In the same week, 50 per cent of the female wage-earners were paid between \$21.55 and \$36.27, and half of the female salaried workers, between \$28.22 and \$40.35.

Hourly earnings of wage-earners during the week averaged 105.5 cents, a rise of 7.1 cents, the average for men advancing 7.5 cents to 114.1 cents, and for women it rose 4.2 cents to 72.5 cents. Average hourly earnings were not calculated for salaried employees.

Wage-earners worked an average of 43.6 hours during the week ending October 31, 1950, the average for male workers standing at 44.6 hours, and for women at 40.0 hours. The average work-week of salaried employees was 39.7 hours, 40.2 hours for men, and 38.4 hours for women. (7)

CROP YEAR EXPORTS OF
COARSE GRAINS

Combined exports of oats, barley, rye, and flaxseed during the 1950-51 crop year totalled 71,300,000 bushels, a substantial increase over the 49,700,000 bushels exported in 1949-50.

With the exception of rye, exports of each grain exceeded those of the previous crop year and shipments of all four grains went to a greater number of destinations than in 1949-50. As in 1949-50, the United States was the major market for Canadian oats, barley and rye, while Belgium received the largest individual share of Canadian flaxseed exports.

Exports of oats as grain in 1950-51 amounted to 34,700,000 bushels as against 19,100,000 in 1949-50 and 21,400,000 in 1948-49. While oat exports were the largest since 1945-46 when 37,500,000 bushels moved into export channels, they were less than half the record 77,600,000 bushels exported in 1944-45. Exports during the crop year ending July 31, 1951 went to nine different countries, with the United States accounting for 30,600,000 bushels or about 88 per cent of the total. Belgium and the Netherlands received 2,400,000 bushels and 1,200,000 bushels, respectively. In addition to the 34,700,000 bushels exported in the form of grain, another 700,000 bushels of oats equivalent were exported in the form of oatmeal and rolled oats to more than 30 countries.

Barley exports during 1950-51 totalled 23,100,000 bushels compared with 17,500,000 and 21,700,000 bushels, respectively, in the preceding two crop years. As with oats, exports of barley were the largest in recent years. Shipments went to 11 countries in 1950-51 as against only five in 1949-50, the United States and Belgium, together accounting for about 80 per cent of the crop-year total. Exports to the five major markets in 1950-51 were as follows in millions of bushels: United States, 10.6; Belgium, 7.9; France, 1.3; Japan, 1.2; and Switzerland, 1.1.

Exports of rye, at 9,400,000 bushels, were slightly lower than the 10,000,000 bushels exported in each of the three preceding crop years. The United States took 3,300,000 bushels of the total while Belgium and Germany received 2,100,000 bushels and 1,900,000 bushels, respectively. Flaxseed exports, at 4,100,000 bushels, were about one-third greater than in 1949-50. Some 2,600,000 bushels of the 1950-51 total went to Belgium and another 900,000 went to Spain. (8)

CROP YEAR EXPORTS OF
WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Canada's 1950-51 exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat amounted to 241,800,000 bushels, an increase of 16,700,000 over the 1949-50 total, according to preliminary data. Exports of wheat as grain, at 185,000,000 bushels, increased by 5,600,000 bushels over the 1949-50 total, while exports of flour in terms of wheat, at 56,800,000 bushels, were up by 11,100,000.

While exports for 1950-51 are the largest since 1945-46, they are somewhat below the 10 year (1940-41 to 1949-50) average of 259,300,000 bushels. It should be noted, however, that exports in three of those years, 1943-44 through 1945-46, exceeded 340,000,000 bushels, a comparatively high level for Canadian wheat and wheat flour exports. The record for exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour was set in 1928-29, when the total reached 407,600,000 bushels. Peak movement during the 1950-51 crop year occurred during July when exports amounted to 33,100,000 bushels.

The United Kingdom continued as Canada's chief market for wheat and flour exports, taking approximately 42 per cent of the 1950-51 combined total. Exports of Canadian wheat as grain to the United Kingdom in the 12 months ending July 31, 1951 amounted to 78,100,000 bushels, while exports of flour in terms of wheat equivalent, totalled 24,200,000 bushels. Comparable figures for 1949-50 were 110,800,000 and 19,500,000 bushels, respectively.

In addition to the United Kingdom, five other countries purchased wheat as grain in amounts exceeding 10,000,000 bushels. These countries were: United States, 20,300,000, of which 5,500,000 were for milling in bond; Belgium, 16,700,000; Italy, 12,400,000; Japan, 11,500,000; and India, 11,400,000. Altogether, 36 countries and crown colonies purchased Canadian wheat as grain during the crop year.

Exports of wheat flour went to almost twice as many destinations as exports of wheat as grain, with 70 countries, territories and crown colonies purchasing Canadian wheat flour during the crop year. In addition to the United Kingdom, flour exports equivalent to at least 1,000,000 bushels of wheat went to the Philippine Islands, Italy, Venezuela, Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and Hong Kong. (9)

CROP YEAR PRODUCTION OF WHEAT FLOUR Wheat flour production in the crop year 1950-51 rose 16.5 per cent over the preceding year, and was slightly above the 10-year average for the period 1942-1951. The July output was 8.6 per cent larger than in the same month last year.

Crop year output amounted to 23,620,600 barrels as compared with 20,259,200 in 1949-50 and the 10-year average of 23,598,300 barrels. Production in July totalled 1,405,100 barrels as against 1,294,000.

Wheat milled for flour in July amounted to 6,435,600 bushels as compared with 5,702,500 a year earlier. This brought the total for the full crop year to 106,704,000 bushels as compared with 90,083,000 a year earlier.

July exports of wheat flour amounted to 1,190,200 barrels as compared with 775,000 barrels last year, bringing the total for the crop year 1950-51 to 12,620,200 barrels, an increase of almost 2,500,000 over the previous crop year shipments of 10,151,100 barrels. (Mem. 1)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION HIGHER IN AUGUST; CHEDDAR CHEESE LOWER Production of creamery butter in August was two per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, while the cumulative output for the first eight months of the year was down four per cent. Cheddar cheese output was lower both in the month and the January-August period.

Creamery butter production in August amounted to 34,411,000 pounds as against 33,759,000 in August last year, and in the eight-month period aggregated 181,569,000 pounds against 189,163,000. August output of cheddar cheese totalled 13,051,000 pounds as against 13,915,000, and in the eight months amounted to 58,229,000 pounds against 69,179,000.

Ice cream production in the month amounted to 3,404,000 gallons as against 3,411,000 a year earlier, and in the eight months totalled 19,184,000 gallons against 17,778,000. Production of concentrated milk in the month amounted to 49,907,000 pounds as against 43,931,000, and in the eight months aggregated 316,692,000 pounds against 275,092,000. (10)

STOCKS OF BUTTER, CHEESE
AND EGGS ON SEPTEMBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter in Canada on September 1 amounted to 55,001,000 pounds as compared with 46,098,000 on August 1, and 68,124,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese were 41,002,000 pounds against 37,055,000 on August 1, and 34,440,000 on September 1 last year.

Evaporated whole milk stocks totalled 60,631,000 pounds compared with 55,356,000 at the beginning of August, and 35,516,000 a year earlier, and the holdings of skim milk powder amounted to 10,027,000 pounds against 8,348,000 on August 1, and 7,351,000 on September 1, 1950. Stocks of eggs aggregated 347,000 cases against 405,000 on August 1, and 651,000 a year ago. Poultry meat stocks totalled 11,777,000 pounds as compared with 7,986,000 on August 1, and 8,543,000 on September 1 last year. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF
MARGARINE IN AUGUST

Production of margarine in August rose to 7,799,000 pounds from 6,267,000 in July, and 6,710,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first eight months of this year to 68,945,000 pounds from 61,639,000 in the similar period of 1950. Stocks on September 1 were 1,829,000 pounds, down from the August 1 total of 2,449,000 pounds, and below last year's September 1 holdings of 1,924,000 pounds. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF
PROCESS CHEESE IN AUGUST

Production of process cheese in August amounted to 3,219,000 pounds, an increase of 27 per cent over the preceding month's figure of 2,527,000 pounds and slightly higher than the 3,209,000 pounds produced in August last year. Cumulative output for the first eight months of this year was 25,401,000 pounds as compared with 22,965,000 in the same period of 1950, a gain of 11 per cent. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of August totalled 1,382,000 pounds as against 1,136,000 at the end of July, and 1,137,000 at August 31, 1950.

STOCKS OF MEAT IN COLD STORAGE

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses were lower on September 1, amounting to 43,602,000 pounds as compared with 55,662,000 on August 1, and 49,994,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Holdings of frozen meat totalled 19,140,000 pounds against 27,307,000 on August 1, and 22,286,000 on September 1, 1950, while the stocks of fresh meat were 11,801,000 pounds compared with 13,719,000 at the beginning of August, and 12,839,000 on September 1 last year. Cured meat stocks amounted to 12,661,000 pounds compared with 14,636,000 on August 1, and 14,949,000 a year earlier. (Mem. 4)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were higher on September 1, amounting to 36,401,000 pounds as compared with 32,119,000 on August 1, and 33,394,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, increased to 15,942,000 pounds from 9,034,000 at the beginning of August, and 13,313,000 on September 1 last year. (Mem. 5)

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN
JUNE AND FIRST HALF OF 1951

Registrations of births in Canada were higher in June and the first six months of this year than in the same periods of 1950. Marriages also rose in both comparisons, while deaths declined in June but were more numerous in the half-year.

Births in the first half of this year totalled 181,333 as compared with 172,061 in the similar period of 1950, a gain of 5.4 per cent. In June the number increased to 33,991 from 32,478 a year earlier. There were advances in all areas except the Maritimes in the six-month period, while in June totals for the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were lower.

Marriages in the January-June period rose 4.1 per cent, totalling 47,827 as against 45,959 in 1950, declines being recorded for Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In June, marriages numbered 14,152 against 13,835 a year ago, with declines in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Deaths in the half-year rose 2.7 per cent to 64,032 from 62,348 in the same months of 1950. In June, however, deaths fell to 9,080 from 10,916 in June, 1950. In the six months there were decreases in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, while in the month there were declines in all provinces. (11)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS
DOWN 25 PER CENT IN JULY

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles were lower in July than a year earlier for the second successive month, dropping 25 per cent below July, 1950. Most of the decline was due to a falling-off in the shipments of passenger cars.

Total shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles numbered 30,294 as against 40,131 in July last year. With large gains over 1950 in every month except June and July, however, cumulative shipments for the first seven months of 1951 reached 278,069, a gain of 20 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 231,896.

Shipments of passenger cars in the month amounted to 21,020 units as compared with 28,720 in July last year, the number for sale in Canada falling to 17,697 units from 26,250. In the seven months, 198,167 passenger cars were shipped against 167,284 in 1950, with 181,625 units made for sale in Canada compared with 154,133.

Commercial vehicle shipments in July aggregated 9,274 compared with 11,411 a year ago, the number for domestic sale declining to 7,549 units from 10,607. For the January-July period, shipments rose to 79,902 units from 64,612 in the same months of 1950, the number for domestic sale being 72,962 against 59,224.

Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States in July declined to 1,082 units from 1,475, but the seven month total was up to 13,655 from 11,825. Preliminary figures on the sales of British-made vehicles in July included 1,769 passenger cars compared with 6,549 a year earlier, and 225 trucks and buses against 333. In the seven-month period, 22,521 passenger cars and 1,939 trucks and buses were sold compared with 40,621 of the former and 2,646 of the latter in 1950. (12)

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF STOVES
AND WARM AIR FURNACES

Canadian manufacturers produced 340,109 stoves of all kinds in the first six months of this year as compared with 250,399 in the same period of 1950, and 43,940 warm air furnaces as against 30,950. Factory sales of stoves in the half-year totalled 236,467 valued at \$22,478,325 compared with 224,545 at \$18,651,136 in 1950, and the sales of furnaces amounted to 36,572 worth \$5,393,296 against 24,581 with a value of \$2,999,871.

In June, 49,742 stoves were turned out compared with 46,068 a year earlier, while the number of furnaces manufactured aggregated 5,352 against 6,985. Producers' sales of stoves in the month declined to 32,364 from 41,723 in June last year, and the value was down to \$2,655,787 from \$3,606,636. Factory sales of furnaces in June totalled 4,676 valued at \$745,604 compared with 6,689 at \$877,549. (Mem. 6)

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
UP 22 PER CENT IN MAY

Receipts of crude petroleum at Canadian refineries were up nearly 22 per cent in May as compared with the corresponding month last year and were 19 per cent higher in the first five months of this year. Total for the month was 11,959,567 barrels as compared with 9,805,309, and for the five months aggregated 45,741,376 barrels against 38,264,874.

Receipts of domestic crude in May rose to 4,237,681 barrels from 1,876,823 a year earlier, and in the five months totalled 13,573,012 barrels against 10,003,440. May receipts of domestic crude accounted for 35.4 per cent of total supplies as against 19 per cent a year earlier, and slightly less than 30 per cent in the five-month period.

Receipts from foreign sources were slightly lower in May at 7,721,886 barrels as against 7,928,486, but rose in the five months to 32,168,364 barrels as against 28,261,434.

May output of refined products rose to 11,038,674 barrels from 8,531,772, and in the five months to 42,009,139 barrels from 36,483,683. (13)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended September 1 amounted to 82,535 cars as against 82,585 in the preceding week and 47,702 in the corresponding week last year. Cumulative loadings for the first 35 weeks of this year rose 11.5 per cent, totalling 2,776,508 cars against 2,489,161 in the same period of 1950. (Mem. 7)

1946 PRAIRIE CENSUS DATA ON
OCCUPATIONS, EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT

Detailed statistics on occupations, earnings and employment in the Prairie Provinces, as obtained at the Quinquennial Census of 1946, are contained in Volume II released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The volume contains final data for each of the three provinces on the gainfully occupied population classified according to occupation by sex, age, marital status, years of schooling, industrial status, birthplace, mother tongue, and place of residence. Similar data are also shown for urban centres of 1,000 population and over, social areas in cities of 30,000 population and over, and census divisions, and by industry and industry groups. (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. Monthly Summary of Domestic Exports, July (20 cents).
2. Wholesale Trade, July (10 cents).
3. Department Store Sales and Stocks, July (15 cents).
4. Prices and Price Indexes, July (25 cents).
5. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, June (10 cents).
6. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, July (10 cents).
7. Annual Survey of Earnings and Hours of Work in Manufacturing, October, 1950 -- Preliminary Statement -- (25 cents).
8. Coarse Grains Quarterly, August (25 cents).
9. The Wheat Review, August (25 cents).
10. Dairy Factory Production, August (10 cents).
11. Births, Deaths and Marriages in Canada, June (10 cents).
12. Motor Vehicle Shipments, July (10 cents).
13. Refined Petroleum Products, May (25 cents).
14. Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1946 -- Occupations, Earnings, Employment, etc. -- Volume II -- (\$1.50).
15. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, March and April, 1951 (25 cents).
16. Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, 1949 (25 cents).
17. The Men's Factory Clothing Industry, 1949 (40 cents).
18. Motor Carriers Freight-Passenger, 1949 (25 cents).
19. Trade of Canada: Exports, June, 1951 -- Detailed Report -- (50 cents).
20. Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Six Months Ended June -- Detailed Report -- (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Milling Statistics, July (10 cents).
2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, September 1 (10 cents).
3. Margarine Statistics, August (10 cents).
4. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, September 1 (10 cents).
5. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, September 1 (10 cents).
6. Stoves and Furnaces, June (10 cents).
7. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
8. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
9. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, First Quarter, 1951 (10 cents).
10. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, June (10 cents).
11. Preliminary Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure of Provincial Governments, 1950 (25 cents).

Reference Paper

1. St. John's, Newfoundland, Cost-of-Living Index (25 cents).
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