



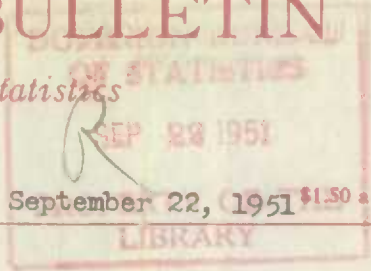
D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME reached new peak levels in June and the first half of this year, estimate for the month rising 18.7 per cent to \$825,000,000 from \$695,000,000 a year ago. For the half-year, labour income rose 17.1 per cent to \$4,628,000,000 from \$3,952,000,000 in the similar period of 1950.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS both reached all-time record levels at July 1. The index number of employment, on the base, 1935-39=100, stood at 183.4 as compared with 180.3 at June 1 and 170.8 a year earlier, and the index of weekly payrolls was 391.7 against 379.0 at June 1 and 328.3 at July 1 last year.

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AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES in Canadian manufacturing industries at July 1 this year rose to \$49.29 from \$44.16 a year earlier, while average hourly earnings advanced to 118.2 cents from 103.9 cents. Average hours declined slightly to 41.7 from 42.5.

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INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS for unemployment insurance benefits in July rose to 58,981 from 58,233 in the preceding month, and 43,929 in the corresponding month last year.

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FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS rose to an all-time high in July, the general index number, on the base 1935-39=100, standing at 293.6, six points above the previous record set in June, and compares with 268.1 in July, 1950.

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations in July amounted to 4,629,009,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,200,615,000 in July last year.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending September 8 totalled 73,021 cars as compared with 82,528 in the preceding week and 78,030 in the same week last year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES were six per cent lower during the week ending September 8 than in the corresponding week last year.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits reached an all-time record in August. The total number of entries, at 504,056, was three per cent above the previous record in July, and 15 per cent greater than the August, 1950 total of 437,145.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AT JULY 1 Industrial employment and payrolls both reached all-time record levels at July 1, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 22,000 of the larger industrial establishments throughout Canada. The July 1 index number of employment, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 183.4 as compared with 180.3 at June 1 and 170.3 a year earlier, and the index of weekly payrolls was 391.7 as against 379.0 at June 1 and 328.3 at July 1 last year.

Partly as a result of the return to more usual working hours following the Victoria Day holiday, and partly due to upward revisions in wage rates, average weekly wages and salaries at July 1 rose to a new maximum, reaching \$50.11 as against \$49.34 at the beginning of June and \$45.04 at July 1, 1950.

Industrially, the trend of employment in the major groups was very generally upward. In manufacturing, the increase of 0.9 per cent was slightly above-average in extent according to the experience of earlier years. The gains in logging were contra-seasonal; those in mining and transportation, storage and communication were somewhat greater than usual, while the expansion recorded in the other non-manufacturing classes was rather less than normal for July 1. (1)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS
IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Average weekly wages in Canadian manufacturing industries at July 1 this year rose to \$49.29 from \$44.16 a year earlier, while average hourly earnings advanced to 118.2 cents from 103.9 cents. Average hours declined slightly to 41.7 from 42.5.

Weekly wages at July 1 this year in durable goods advanced to \$53.21 from \$47.96, and the average for non-durable goods rose to \$45.08 from \$40.39. Hourly earnings in the durable goods group moved up to 126.7 cents from 111.8 cents, and in the non-durable goods class to 108.9 cents from 95.7 cents. (2)

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

Industry	Average Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Wages	
	July 1, 1951	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1951	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1951	July 1, 1950
	no.	no.	¢	¢	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.7	42.5	118.2	103.9	49.29	44.16
Durable Goods	42.0	42.9	126.7	111.8	53.21	47.96
Non-durable Goods	41.4	42.2	108.9	95.7	45.08	40.39
Mining	43.5	43.2	132.9	120.4	57.81	52.01
Electric and Motor Transportation	45.4	..	117.9	..	53.53	..
Buildings and Structures	39.8	40.5	127.7	112.2	50.82	45.44
Service*	42.9	42.7	69.4	65.3	29.77	27.88

* Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

..Not available.

LABOUR INCOME AT NEW PEAK
LEVELS IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR

Canadian labour income reached new peak levels in June and the first six months of this year. Continued advances in employment, wage rates and salaries brought the estimate for the month to \$825,000,000, a gain of 18.7 per cent over last year's June total of \$695,000,000. For the first half of this year, labour income rose 17.1 per cent to \$4,628,000,000 from \$3,952,000,000 in the similar period of 1950.

Labour income was higher than last year in each of the groups of industries both in June and the half-year period. The month's total for manufacturing was \$280,000,000 as compared with \$233,000,000 in June last year, and in the six months amounted to \$1,603,000,000 as against \$1,336,000,000. In utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade the June figure was \$216,000,000 compared with \$185,000,000 a year earlier, and in the six-month period stood at \$1,214,000,000 against \$1,061,000,000.

The finance and services group total for June (including Government) aggregated \$170,000,000 as against \$149,000,000 in the same month last year, and in the half-year totalled \$976,000,000 compared with \$887,000,000. Labour income in agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining in June amounted to \$69,000,000 against \$52,000,000 a year ago, and in the six months was \$369,000,000 compared with \$276,000,000. Total for construction in the month rose to \$63,000,000 from \$54,000,000 in June, 1950, and in the January-June period advanced to \$310,000,000 from \$264,000,000.

Supplementary labour income in June amounted to \$27,000,000 as against \$22,000,000 in June last year, and in the six months totalled \$155,000,000 compared with \$126,000,000 in 1950. (3)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>Sept. 13, 1951</u>	<u>Sept. 6, 1951</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>Aug. 15, 1951</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(105 Common Stocks)	180.0	178.9	168.1
82 Industrials	185.6	184.6	172.6
15 Utilities	172.5	171.2	162.0
8 Banks	141.2	139.3	137.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	103.7	100.2	99.4
25 Golds	74.9	72.1	72.9
5 Base Metals	169.7	164.6	160.2

SECOND RELEASE OF FIGURES
OF THE 1951 CENSUS

Preliminary June 1, 1951 population census figures for a second list of over 500 cities, towns and incorporated villages were released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This list includes a substantially greater number of cities and larger towns, and the figures, as in the first release, indicate a distinct and widespread rise in Canada's urban population during the last decade. For the most part, declines in population were recorded as before for a number of smaller towns and incorporated villages.

Population of Saskatoon, largest of 16 centres with population of 20,000 and over listed in the bulletin, increased to 52,732 from 43,027 in 1941, Victoria to 50,774 from 44,068, Sherbrooke to 49,737 from 35,965, Three Rivers to 45,708 from 42,007, Brantford to 36,555 from 31,948, Sarnia to 34,420 from 18,734, Kingston to 33,120 from 30,126, Sydney to 31,207 from 28,305, New Westminster to 28,390 from 21,967, Guelph to 27,246 from 23,273, Shawinigan Falls to 26,744 from 20,325, Glace Bay to 25,493 from 25,147, Chicoutimi to 23,058 from 16,040, Lethbridge to 22,811 from 14,612, and Jonquiere to 21,566 from 13,769. St. John's, Newfoundland, included for the first time in Canada's decennial Census, had 52,003 as against 44,603 recorded in the 1945 Newfoundland Census.

Among 16 centres with population ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 for which preliminary figures are announced, Belleville, Ontario, is the largest with a population of 19,394 compared with 15,710 in 1941, followed closely by Galt with 19,142 compared with 15,346. Population of Joliette was 15,977 compared with 12,749 in 1941, Fredericton 15,870 (10,062), Charlottetown 15,689 (14,821), Woodstock, Ontario 15,486 (12,461), Dartmouth 14,687 (10,847), Eastview 13,690 (7,966), Levis 13,011 (11,991), Pembroke 12,581 (11,159), Magog 12,362 (9,034), Rimouski 11,489 (7,009), Truro 10,645 (10,272), Longueuil 10,998 (7,087), Grand'Mere 10,995 (8,608), and New Waterford 10,384 (9,302).

Following are the preliminary totals for 27 centres with population from 5,000 to 10,000 listed in the bulletin, with 1941 Census figures in brackets: Corner Brook West, 6,815 (not available for 1941); North Sydney, 7,302 (6,836); Stellarton, 5,536 (5,351); Sydney Mines, 8,376 (8,198); Chatham, N.B., 5,207 (4,082); Beauharnois, 5,674 (3,550); Asbestos, 8,084 (5,711); Coaticook, 6,319 (4,414); Iberville, 5,163 (3,454); La Tuque, 9,468 (7,919); Lauzon, 9,534 (7,877); Pont-Viau, 5,093 (1,342); Quebec West, 7,272 (3,619); Ste-Agathe-des-Monts, 5,138 (3,308); St. Joseph (Drummond), 6,555 (5,556); Shawinigan South, 6,610 (2,282); Bowmanville, 5,407 (4,113); Fort Frances, 7,914 (5,897); Hawkesbury, 7,143 (6,263); Kenora, 8,548 (7,745); Oakville, 6,878 (4,115); Simcoe, 7,197 (6,037); Wallaceburg, 7,674 (4,986); Transcona, 6,728 (5,495); Red Deer, 7,553 (2,924); Kimberley, 5,906 (not incorporated in 1941); Nanaimo, 7,136 (6,635).

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 correct the omission if it exists. (4)

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE BENEFITS

Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefits in July rose to 58,981 from 58,233 in the preceding month and 43,929 in the corresponding month last year. The rise over June was due to layoffs occasioned by the prolonged period of drought in British Columbia. Small increases over June were also recorded in New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Benefit payments in July amounted to \$3,427,834 as against \$3,513,733 in June, and \$4,726,614 a year earlier. Proven unemployed days in July totalled 1,416,699 as against 1,480,733 in June, and 2,053,009 in July last year.

Number of initial and renewal claims filed in Ontario rose in July to 22,126 from 13,451 in July last year, Quebec to 18,458 from 14,866, and British Columbia to 11,168 from 6,708. Total for Nova Scotia was 1,994 (2,453 a year ago), Manitoba 1,507 (1,742), New Brunswick 1,504 (1,906), Alberta 974 (1,763), Newfoundland 581 (220), Saskatchewan 518 (621), and Prince Edward Island 151 (199). (5)

ENTRIES OF FOREIGN VEHICLES
AT MONTHLY PEAK IN AUGUST

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits reached an all-time record of over one-half million in August. The total number of entries, at 504,056, was three per cent higher than the previous record in July, and 15 per cent greater than the August, 1950 total of 437,145. Traffic during the first eight months of the year rose 11 per cent to 1,660,728 from 1,401,435.

Entries into Ontario rose 18 per cent in the month to 325,419 from 275,647, while Quebec's total advanced 10 per cent to 80,318 from 73,170. Total for British Columbia was 46,773 against 41,674, New Brunswick 29,936 (26,220 in August, 1950), Alberta 10,793 (9,665), Manitoba 6,543 (6,640), Saskatchewan 2,953 (3,057), Newfoundland and Nova Scotia 704 (688), and Yukon Territory 617 (384). (Mem. 1)

CANADA-UNITED STATES TRAVEL BY
RAIL, BUS, BOAT AND PLANE

Travel between Canada and the United States by rail, bus, boat and plane increased in both directions during the first six months of this year over the same periods of 1950, with the overall number of returning Canadians exceeding foreign visitors by slightly more than 25 per cent.

Total number of visitors from the United States to Canada using these four modes of travel rose 4.5 per cent to 465,311 from 444,997 a year ago, while returning Canadians increased 9.2 per cent to 582,687 from 533,458.

Returning Canadians who travelled by rail and bus outnumbered foreign visitors by a considerable margin, but visitors from across the border made wider use of boat and plane for travel purposes than Canadians returning home.

Visitors entering from the United States by rail rose to 200,516 from 192,403 a year ago, by bus to 140,648 from 139,308, by boat to 48,945 from 46,378, and by plane to 75,202 from 66,908.

Canadians returning by rail increased in numbers to 237,887 from 225,215, by bus to 250,780 from 235,794, by boat to 24,808 from 22,647, and by plane to 69,212 from 49,802. (6)

SECOND ESTIMATES OF
PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS

Second estimates of field crops issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show little change from those released on August 15. On the basis of conditions at August 31, record crops are indicated for wheat, mixed grains, soybeans, hay and clover and alfalfa, a near-record crop for barley, and above-average outturns of most other crops. An important exception to this generally optimistic picture is a below-average potato crop, due in large part to a sharply reduced acreage.

In releasing the estimates the Bureau emphasizes that the figures should be considered in the nature of forecasts and may be subject to significant revisions in the light of actual harvesting conditions. An abnormally low proportion of the Bureau's correspondents' yield reports at August 31 in both Western Canada and the Maritimes was based on actual threshing returns. Crops were still green in many parts of the Prairies and in other areas where grain has been swathed or stooked frequent rains had prevented combining and threshing.

Since August 31 weather has remained generally unsatisfactory for harvesting over wide areas of the Prairies and sprouting in both swaths and stooks is reported. Wet weather has also been responsible for considerable lodging of grain in the Maritime Provinces as well as in the Prairies. Should these conditions persist much longer, significant losses in both yield and quality may be anticipated. In practically all parts of the country where harvesting has not been completed an extended period of dry frost-free weather is needed to permit full realization of current forecasts.

Canada's 1951 wheat crop, currently forecast at 579,000,000 bushels, is 118,000,000 bushels greater than the 1950 outturn and about 12,000,000 above the previous record set in 1928. This year's production is being obtained from a seeded area of 25,700,000 acres with an average yield of 22.5 bushels per acre. In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is expected to amount to 548,000,000 bushels as against 427,000,000 last year and the previous record of 545,000,000 in 1928. Production in Saskatchewan is placed at 329,000,000 bushels while the outturn in Alberta and Manitoba is estimated at 169,000,000 and 50,000,000, respectively. Relatively small quantities of winter wheat are included with spring wheat in the estimates for the Prairie Provinces. In the remainder of Canada production of wheat is placed at 31,300,000 bushels, with Ontario's outturn of 26,100,000 (of which 25,100,000 is winter wheat) accounting for the greater part.

Production of oats in 1951 is now estimated at 502,000,000 bushels, 82,000,000 greater than in 1950 and about 95,000,000 above the 10-year (1941-1950) average. A crop of the size indicated would be the fourth largest in the country's history, but well below the record 652,000,000 bushels harvested in 1942. All provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba show increases in production over last year, with the most significant increases taking place in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The 1951 barley crop, current placed at 257,000,000 bushels, is only slightly below the record 259,000,000 bushels harvested in 1942 and is about 86,000,000 above the 1950 outturn. Anticipated production this year equals or exceeds that of 1950 in all provinces except Quebec and Manitoba, with most of the increase, as with oats, occurring in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The combined outturn of fall and spring rye is placed at 18,800,000 bushels compared with 13,300,000 in 1950 and the average of 12,900,000 for the preceding 10 years. Considerably higher average yields per acre for both fall and spring rye are responsible for the increase in this year's crop over that of 1950.

This year's flaxseed crop, now estimated at 9,900,000 bushels, is slightly more than double the 1950 outturn of 4,700,000, with almost all of the increase attributable to greater acreage. The average yield for all Canada is estimated at 8.9 bushels per acre as against 8.4 bushels in 1950.

Production of mixed grains, grown principally in eastern Canada, is expected to set a new record of 81,400,000 bushels in 1951. This year's crop is being harvested from a seeded area of 1,800,000 acres averaging 45.1 bushels per acre.

The 1951 production of dry peas is placed at 831,000 bushels as against 812,000 last year while the dry bean crop is estimated at 1,181,000 bushels compared with the 1950 outturn of 1,350,000 bushels. Acreages seeded to both crops were somewhat below last year's levels.

Production of shelled corn in 1951 is estimated at 15,100,000 bushels compared with 13,800,000 in 1950. With the exception of an estimated 300,000 bushels in Manitoba, all of this year's shelled corn crop is being produced in Ontario.

The combination of decreased acreages in all provinces and smaller yields in all but the Prairie Provinces has reduced the 1951 potato crop to an estimated 70,900,000 bushels as against 97,000,000 last year. The all-Canada average yield is estimated at 177 bushels per acre compared with 192 bushels in 1950.

Production of sugar beets is estimated at slightly over 1,000,000 tons compared with last year's record 1,100,000 tons. Slight declines in both acreage for harvest and average yields per acre contributed to the reduction from last year's level.

Record crops of hay and clover and alfalfa were grown in Canada this year but prolonged wet weather during the harvesting season reduced the quality of these crops in many parts of Eastern Canada. Production of hay and clover is placed at 17,900,000 tons as against 12,900,000 last year while the alfalfa crop is estimated at 3,900,000 tons compared with 3,200,000 in 1950. Production of fodder corn, on the other hand, is down from last year's 6,400,000 tons to an estimated 4,800,000 tons.

Canada's 1951 crop of soybeans is expected to set a new record of just under 4,000,000 bushels, about 700,000 bushels greater than the previous record crop harvested last year. Production of buckwheat, a relatively minor grain crop, is placed at 4,100,000 bushels, slightly higher than the 1950 crop of 4,000,000. The 1951 crop of field roots (turnips, mangels, etc.,) for live-stock feed, excluding the Prairie Provinces for which data are not currently available, is placed at 19,500,000 hundredweight as against 23,100,000 in 1950. (7)

STOCKS OF FISH ON SEPTEMBER 1 Overall stocks of fish in Canada on September 1 totalled 48,806,000 pounds as compared with 43,232,000 on August 1, and 55,807,000 on the corresponding date last year. Cod stocks on September 1 this year were 8,191,000 pounds against 10,847,000 a year earlier; haddock, 2,275,000 pounds against 1,481,000; salmon, 6,876,000 pounds against 7,179,000; sea herring, 7,511,000 pounds against 13,970,000; other sea fish, 18,744,000 pounds against 18,082,000; and inland fish, 4,609,000 pounds against 4,248,000. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on September 14 amounted to 35,012,000 pounds as compared with 49,590,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Holdings were smaller in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon and Vancouver. Stocks were as follows by cities on September 14, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 3,134 (3,582) pounds; Montreal, 12,243 (16,569); Toronto, 4,739 (6,550); Winnipeg, 6,725 (12,901); Regina, 593 (920); Saskatoon, 797 (472); Edmonton, 3,021 (5,071); Calgary, 1,178 (1,922); Vancouver, 2,582 (1,603).

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS AT NEW PEAK IN JULY

Farm prices of agricultural products rose to an all-time high in July, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Prices for most of the

major groups were higher in the month, with largest gains in livestock, potatoes, poultry and eggs. The general index for July, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 293.6, six points above the previous record set in June, and compares with 268.1 in July, 1950. There were gains over a year ago in all provincial indexes except that for Saskatchewan.

The July index for Ontario advanced to 330.1 from 274.3 a year ago, Quebec to 318.5 from 264.5, Manitoba to 288.2 from 280.9, Alberta to 293.8 from 282.9, and British Columbia to 292.1 from 249.0. Saskatchewan's index was lower at 244.6 against 259.5. In the Maritimes, the index for Prince Edward Island rose to 225.5 from 200.7, Nova Scotia to 236.6 from 208.8, and New Brunswick to 238.6 from 229.5. (Mem. 3)

CATTLE NUMBERS INCREASED, BUT FEWER
SHEEP AND HORSES ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

There were increased numbers of cattle, but fewer sheep and horses on Canadian farms on June 1 this year than on the corresponding

date in 1950, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These estimates are based on farmers' replies to the annual June survey taken in co-operation with provincial government departments.

Total number of cattle, estimated at 9,333,300, increased slightly over three per cent from the June 1, 1950 estimate of 9,045,300. British Columbia was the only province to record a decline. The number of milk cows declined to 3,541,700 from 3,608,700 with decreases in all provinces except Quebec.

Estimated number of sheep fell to 1,968,100 from 2,015,000 a year earlier. As in the previous year, some provinces showed moderate increases while the general trend was still toward lower numbers of sheep on farms. The rate of decline was, however, less than in any year since 1945.

Number of horses on farms declined to 1,505,200 from 1,683,000 a year ago. There were declines in all provinces with an exceptionally sharp drop indicated for Ontario. (Mem. 4)

AUGUST 1 ESTIMATES OF TURKEY NUMBERS

Number of turkeys on Canadian farms on August 1 this year was 3,440,000, according to a special

survey. These August 1 estimates, made for the first time this year, make available data which will be useful in assessing the supply of turkeys for the coming market season.

August 1 estimates place the number of turkeys on farms in the Prairie Provinces at 1,410,000, Ontario 840,000, Quebec 770,000, British Columbia 300,000, and the Maritime Provinces 120,000. It is expected that in succeeding years it will be possible to publish estimates for each province.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN
SIX PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales were six per cent lower during the week ending September 8 than in the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures.

Sales were down in all provinces except Saskatchewan where the rise amounted to seven per cent. The decline in the Maritimes was 17 per cent, Quebec five per cent, Ontario nine per cent, Manitoba six per cent, Alberta two per cent, and British Columbia two per cent.

CHAIN STORE SALES
AND STOCKS IN JULY

Sales of food chain store, women's clothing stores, shoe stores, drug stores and variety stores were higher in July than in the same month last year, while hardware store sales were lower.

Month-end stocks for each of the six trades increased over a year earlier.

The food store group -- largest of the six -- had sales totalling \$49,077,000 as compared with \$41,035,000 in July last year, an increase of 20 per cent. Sales of variety stores rose 11 per cent to \$12,839,000 from \$11,587,000.

Women's clothing store sales advanced 14 per cent, amounting to \$3,370,000 as against \$2,959,000 a year earlier, and shoe store sales gained nine per cent to \$2,930,000 from \$2,698,000. Sales of drug stores were four per cent higher at \$2,266,000 compared with \$2,173,000 in July last year, while hardware stores recorded a six per cent decline, standing at \$1,073,000 against \$1,135,000.

Month-end inventories of food stores rose 29 per cent to \$40,706,000 from \$31,662,000, and those of variety stores increased by the same percentage to \$46,268,000 from \$35,944,000. Shoe store inventories rose to \$17,947,000 from \$15,945,000, drug stores to \$8,328,000 from \$7,389,000, women's clothing stores to \$8,298,000 from \$6,975,000, and hardware stores to \$4,101,000 from \$3,877,000. (8)

JULY RELEASES OF CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO:
PRODUCTION OF BEER AND NEW SPIRITS

Releases of cigarettes, cigars, and plug tobacco in July for consumption in Canada were lower than in the corresponding month

last year, but there was a rise in cut tobacco. Production of beer and new spirits rose in the month, and there was an advance in the month-end stocks of distilled liquor.

July releases of cigarettes totalled 1,013,000,000 as compared with 1,071,000,000 in July last year, and cigar releases amounted to 9,400,000 compared with 12,500,000. Cut tobacco releases totalled 1,857,000 pounds against 1,551,000, and plug tobacco amounted to 141,000 pounds against 167,000.

Production of beer in July amounted to 781,200 barrels as against 702,000 a year ago, and the output of new spirits totalled 1,400,000 proof gallons compared with 1,010,000. Month-end stocks of distilled liquor were 84,810,000 proof gallons as against 78,800,000.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Affected by the Labour Day holiday, carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending September 8

totalled 73,021 cars as compared with 82,528 in the preceding week and 78,030 cars in the same week last year which had been primed by the backlog accumulated during the rail strike. Cumulative loadings to September 8, at 2,849,522 cars, were 282,328 cars or 11 per cent above the same period last year. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
GAINS 10 PER CENT IN JULY

Production of electric energy by central electric stations was 10 per cent higher in July than in the same month last year, and rose 16 per cent in the first seven months of this year. The month's output amounted to 4,629,009,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,200,615,000 in July last year, bringing the cumulative total for the seven-month period to 33,432,777,000 kilowatt hours from 29,005,091,000 in the same months of 1950.

Consumption of primary power -- production less net exports and secondary power -- moved up to 4,204,847,000 kilowatt hours from 3,714,553,000 in July, 1950, and in the seven months advanced to 29,826,750,000 kilowatt hours from 25,955,874,000. Gross exports to the United States in the month totalled 237,823,000 kilowatt hours as against 158,877,000 a year earlier, and in the January-July period amounted to 1,460,184,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,171,890,000 in 1950.

Output was as follows by provinces in July, totals for the same month last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 2,433,626 (2,397,226) Kilowatt hours; Ontario, 1,381,510 (1,053,741); British Columbia, 348,223 (318,532); Manitoba, 177,678 (169,516); Alberta, 75,773 (66,867); Saskatchewan, 72,220 (70,271); Nova Scotia, 67,995 (59,442); New Brunswick, 60,706 (56,056); Newfoundland, 9,394 (7,280); Prince Edward Island, 1,884 (1,684). (9)

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES AND
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS LOWER IN JUNE

Reversing the steady advance of previous months, there were declines of more than 20 per cent in the production of both washing machines and electric refrigerators in June from the corresponding month last year. With earlier gains in production, particularly in the first four months of the year, output of each for the first half of the year was about one-quarter larger than in 1950.

Output of domestic-type washing machines in June totalled 19,218 as compared with 24,214 in the corresponding month last year, and for the half-year totalled 164,019 as compared with 131,203. June output of electric refrigerators was 26,926 units compared with 34,707, and for the half-year totalled 196,341 compared with 158,314.

Factory stocks of both these appliances were larger at the end of June than a year earlier. Inventories of washing machines totalled 24,766 as compared with 17,570, and refrigerators amounted to 17,044 as against 2,972.

There was a further sharp rise in June in the imports of electric refrigerators -- domestic or store -- to 15,056 units from only 73 a year earlier, bringing the six-month total to 78,210 as compared with 406. Exports in the month were 606 units compared with five, and in the half-year period totalled 1,856 against 605.

Imports of domestic electric washing machines in the month were also higher at 370 units as compared with 21 a year earlier, and in the half-year rose to 2,809 units from 120. Exports in June increased to 2,649 units from 796, and in the six months totalled 9,043 compared with 5,552. (Mem. 6)

STOCKS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in Canada at the end of June were moderately lower than on the corresponding date last year. According to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, stocks amounted to 176,028,420 pounds as compared with 181,132,642 a year earlier, comprising 173,075,386 pounds of Canadian tobacco compared with 178,299,754, and 2,953,034 pounds of imported tobacco compared with 2,832,888. (10)

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL
HIGHER IN JUNE AND SIX MONTHS

Canadian production of pig iron, ferro-alloys and steel ingots and castings moved to higher levels in June and the first six months of this year than in the same periods of 1950, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of pig iron amounted to 213,184 net tons as compared with 198,462 in June last year, bringing the aggregate for the half-year to 1,254,140 tons from 1,109,579 in the similar period of 1950. Ferro-alloy output in June totalled 19,774 tons against 15,350 a year earlier, and in the six months amounted to 120,312 tons as against 72,065 in 1950.

Steel ingot production in June was 283,664 tons compared with 269,816 a year ago, and in the January-June period totalled 1,763,269 tons against 1,650,065 in 1950. Output of steel castings rose to 9,851 tons from 6,607 in June last year, and in the six-month period advanced to 61,422 tons from 38,959. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS, STEEL
WIRE AND WIRE FENCING IN JUNE

Canadian production of wire nails and steel wire moved to higher levels in June and the first six months of this year, while output of wire fencing was lower in both periods, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of wire nails amounted to 7,915 tons as compared with 7,811 in June last year. This brought the cumulative total for the six months ending June to 45,842 tons as against 43,404 in the like 1950 period.

June production of steel wire rose to 32,023 tons from 30,126 a year earlier, and in the half-year advanced to 190,962 tons from 174,058 in 1950. Output of wire fencing in the month totalled 1,698 tons against 2,435 in June last year, and in the January-June period amounted to 11,685 tons compared with 12,083. (Mem. 8)

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINERALS
IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR PERIOD

Activity in the Canadian mining industry was at a higher level in the first six months of this year, when the output of 14 out of 16 of the country's leading minerals moved up. In June production advanced in 10 of the 16 items. In the half-year, declines were shown in coal and gold, and in June decreases occurred in cement, coal, gold, gypsum, lead and lime.

According to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, output was as follows in the six months ended June, totals for the same period of 1950 being in brackets: asbestos, 503,491 (391,772) tons; cement, 8,308,206 (8,045,450) barrels; clay products, \$10,927,936 (\$8,753,071); coal, 9,072,416 (9,165,064) tons; copper, 137,318 (132,118) tons; gold, 2,189,040 (2,196,071) fine ounces; gypsum, 1,362,710 (1,269,581) tons; iron ore, 1,441,865 (1,015,005) tons; lead, 75,731 (72,295) tons; lime, 611,014 (523,106) tons; natural gas, 40,764,605 (36,393,229) M cubic feet; nickel, 66,964 (62,252) tons; petroleum, 19,970,129 (12,498,255) barrels; salt, 459,958 (398,582) tons; silver, 11,084,942 (9,957,116) fine ounces; zinc, 155,484 (152,403). (11)

CRUDE PETROLEUM OUTPUT AT NEW PEAK LEVELS IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline reached new peak levels in June and the first six months of this year.

The month's output was six per cent above the previous high in May, and more than double last year's June total. In the half-year, there was a rise of almost 60 per cent as compared with a year earlier. The increase in the month and six months was principally due to marked gains for the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta. Production from Turner Valley was lower both in the month and cumulative period.

All-Canada output in the month amounted to 4,756,710 barrels as compared with 4,474,183 in May, and 2,181,342 in June last year. In the half-year, 19,970,129 barrels were produced as against 12,498,255 in the similar period of 1950.

Alberta accounted for 4,605,548 barrels in June compared with 2,043,792 a year earlier, and in the six months totalled 19,123,717 barrels against 11,782,870. Crude output from the Redwater field in June rose sharply to 2,507,263 barrels from 784,362, and in the half-year to 9,566,581 barrels from 3,934,730. Leduc's output in the month was 1,332,537 barrels compared with 751,070 in June, 1950, and in the six-month period amounted to 5,683,290 barrels compared with 4,893,137. Total for Turner Valley in June dropped to 221,375 barrels compared with 248,627 a year ago, and in the six months fell to 1,533,758 barrels from 1,723,748.

The month's output from wells in Saskatchewan amounted to 111,620 barrels compared with 92,020 in June, 1950, and in the half-year totalled 579,985 barrels against 485,943 in 1950. In the Northwest Territories, 20,227 barrels were produced in June compared with 22,553 a year earlier, and in the six months aggregated 163,892 barrels compared with 97,345. June total for Ontario declined to 17,922 barrels from 21,659, and in the January-June period to 95,030 barrels from 123,866. New Brunswick's output in the month was slightly higher at 1,393 barrels against 1,318 in June last year, but decreased in the half-year to 7,505 barrels from 8,231. (Mem. 9)

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTION OF LEATHER

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of July amounted to 352,047, down seven per cent from last year's corresponding total of

377,040. There were 625,883 calf and kip skins on hand compared with 605,473, 127,894 goat and kid skins compared with 48,484, 35,099 horse hides compared with 20,227, and 48,360 dozen sheep and lamb skins compared with 40,832.

Production of cattle sole leather in July totalled 818,578 pounds against 769,135 in July last year. Output of cattle upper leather fell to 1,711,571 square feet from 1,886,954, glove and garment leather to 194,636 square feet from 270,904, and calf and kip skin upper leather to 178,559 square feet from 532,969. (Mem. 10)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES IN AUGUST

Production and domestic sales of asphalt floor tiles were higher in August than in the same month last year, while in the first eight months of this year output was slightly lower but there was a gain in sales over a year earlier.

The month's output amounted to 1,245,646 square feet as compared with 1,157,978 in August last year, bringing the cumulative total for the January-August period to 11,212,285 square feet from 11,475,578 in 1950. Domestic sales in August totalled 1,729,145 square feet against 1,427,553 a year ago, and in the eight-month period aggregated 11,563,929 square feet compared with 10,302,685 in 1950. (Mem. 11)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER
EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Production of sawn lumber east of the Rockies, excluding sawn ties, was higher in June and the first six months of this year than in the same periods of 1950. In the month, production increases were recorded in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta, while in the half-year there were declines in New Brunswick and the Prairies.

The month's output amounted to 480,835 M feet as compared with 461,599 M in June last year, a gain of four per cent. This brought the aggregate for the six months ended June to 1,490,495 M feet, five per cent above last year's corresponding total of 1,416,251 M.

Quebec's output in the half-year amounted to 518,122 M feet as compared with 452,579 in 1950, Ontario 339,908 M feet compared with 299,530, Alberta 208,885 M feet compared with 233,890, Nova Scotia 176,138 M feet compared with 171,117, and New Brunswick 164,378 M feet compared with 171,475. Total for Saskatchewan was 50,280 M feet (55,316 in 1950), Manitoba 25,569 M feet (27,244), and Prince Edward Island 7,215 M feet (5,100). (12)

CONVICTIONS FOR INFRACTIONS
OF THE LAW IN 1949

Total convictions of adults for indictable offences, or the more serious crimes, were slightly more numerous in Canada in 1949 than in the preceding year, while convictions for non-indictable offences rose by almost 12 per cent, according to the annual statistical report of criminal and other offences.

Convictions of adults for indictable offences totalled 41,661 in 1949 as compared with 41,632 in the preceding year, and the convictions for non-indictable offences numbered 980,489 as against 876,645. Overall convictions for both types of offences were 1,022,150 as compared with 918,277 the year before.

Sentence was suspended in 18.9 per cent of the cases of persons convicted of indictable crimes, 31.3 per cent were given the option of fine, 37.6 per cent were sent to gaol without option, 6.4 per cent to reformatories, and 5.8 per cent to penitentiaries. First offenders accounted for 57.7 per cent of indictable convictions. The repeaters were 8.5 per cent with one previous conviction; 5.5 per cent with two previous convictions; and 14.7 per cent with three or more convictions.

Theft continued to account for a large proportion of indictable convictions, totalling 11,013 in 1949 as compared with 10,068 in 1948. Burglary, house and shopbreaking accounted for 5,284 convictions compared with 4,849; false pretences, 3,999 compared with 3,667; forgery and uttering, 2,014 (1,974 in 1948); dangerous or reckless driving, 1,754 (1,842); aggravated assault, 1,711 (1,794); common assault, 1,565 (1,895); driving car while drunk, 1,379 (1,481); theft of automobile, 1,652 (1,289); assault and obstructing police, 1,196 (1,240); receiving stolen goods, 1,195 (1,463); gambling and lotteries, 899 (990); and robbery, 715 (692).

Infractions of traffic regulations accounted for more than three-quarters of the convictions for non-indictable offences, totalling 761,467 as against 649,599 in 1948. Intoxication was next in order with 75,931 convictions against 70,542; breaches of various municipal by-laws, 30,387 (40,552 in 1948); infractions of Liquor Control Act, 28,259 (27,744); operating a radio without a licence, 12,235 (10,693); disturbing the peace, 11,018 (7,544); vagrancy, 8,576 (9,051); gambling, 6,360 (5,523); violations of Game and Fisheries Acts, 5,854 (4,753); and assault, 4,607 (4,416). (13)

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. Employment and Payrolls, July (25 cents).
2. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, July (25 cents).
3. Estimates of Labour Income, June (10 cents).
4. Preliminary Totals of Population for Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, 1951 -- P-2 -- (10 cents).
5. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, July (25 cents).
6. Travel Between Canada and the United States, July (20 cents).
7. September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, including Winter Wheat, Fall Rye, Alfalfa, Hay and Clover and Potatoes (10 cents).
8. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, July (10 cents).
9. Central Electric Stations, July (10 cents).
10. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, June (10 cents).
11. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, June (10 cents).
12. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June (25 cents).
13. Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1949 (50 cents).
14. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
15. Iron and Steel Products, 1949 -- General Review -- (25 cents).
16. General Review of the Mining Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
17. Trade of Canada: Imports, June -- Detailed Report -- (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, August (10 cents).
 2. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, September 1 (10 cents).
 3. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, July (10 cents).
 4. Live Stock Survey, June 1, 1951 -- Cattle, Sheep and Horses -- (10 cents).
 5. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 6. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, June (10 cents).
 7. Production of Iron and Steel, June (10 cents).
 8. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, June (10 cents).
 9. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, June (10 cents).
 10. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, July (10 cents).
 11. Asphalt Floor Tiles, August (10 cents).
 12. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 13. Pack of Strawberries, 1951 (10 cents).
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