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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S TOTAL NON-INSTITUTIONAL LABOUR FORCE and number of persons with jobs both reached all-time peak levels at mid-August, while overall unemployment was the second lowest recorded.

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CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME reached a new peak of \$832,000,000 in July, a rise of \$7,000,000 over the previous high figure of \$825,000,000 in June, and exceeded by 18.2 per cent last year's July estimate of \$704,000,000.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS both reached new all-time peak levels at the beginning of August. The general index of employment, on the base 1935-39=100, moved up to 184.3 as compared with 183.6 at July 1, and 172.5 a year earlier, and the payrolls index rose to 393.8 as against 392.5 at July 1, and 332.5 at the beginning of August last year. Per capita weekly earnings, at \$50.14, declined slightly from July 1, but rose \$4.99 over August last year.

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WHOLESALE SALES fell two per cent in August, but were 13 per cent higher in the first eight months of the year compared with a year earlier.

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FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS fell in August from the all-time peak reached in July, but were above last year's August level. All-Canada index was 284.7 against 294.3 in July, and 261.0 in August, 1950.

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FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES fell in August for the third consecutive month. Total was 21,833, down 10 per cent from a year earlier. The decline in July was 25 per cent, and 13 per cent in June.

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STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF NEW DWELLING UNITS both were lower in August than in the corresponding month last year, starts falling 20 per cent and completions by 18 per cent.

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OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations continued to rise in August, the month's output amounting to 4,595,761,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,198,697,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending October 6 amounted to 88,068 cars as compared with 89,277 in the corresponding week last year, the decline of 1.4 per cent being mainly due to reduced lumber, crude oil, and l.c.l. shipments.

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

Canada's total non-institutional labour force and the number of persons with jobs both reached all-time peak levels at mid-August, while overall unemployment was the second lowest recorded, according to the quarterly survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The non-agricultural sector of the labour force continued the expansion earlier indicated, while the agricultural segment was reduced.

The non-institutional labour force stood at 5,421,000 in the week ended August 18 this year, 97,000 greater than the estimate of 5,324,000 for August, 1950. At the same time, the total civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over increased 170,000 to 9,887,000. As a proportion of the civilian non-institutional population, the labour force remained virtually unchanged at 55 per cent, an indication that the expansion of the labour force was keeping pace with the increase in population.

Number of persons with jobs increased from 5,221,000 for the week ending August 19, 1950 to 5,343,000 for the week ending August 18 this year. As a proportion of the labour force, persons in this category increased from 98.1 per cent for August, 1950, to 98.6 per cent. Persons without jobs and seeking work dropped from 103,000 for August, 1950, to 78,000 for August, 1951. The proportion of the labour force without jobs at these dates decreased from 1.9 per cent to 1.4 per cent. This compares with the record low of 1.3 per cent in September, 1948.

During the period, the non-agricultural sector of the labour force increased by 160,000 to 4,331,000, while the agricultural segment fell by 63,000 to 1,090,000. The non-agricultural labour force as a proportion of the total labour force increased from just over 78 per cent to almost 80 per cent.

Number of persons not in the labour force increased in proportion to the increase in the civilian non-institutional population. Persons in this category numbered 4,466,000 for the week ending August 18, 1951, as against 4,393,000 for the week ending August, 19, 1950. (1)

CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME AT NEW PEAK
LEVELS IN JULY AND SEVEN-MONTH PERIOD

Canadian labour income reached a new peak of \$832,000,000 in July, a rise of \$7,000,000 over the previous high figure of \$825,000,000 in June, and exceeded by 18.2 per cent last year's July estimate of \$704,000,000. Cumulative total for the first seven months of this year was also at a new high of \$5,460,000,000 as against \$4,656,000,000 a year earlier, a gain of 17.2 per cent.

All industrial groups showed gains both in the month and seven months as compared with a year ago. July total for manufacturing was \$281,000,000 against \$234,000,000, and in the seven-month period amounted to \$1,884,000,000 compared with \$1,570,000,000. Labour income in utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade aggregated \$217,000,000 compared with \$188,000,000 in July last year, and in the seven months ending July amounted to \$1,431,000,000 against \$1,249,000,000.

In finance and services, including government, the July total was \$170,000,000, an increase of \$22,000,000 over July, 1950, and in the seven months aggregated \$1,146,000,000 compared with \$1,035,000,000 in 1950. Total for agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining in the month rose to \$67,000,000 from \$55,000,000 a year earlier, and in the January-July period to \$436,000,000 from \$331,000,000. Total for construction, which stood at \$67,000,000, was \$11,000,000 above July last year, and in the seven months rose \$57,000,000 to \$377,000,000. Supplementary labour income in July amounted to \$30,000,000 as compared with \$23,000,000 a year ago, and in the seven-month period totalled \$185,000,000 as against \$149,000,000. (2)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
AT NEW PEAK LEVELS AT AUGUST 1

Industrial employment and payrolls both reached new all-time peak levels at the beginning of August, according to the monthly review by the

Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Moderate improvement in employment as compared with July 1 was shown in all provinces except Ontario where the decline was of a minor nature. Industrially the movements showed some variation.

The general index number of employment, on the base 1935-39=100, moved up to 184.3 as compared with 183.6 at July 1, and 172.5 a year earlier, and the payrolls index rose to 393.8 as against 392.5 at July 1, and 332.5 at the beginning of August last year. Per capita weekly earnings, at \$50.14, declined slightly from July 1, but rose \$4.99 over August last year.

There was no general change in employment in manufacturing, slight gains in the production of non-durable goods generally being offset by reductions in the heavy manufactured goods industries. The contraction in logging was partly due to the completion of river drives in Quebec and Ontario, but to a greater extent resulted from forest fires in British Columbia.

Mining companies showed a small increase in personnel, in spite of considerable losses due to industrial disputes in certain areas. Heightened activity was also indicated in the transportation, storage and communication, public utility, and finance, insurance, and real estate groups, and in service. Trade was seasonally quiet, showing a general reduction in employment which slightly exceeded the average for the time of year. (3)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS
IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing continued to move upward, rising from 118.4 cents at July 1, to 119.1 at the beginning of August. In the last 12

months, the average hours of work in manufacturing declined slightly, but average hourly earnings increased, resulting in weekly wages that were, on the average, 11.1 per cent higher.

The same trends were evident in both durable and non-durable goods. Small gains were made in the year in average hours worked in buildings and structures and in services, and average hourly earnings rose in each of the industries for which data are recorded in the accompanying table.

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

| Industry | Average Hours | | Average Hourly Earnings | | Average Weekly Wages | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Aug. 1, 1951 | Aug. 1, 1950 | Aug. 1, 1951 | Aug. 1, 1950 | Aug. 1, 1951 | Aug. 1, 1950 |
| | no. | no. | ¢ | ¢ | \$ | \$ |
| Manufacturing | 41.3 | 42.5 | 119.1 | 104.2 | 49.19 | 44.29 |
| Durable Goods | 41.4 | 42.7 | 128.2 | 112.5 | 53.07 | 48.04 |
| Non-durable Goods | 41.3 | 42.2 | 109.4 | 95.8 | 45.18 | 40.43 |
| Mining | 43.0 | 43.7 | 136.1 | 121.5 | 58.52 | 53.10 |
| Electric Motor & Transportation | 44.7 | .. | 118.9 | .. | 53.15 | .. |
| Buildings & Structures | 40.7 | 40.2 | 127.9 | 112.5 | 52.06 | 45.23 |
| Service ^x | 42.6 | 42.5 | 68.2 | 64.7 | 29.05 | 27.50 |

^x Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

..Not available.

STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF NEW DWELLINGS LOWER IN AUGUST

Starts and completions of new dwelling units both were lower in August than in the corresponding month last year, starts falling 20 per cent and completions by 18 per cent. Starts were down for the fourth successive month, the decline in August following decreases of 40 per cent in July, 21 per cent in June, and 14 per cent in May. The August decline in completions followed a reduction of 28 per cent in July. The July-August decrease in completions was a reversal of earlier gains in each month except March.

Starts on new dwelling units in the first eight months of this year fell off about 16 per cent as compared with a year earlier, with a large part of the decline in the May-August period. Completions to the end of August were down by a moderate two per cent. The combined result of these trends was a decrease of almost 12 per cent in the number of new dwellings in various stages of construction at the end of August.

August starts numbered 7,461 as compared with 9,306 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the eight-month period to 52,049 units as against 61,700. Completions in August totalled 7,183 as against 8,717 a year ago, and for the eight months aggregated 50,803 as against 51,538. New dwellings under construction at the end of August numbered 59,867 as against 67,616 last year.

Starts were lower in August than a year earlier in all regions except Newfoundland. In Ontario the total was down to 2,383 from 3,433, Quebec to 2,344 from 2,353, Prairie Provinces to 1,656 from 1,991, Maritime Provinces to 388 from 690, and British Columbia to 337 from 556. Newfoundland's total was up to 353 from 283.

Completions in the month were down in all areas except the Prairie Provinces where the number rose slightly to 1,276 from 1,255. Total for Ontario fell to 2,591 from 3,070, Quebec to 2,312 from 2,645, British Columbia to 498 from 759, Maritime Provinces to 383 from 735, and Newfoundland to 123 from 253. (4)

THIRD RELEASE OF 1951 CENSUS FIGURES AGAIN SHOWS GENERAL URBAN GROWTH

Preliminary population figures of the 1951 Census covering a third list of 534 cities, towns and incorporated villages in all provinces, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, continues to reflect the widespread growth in urban population among smaller as well as larger centres indicated in the first two releases. Output of the total number listed in the bulletin, population decreases were recorded for only 54 and all except eight of these are places with less than 500 population in 1941 and only one with population over 1,000.

The list includes a somewhat larger number of centres with population from 5,000 to 20,000 than the first two lists, and reveals a number of striking gains, particularly in Quebec, for towns between 5,000 and 10,000. It does not include any of the metropolitan centres, for which figures will be issued separately as soon as completed.

Largest of the seven listed with population 20,000 and over, Verdun increased to 76,454 from 67,349 in 1941. Next in this group, Peterborough gained in population to 38,166 from 25,350; St. Catharines to 37,833 from 30,275; Fort William to 34,783 from 30,585; Lachine to 27,410 from 20,051; Moose Jaw to 24,336 from 20,753; Niagara Falls to 22,735 from 20,589; and Granby to 21,838 from 14,197.

Preliminary totals for centres with 1951 population of 5,000 and over given in the bulletin by provinces, with 1941 Census figures in brackets, are as follows:-

Newfoundland.- Wabana, 6,430 (not available).

Prince Edward Island.- Summerside, 6,522 (5,034).

Nova Scotia.- New Glasgow, 9,862 (9,210).

New Brunswick.- Edmundston, 9,244 (7,096).

Quebec.- Beauport, 5,388 (3,725); Charlesbourg, 5,707 (2,789); Dorval, 5,080 (2,048); Giffard, 8,029 (4,909); Lachute, 6,151 (5,310); Lasalle, 11,536 (4,651); Malartic, 5,962 (2,895); Matane, 6,314 (4,633); Magantic, 6,058 (4,560); Montmagny, 5,796 (4,585); Montmorency, 5,793 (5,393); Montreal North, 13,972 (6,152); Mont Royal, 11,000 (4,888); Noranda, 9,602 (4,576); Pointe-aux-Trembles, 8,205 (4,314); Pointe Claire, 8,646 (4,536); Riviere-du-Loup, 9,378 (8,713); Rouyn, 14,502 (8,808); St. Jean, 19,186 (13,646); St. Jerome, 17,504 (11,329); St. Laurent, 19,918 (6,242); St. Michel, 10,443 (2,956); Ste. Foy, 5,207 (2,682); Ste. Therese, 7,014 (4,659); Sillery, 10,002 (4,214); Sorel, 14,853 (12,251); Val d'Or, 8,603 (4,385).

Ontario.- Barrie, 12,434 (9,725); Brampton, 8,337 (6,020); Brockville, 12,211 (11,342); Cornwall, 16,800 (14,117); Mimico, 11,289 (8,070); Stratford, 18,741 (17,038); Swansea, 8,020 (6,988); Thorold, 6,390 (5,305); Waterloo, 11,979 (9,025); Welland, 15,341 (12,500).

Saskatchewan.- North Battleford, 7,489 (4,745); Swift Current, 7,430 (5,594); Weyburn, 7,138 (6,179); Yorkton, 7,054 (5,577).

Alberta.- Jasper Place, 9,114 (not incorporated in 1941).

British Columbia.- Chilliwack, 5,618 (3,675); Kamloops, 7,988 (5,959); Kelowna, 8,466 (5,118); North Vancouver, 15,579 (8,914); Penticton, 10,517 (5,777); Port Alberni, 7,800 (4,584); Vernon, 7,778 (5,209).

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 that anyone who has reason to believe that he or she has been omitted from the Census should notify the Bureau, which will then make an investigation and correct the omission if it exists. (5)

WHOLESALE SALES DOWN TWO PER CENT IN AUGUST; UP 13 PER CENT IN EIGHT MONTHS

Reversing the upward trend of previous months this year, value of wholesale sales in August fell two per cent as compared with August, 1950, according to reports received from 400 wholesalers in nine lines of trade. Sales were lower for five of the nine trades, and were reduced in all sections of the country except British Columbia.

Cumulative sales for the first eight months of the year were 13 per cent higher than in the similar period of 1950, with advances in all trades and all areas. Value of inventories held at the end of August was 24 per cent higher than a year earlier.

August sales of footwear wholesalers rose 20.5 per cent as compared with August last year, drugs 10.6 per cent, tobacco and confectionery 6.8 per cent, and fruits and vegetables 9.8 per cent. Sales of dry goods wholesalers fell 13.8 per cent, clothing 6.4 per cent, hardware 6.4 per cent, auto parts and equipment 5.7 per cent, and groceries 4.8 per cent.

Eight-month sales of footwear wholesalers were up 26.3 per cent, auto parts and equipment 25.1 per cent, hardware 22.4 per cent, drugs 14.3 per cent, dry goods 11.4 per cent, groceries 10.4 per cent, tobacco and confectionery 8.5 per cent, clothing 7.2 per cent, and fruits and vegetables 3.3 per cent. (6)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DOWN
SEVEN PER CENT IN SEPTEMBER

Department store sales were seven per cent lower in September than in the same month last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All provinces participated in the decline except Alberta where a gain of two per cent was recorded. Sales in the Maritimes fell 25 per cent, Ontario 10 per cent, Quebec nine per cent, Saskatchewan five per cent, and Manitoba and British Columbia each two per cent.

SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR
VEHICLES 10 PER CENT LOWER IN AUGUST

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles fell in August for the third consecutive month, the decline from a year earlier amounting to 10 per cent as compared with reductions of 25 per cent in July, and 13 per cent in June. With substantial gains in each month from January to May, cumulative shipments for the first eight months of the year were 17 per cent above the same period of 1950.

Shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles in the month totalled 21,833 as against 24,272 in August last year, bringing the eight-month total to 299,902 units compared with 256,168. Vehicles for the domestic market in August were down to 16,416 from 22,652, but in the eight months were higher at 271,003 against 236,009. Shipments of vehicles for exports were up in the month to 5,417 from 1,620, and in the eight months to 28,899 from 20,159.

Total shipments of passenger cars in the month numbered 13,840 against 17,363 in August, 1950, those for sale in Canada dropping to 10,448 from 16,235. In the eight months, there were 212,007 passenger cars shipped compared with 184,647, with 192,073 units made for sale in Canada against 170,368.

Commercial vehicle shipments in August totalled 7,993 compared with 6,909 a year ago, the number for sale in Canada falling-off to 5,968 from 6,417. In the January-August period, however, shipments rose to 87,895 from 71,521, the number for domestic sale being 78,930 compared with 65,641.

Shipments of vehicles brought into the country from the United States in August were sharply lower at 644 units compared with 1,613 a year earlier, but in the eight months were up to 14,299 units from 13,438. Preliminary figures on the sales of British-made vehicles in August comprised 1,724 passenger cars compared with 5,727 a year ago, and 210 trucks and buses compared with 381. In the eight-month period, 24,245 passenger cars and 2,149 trucks and buses were sold against 46,043 of the former and 3,027 of the latter in 1950. (7)

SALES AND FINANCING OF NEW
MOTOR VEHICLES LOWER IN AUGUST

Sales of new motor vehicles fell in August for the fourth successive month. As in earlier months of this year, sales of British cars suffered a more drastic curtailment of 72 per cent than sales of domestic and American makes which fell off 26 per cent. Financing of sales of new vehicles also moved lower in the month, but activity remained at a higher level in the financing of sales of used vehicles.

August results showed 21,600 new vehicles sold for \$54,957,845, down 34 per cent in number and 19 per cent in sales value compared with 32,900 units retailed for \$67,981,259 in August a year ago. In the eight months ending August, 292,298 vehicles were sold as compared with 292,760 in the same period last year.

Passenger car sales showed a reduction of 39 per cent in number, from 23,556 in August last year to 14,458, while their value declined from \$47,400,000 to \$36,600,000, or by 23 per cent. Sales of commercial vehicles were down to 7,142 units from 9,344, and the value fell to \$18,349,618 from \$20,534,846.

Financing of sales of new motor vehicles fell in the month to 11,319 units from 13,284 a year earlier, and the financed value was reduced to \$16,903,128 from \$18,800,187. Passenger car financing was down to 7,044 units from 9,157, and the financed value dropped to \$9,044,220 from \$12,478,254. New commercial vehicle financing increased to 4,275 units from 4,127, and the financed value was up to \$7,858,908 from \$6,321,933.

With increases in both passenger cars and commercial vehicles, the number of used motor vehicles financed in August rose to 29,755 from 22,288 a year ago, and the financed value increased to \$17,584,635 from \$14,537,295. (8)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS LOWER IN
JULY; MARRIAGES HIGHER

Fewer births and deaths were registered in July than in the same month last year, while there were increased marriages, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the first seven months of this year, births rose 3.9 per cent, deaths 1.4 per cent, and marriages 6.6 per cent.

Births in the month numbered 31,134 as compared with 32,343 in July last year, and in the seven-month period totalled 212,467 as against 204,404 in 1950. There were declines in all provinces in July except Nova Scotia and Alberta, and in the seven months were lower only in the Maritimes.

Deaths in July totalled 8,847 as against 9,529 in July, 1950, and in the January-July period there were 72,879 compared with 71,877. In the month, British Columbia was the only area to record an increase, while in the seven months totals for all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia were higher.

Marriages in July numbered 16,559 against 14,419 a year earlier, gains being shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. In the seven months, marriages totalled 64,386 against 60,378 a year ago, with declines in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. (9)

OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
HIGHER IN AUGUST

Output of electric energy by central electric stations continued to rise in August, the month's total amounting to 4,595,761,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,198,697,000 in the corresponding month last year. In the first eight months of this year, production advanced to 38,028,538,000 kilowatt hours from 33,253,788,000 in the similar period of 1950. Production was higher in all provinces both in August and the eight-month period.

Consumption of primary power -- production, less net exports and secondary power -- rose to 4,314,959,000 kilowatt hours in August from 3,848,764,000 a year ago, raising the eight-month total to 34,141,709,000 kilowatt hours from 29,746,807,000. Gross exports to the United States in the month were 159,726,000 kilowatt hours against 149,660,000, and in the eight months aggregated 1,619,910,000 kilowatt hours against 1,321,551,000.

Production in Quebec -- largest producer in Canada -- rose in August to 2,481,046,000 kilowatt hours from 2,334,964,000 a year earlier, followed by Ontario with a gain to 1,274,261,000 kilowatt hours from 1,081,624,000. Total for British Columbia increased to 354,301,000 kilowatt hours from 343,582,000, Manitoba to 181,786,000 kilowatt hours from 177,996,000, Alberta to 80,030,000 from 68,233,000, Saskatchewan to 77,911,000 from 70,691,000, Nova Scotia to 68,595,000 from 59,147,000, New Brunswick to 66,614,000 from 52,935,000, Newfoundland to 9,224,000 from 7,714,000, and Prince Edward Island to 1,993,000 from 1,811,000.

Eight-month totals follow by provinces, figures for the same period last year being in brackets: Quebec, 20,016,070,000 (18,195,221,000) kilowatt hours; Ontario, 11,012,983,000 (8,595,959,000); British Columbia, 2,885,367,000 (2,720,896,000); Manitoba, 1,711,225,000 (1,569,993,000); Saskatchewan, 622,176,000 (582,311,000); Alberta, 620,500,000 (545,133,000); Nova Scotia, 564,273,000 (497,119,000); New Brunswick, 504,114,000 (468,088,000); Newfoundland, 76,757,000 (65,545,000); Prince Edward Island, 15,073,000 (13,523,000). (10)

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS IN AUGUST

Farm prices of agricultural products fell in August from the all-time peak reached in July, but were above last year's August level, according to the Bureau's monthly index number. The decrease from July was the first since October last year, and was largely a result of lower advance payments for grains in western Canada, and declines in livestock prices, especially hogs.

All-Canada index number for August this year was 284.7 as compared with 294.3 in July and 261.0 in August, 1950. There were declines from July in all provincial indexes except those for the Maritime Provinces, but in comparison with a year earlier, there were advances in all areas except Saskatchewan.

The August index for Ontario fell to 321.0 from 332.1 in July, Quebec to 310.8 from 318.8, British Columbia to 288.3 from 293.1, Manitoba to 280.1 from 288.2, Alberta to 278.5 from 293.8, and Saskatchewan to 235.8 from 244.6. The index for Prince Edward Island rose to 243.9 from 225.4, New Brunswick to 242.8 from 238.7, and Nova Scotia to 238.1 from 236.9. (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC
DISAPPEARANCE OF CREAMERY BUTTER

Production of creamery butter rose three per cent in September over the same month last year, according to domestic disappearance was three per cent lower.

Cheddar cheese output fell three per cent from a year earlier, while production of evaporated milk products advanced four per cent.

Creamery butter production in the month amounted to 28,985,000 pounds as compared with 28,055,000 a year ago, bringing the cumulative total for the first nine months of the year to 210,554,000 pounds as against 217,218,000. Domestic disappearance in the month was 24,913,000 pounds against 25,764,000 pounds, and for the nine months aggregated 195,031,000 pounds as against 201,552,000.

September cheddar cheese make amounted to 11,473,000 pounds as against 11,885,000 a year earlier, and in the nine months totalled 69,702,000 pounds as against 81,064,000. Output of concentrated milk products in the month amounted to 41,362,000 pounds as compared with 39,855,000, and in the nine months totalled 358,060,000 pounds against 314,947,000. (11)

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter in cold storages and dairy factories on October 1 fell to 62,069,000 pounds

from 70,308,000 on the corresponding date last year, while the stocks of cheese rose to 44,848,000 pounds from 34,259,000.

Evaporated whole milk products were up sharply to 60,140,000 pounds from 26,154,000, and the holdings of skim milk powder rose to 9,880,000 pounds from 6,231,000. Poultry meat stocks increased to 16,083,000 pounds from 9,506,000. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE

Production of margarine in September rose to 8,245,000 pounds from 7,799,000 in the preceding

month, and 7,962,000 in the same month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first nine months of this year to 77,190,000 pounds from 69,601,000 in the similar period of 1950. Stocks on October 1 were higher, amounting to 2,287,000 pounds against 1,884,000 on September 1, and 1,514,000 a year earlier. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
OF PROCESS CHEESE

Production of process cheese was lower in September, amounting to 3,113,000 pounds as against 3,226,000 in August and 3,162,000 in September, 1950. Cumulative output for the first nine

months of this year, however, rose nine per cent to 28,520,000 pounds from 26,128,000. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of the month amounted to 1,351,000 pounds as compared with 1,388,000 at the end of August, and 888,000 a year ago.

STOCKS OF MEAT IN COLD STORAGE

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses were lower on

October 1, amounting to 41,720,000 pounds as compared with 44,342,000 on September 1, and 48,209,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Holdings of frozen meat totalled 16,613,000 pounds against 19,174,000 on September 1, 17,573,000 on October 1 last year, while the stocks of fresh meat were 13,589,000 pounds against 12,239,000 at the beginning of September, and 16,081,000 a year earlier. Cured meat stocks aggregated 11,518,000 pounds compared with 12,929,000 on September 1, and 14,555,000 on October 1, 1950. (Mem. 4)

STOCKS OF FISH ON OCTOBER 1 Overall stocks of fish in Canada on October 1 amounted to 51,065,000 pounds as compared with 49,298,000 on September 1, and 58,225,000 on the corresponding date last year. Cod stocks on October 1 this year were 7,267,000 pounds against 9,302,000 a year earlier; haddock, 1,940,000 pounds against 985,000; salmon, 9,819,000 pounds against 13,033,000; sea herring, 7,120,000 pounds against 14,651,000; other sea fish, 19,944,000 pounds against 15,817,000; and inland fish, 4,480,000 pounds against 4,437,000. (Mem. 5)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, were higher on October 1, amounting to 39,648,000 pounds as compared with 36,715,000 on September 1, and 33,383,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, rose to 17,057,000 pounds from 15,841,000 on September 1, but were slightly below last year's October 1 total of 17,394,000 pounds. (Mem. 6)

CARLOADINGS DOWN FROM A YEAR EARLIER Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending October 6 amounted to 88,068 cars as compared with 89,277 in the corresponding week last year, the decline of 1.4 per cent being mainly due to reduced lumber, crude oil, and l.c.l. shipments. Loadings in the western division were down to 30,443 cars from 31,712, while the total for the eastern division was up slightly from 57,565 to 57,625 cars. Cumulative total for the 40 weeks ending October 6 amounted to 3,200,461 cars as compared with 2,925,620 in the same period of last year. (Mem. 7)

OUTPUT OF WASHING MACHINES AND ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS LOWER IN JULY Production of both washing machines and electric refrigerators declined in July for the second consecutive month, output of the former falling 41 per cent and the latter by 25 per cent from a year earlier. The declines in June and July were not sufficiently large to erase the gains made in earlier months, and the cumulative output of washing machines rose 19 per cent, and refrigerators by 14 per cent.

Production of domestic-type washing machines in July totalled 13,318 units -- smallest monthly output since January, 1947 -- as compared with 17,719 in July last year. In the seven months, 177,337 units were produced as against 148,922 a year ago. Factory shipments in the month aggregated 11,864 compared with 18,871 in July, 1950, and in the seven-month period amounted to 161,529 units against 148,569.

Production of household electric refrigerators in July was at its lowest monthly level since December, 1949. The month's output totalled 16,547 compared with 28,041 in July last year, and in the seven months amounted to 212,179 units compared with 186,355. Factory shipments in July fell to 10,439 units from 28,612 a year earlier, but in the seven months rose to 190,788 units from 186,845.

Imports of domestic electric washing machines in the month were lower at 233 units compared with 309 in July last year, but there was a sharp rise in the seven months to 3,042 units from 429 in 1950. Exports in July increased to 1,548 from 1,480, and in the January-July period to 10,591 from 7,032.

There was a marked rise in July in the imports of electric refrigerators -- domestic or store type -- to 11,428 units from 2,273 a year ago, raising the seven-month total to 89,638 units from 2,679. Exports in the month were up to 427 from two, and in the seven months to 2,283 from 607. (Mem. 8)

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
HIGHER IN JUNE AND FIRST HALF OF 1951

Output of refined petroleum products by Canadian refineries increased 20 per cent in June over the same month last year, and advanced 16 per cent in the first six months of the year. Overall receipts of crude rose 21 per cent in the month and 20 per cent in the half-year. Inventories of refined products at the refineries at the beginning of July were 21 per cent larger than a year earlier.

Receipts of domestic crude were sharply higher in the month, rising 116 per cent over a year earlier, while imported crude receipts fell six per cent. In the half-year, receipts of Canadian crude advanced 50 per cent, while imported crude rose by a moderate 10 per cent. The result was that domestic crude accounted for almost 40 per cent of total supplies in June against 22 per cent a year earlier, and 32 per cent in the half-year as against 24 per cent in the first six months of 1950.

The month's output of refined products amounted to 11,207,000 barrels as compared with 9,336,000 a year ago, bringing the half-year total to 53,216,000 barrels as against 45,819,000. Total receipts in the month were 12,165,000 barrels as against 10,017,000, and in the six months aggregated 57,906,000 barrels as against 48,282,000.

Domestic crude receipts in June totalled 4,826,000 barrels against 2,237,000, and in the six months amounted to 18,399,000 barrels compared with 12,241,000. June supplies of imported crude were 7,338,000 barrels against 7,779,000, and for the six months aggregated 39,507,000 barrels against 36,041,000.

Venezuela was the main source of imported crude supplies in the half-year, accounting for 19,521,000 barrels as against 13,566,000 a year earlier, followed by the United States with 11,808,000 barrels against 13,809,000, Arabia 6,577,000 barrels against 7,792,000, Trinidad 968,700 barrels against 873,100, and Borneo 631,500 barrels against nil.

Inventories of refined petroleum products at the refineries at the beginning of July totalled 14,408,000 barrels against 11,865,000 a year ago. Stocks in the Maritimes and Quebec were 6,990,000 barrels against 5,797,000; Ontario, 3,417,000 barrels against 2,563,000; Manitoba, 287,600 barrels against 114,000; Saskatchewan, 847,000 against 705,800; Alberta and Northwest Territories, 1,835,800 against 1,431,000; and British Columbia, 822,000 against 803,000. (12)

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS
OF COAL IN SEPTEMBER

Canadian production of coal was three per cent lower in September than in the same month last year, while in the first nine months of the year there was a rise of 13 per cent. Imports advanced 19 per cent in the month, and were slightly higher in the cumulative period.

The month's output amounted to 1,470,595 tons compared with 1,515,163 in September last year, bringing the aggregate for the nine months to 12,857,415 tons as against 11,334,345 in 1950. Imports in September totalled 2,668,995 tons compared with 3,291,691 a year earlier, and in the January-September period amounted to 19,877,670 tons against 19,687,147.

Alberta's output in September amounted to 595,000 tons compared with 616,774 in September last year, Nova Scotia 502,000 tons compared with 535,569, Saskatchewan 200,000 tons compared with 200,200, and British Columbia 119,000 tons compared with 106,229. Total for New Brunswick was 54,000 tons against 56,371, and the Yukon 595 tons against 20. (Mem. 9)

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON, FERRO-
ALLOYS AND STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS

Canadian production of pig iron, ferro-alloys and steel ingots and castings moved to higher levels in August and the first eight months

of this year over the same period of 1950, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of pig iron amounted to 203,186 net tons as compared with 201,830 in August last year, bringing the cumulative total for the eight months to 1,667,589 net tons as against 1,498,036 in 1950. Production of ferro-alloys in August totalled 25,327 net tons compared with 19,018 a year earlier, and in the eight-month period aggregated 163,247 net tons against 114,590.

Combined output of steel ingots and castings rose to 286,804 net tons from 281,312 in August, 1950, and in the eight months ending August was up to 2,386,097 net tons from 2,234,526. (Mem. 10)

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

Canadian production of wire nails and steel wire moved to higher levels in July and the first seven months of this year, while output of wire

fencing was lower in both periods. The month's output of wire nails amounted to 6,545 tons as compared with 5,118 in July last year, bringing the cumulative total for the seven months to 51,757 tons from 48,522 in the same period of 1950.

July production of steel wire totalled 26,095 tons against 21,835 a year earlier, and in the seven months aggregated 217,087 tons against 195,893 in 1950. Output of wire fencing in the month totalled 1,620 tons compared with 1,788 in July last year, and in the January-July period amounted to 13,285 tons as against 13,671. (Mem. 11)

SHIPMENTS AND EXPORTS OF
ASBESTOS HIGHER IN AUGUST

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines rose 12 per cent in August, amounting to 80,398 tons as compared with 71,519 in the same month last year. This brought the cumulative

total for the first eight months of this year to 654,916 tons, 25 per cent above last year's corresponding shipments of 520,680 tons.

Exports of asbestos were also higher in both periods, the month's total aggregating 81,063 tons as against 70,971 in August last year. In the eight months, 635,437 tons were exported compared with 500,890 in the similar period of 1950. (Mem. 12)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF
DRY COMMON SALT IN AUGUST

Production and shipments of dry common salt both were higher in August and the first eight months of the year than in the same periods of 1950. The month's output

amounted to 46,603 tons as compared with 35,507 in July last year, bringing the aggregate for the eight months to 330,871 tons from 275,678 in 1950. Shipments in the month totalled 46,260 tons as against 35,551 in July, 1950, and in the eight-month period amounted to 331,895 tons compared with 272,639. (Mem. 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. The Labour Force Quarterly Survey, Week Ended August 18, 1951 (25 cents).
2. Estimates of Labour Income, July (10 cents).
3. Employment and Payrolls, August (25 cents).
4. New Residential Construction, January 1 to August 31 (25 cents).
5. Preliminary Totals of Population for Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, 1951 -- Bulletin P-3 -- (10 cents).
6. Wholesale Trade, August (10 cents).
7. Motor Vehicle Shipments, August (10 cents).
8. New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, August (25 cents).
9. Births, Marriages and Deaths, July (10 cents).
10. Central Electric Stations, August (10 cents).
11. Dairy Factory Production, September (10 cents).
12. Refined Petroleum Products, June (25 cents).
13. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, August (20 cents).
14. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, July (10 cents).
15. Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April-June (25 cents).
16. The Coal Tar Distillation Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
17. The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
18. The Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
19. Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country, Six Months Ended June, 1951 (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, August (10 cents).
 2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, October 1 (10 cents).
 3. Margarine Statistics, September (10 cents).
 4. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, October 1 (10 cents).
 5. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, October 1 (10 cents).
 6. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, October 1 (10 cents).
 7. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 8. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, July (10 cents).
 9. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, September (10 cents).
 10. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, August (10 cents).
 11. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July (10 cents).
 12. Asbestos, August (10 cents).
 13. Salt, August (10 cents).
 14. Asphalt Floor Tiles, September (10 cents).
 15. Federal Civil Service Employment and Payrolls, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1951 (25 cents).
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