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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES declined 0.6 per cent during the week ending May 17 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS rose one per cent in April to 304,956 net tons from 301,764 in the same month last year.

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED by Canadian railways during the seven days ended May 21 increased to 82,228 cars from 81,466 a week earlier, while receipts from foreign connections declined to 33,173 cars from 33,993.

OPERATING REVENUES OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS climbed to \$90,249,000 in February from \$76,545,000 in the corresponding month last year, while OPERATING EXPENSES advanced to \$84,486,000 from \$72,085,000.

STARTS ON NEW DWELLING UNITS dropped in February to 2,008 units from 2,966 in February last year, and completions fell to 4,442 units from 6,712. Number in various stages of construction at the end of February was down to 37,312 from 51,534 a year ago.

TRANSACTIONS IN OUTSTANDING SECURITIES between Canada and other countries were practically in balance in March, net sales amounting to \$200,000 as compared with \$1,400,000 in February, and \$8,900,000 in the same month last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS in April amounted to \$13,253,537, down from the March total of \$14,932,190, but up from last year's April payments of \$7,679,160.

INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT, on the base 1939=100, stood at 177.9 at April 1 as compared with 178.0 at March 1, and 173.3 on the same date last year. The weekly payrolls index was 411.3 as against 409.0 in the preceding month, and 357.8 a year earlier, while weekly wages and salaries rose to a new maximum of \$54.29 compared with \$53.96 at March 1, and \$48.43 a year ago.

CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS jumped almost 18 per cent in value in April to \$346,800,000 from \$295,200,000 in the corresponding month last year, while in the first three months of this year there was an advance of 21 per cent to \$1,334,000,000 from \$1,104,400,000.

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS INCREASE
18 PER CENT IN APRIL

Boosted by further large gains in shipments to the United Kingdom, Latin American countries, and Europe, the value of Canada's total domestic exports jumped almost 18 per cent in value in April to \$346,800,000 from \$295,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. There was a small decline in exports to the United States. Exports of foreign produce were down to \$3,832,000 from \$4,982,000.

With substantial gains also in each of the first three months of the year, aggregate domestic exports for the January-April period climbed 21 per cent to \$1,334,000,000 from \$1,104,400,000 a year ago, while foreign exports were up to \$16,651,000 from \$15,394,000. Four-month values were larger for all main geographic areas.

Both for the month and for the January-April period the greater part of the increase in value was due to a larger volume of exports. The volume gain was about 17 per cent for April alone, and 16 per cent for the cumulative period. Average export prices continued to decline during the month and remained less than one per cent above those of April, 1951.

There were sharp increases in April in the exports of wheat, other grains, fish and fishery products, wood pulp, newsprint paper, copper and products, nickel, zinc and products, and aircraft and parts. As a result of the embargo following the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, no cattle were exported during the month. Decreases were also shown in the exports of wheat flour and planks and boards.

Exports to the United States decreased in value in April to \$181,104,000 as compared with \$183,184,000 a year ago, accounting for 52 per cent of total domestic exports as compared with 62 per cent last year. Four-month value was up slightly to \$722,951,000 as against \$712,770,000 in the similar period of 1951, but the proportion dropped to 54.2 per cent from 64.5 per cent.

The trend was mixed among the main commodity groups of exports to the United States in April. Agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metal products, and miscellaneous commodities groups were sharply higher, while there was a pronounced decline in the animals and animal products section, and moderate declines in wood and paper, iron, and non-metallic minerals.

Exports to the United Kingdom increased substantially to \$71,020,000 from \$41,721,000, raising the four-month total to \$225,655,000 from \$155,015,000. The increase both in the month and cumulative period mainly resulted from sharp gains in agricultural and vegetable products, wood and paper products, and non-ferrous metals and products.

Exports to all other Commonwealth countries rose in value in April to \$22,282,000 from \$19,596,000 a year earlier, and to \$103,180,000 in the four months from \$70,018,000. In April there were substantial increases in exports to India and Pakistan, Ceylon, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and New Zealand, but lower values for the Union of South Africa, Federation of Malaya, and Australia.

Shipments to Latin American countries continued the sharp gains of previous months, rising in April to \$26,745,000 as against \$14,321,000 to make a four-month total of \$105,239,000 as compared with \$51,013,000. Largest increases in both periods were to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Exports to European countries rose in total value in April to \$27,999,000 from \$19,538,000, and to \$111,639,000 in the four months from \$66,602,000. Values for most principal markets were higher both in the month and cumulative period, particularly large increases being recorded for shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg, France and Italy. Exports to the remaining group of foreign countries were slightly higher in April at \$15,806,000 as against \$15,526,000, but were up substantially in the four months at \$60,230,000 as against \$44,018,000. Exports to Japan, which accounts for approximately one-half of the group total, were larger in both periods.

Main Commodity Groups

Eight of the nine main commodity groups of exports moved higher in value in April. The agricultural group rose from \$52,956,000 to \$82,769,000; wood and paper from \$109,996,000 to \$115,544,000; iron products from \$29,294,000 to \$32,561,000; non-ferrous metals from \$47,509,000 to \$64,382,000; non-metallic minerals from \$11,574,000 to \$11,634,000; chemicals from \$10,489,000 to \$11,017,000; miscellaneous commodities from \$5,529,000 to \$10,233,000; fibres and textiles from \$2,692,000 to \$3,538,000. Animals and their products declined from \$25,143,000 to \$15,133,000. (1)

Values for the 14 leading export commodities in April this year, together with their January-April values, and corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in the following table:

	April		Four Months	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
	(figures in thousands)			
Wheat	\$20,610	\$48,111	\$ 80,974	\$140,501
Newsprint paper	42,271	47,919	162,078	187,837
Wood pulp	26,599	29,158	99,397	122,894
Planks and boards	27,537	25,764	99,297	92,948
Nickel	11,218	13,937	41,372	51,353
Aluminum and products	12,688	13,784	41,142	39,688
Copper and products	9,314	11,168	26,846	35,652
Farm implements and machinery ...	10,773	10,819	38,803	46,722
Wheat flour	12,137	10,419	43,152	35,048
Zinc and products	4,982	9,702	20,417	39,170
Fish and fishery products	7,477	8,994	35,701	36,790
Asbestos and products	7,791	8,046	26,860	26,655
Grains other than wheat	2,414	6,811	13,447	25,199
Aircraft and parts	410	5,136	1,913	12,532

TRADE IN OUTSTANDING SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Transactions in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in March were practically in balance, net sales amounting to \$200,000 as compared with \$1,400,000 in February, and \$8,900,000 in the corresponding month last year. In the first quarter of this year the sales balance was \$8,100,000 as against \$50,100,000 a year earlier.

Trade in securities with the United States was in balance in March as compared with net sales of \$1,000,000 in February and \$6,700,000 a year ago. In the quarter the sales balance was \$5,000,000 against \$42,900,000 in the January-March period of 1951.

In trade with the United Kingdom there was a purchase balance of \$800,000 in March against \$1,300,000 in February and \$600,000 a year ago. The quarter purchase balance was \$2,400,000 against \$4,000,000. Sales balance to all other countries in March was \$900,000 against \$1,700,000 in February and \$2,800,000 a year ago. In the quarter the sales balance was \$5,500,000 as against \$11,100,000. (2)

EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE
WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES AT APRIL 1

Employment in the major non-agricultural industries was slightly lower at the beginning of April than a month earlier, but advanced over

April 1 last year. Payrolls advanced in both comparisons while average weekly wages and salaries reached a new maximum.

The advance index number of employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 177.9 as compared with 178.0 at March 1, and 173.3 at April 1, 1951. The weekly payrolls was 411.3 as against 409.0 in the preceding month, and 357.8 a year earlier, while weekly salaries and wages averaged \$54.29 compared with \$53.96 at March 1, and \$48.43 in the same month last year.

Industrial activity was higher than at March 1 in all provinces except Quebec and Alberta, the index for the former falling 1.7 per cent and the latter 0.2 per cent. The increases ranged from 0.2 per cent in Saskatchewan and 0.5 per cent in Manitoba to 2.1 per cent in British Columbia and 4.9 per cent in New Brunswick. There was also a considerable rise in the index for Prince Edward Island, while there was no general change in Ontario.

There was a considerable improvement in employment in manufacturing, and in most of the principal non-manufacturing classes, with the exceptions of logging and mining. The advance index in manufacturing rose to 188.1 from 187.3 at March 1, but declined from last year's April figure of 188.8. Factory payrolls were up to 466.6 from 458.2 at the first of March, and 414.6 a year ago, while per capita weekly earnings averaged \$56.52 compared with \$55.75 a month earlier, and \$50.03 at April 1 last year. (3)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BENEFIT PAYMENTS IN APRIL

Unemployment insurance benefit payments in April amounted to \$13,253,537, down from the March total of \$14,932,190, but up from last year's April payments of \$7,679,160.

Unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made declined to 4,911,679 in April from 5,537,221 in March, but increased over last year's April total of 3,087,560 days.

Initial and renewal claims filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission totalled 100,951 compared with 154,356 in March and 75,242 in April last year. Total number of claimants on the live unemployment register at the end of April was 249,375 compared with 351,628 at the end of March, and 148,866 a year ago.

Initial and renewal claims in April were as follows by provinces, totals for April last year being in brackets: Quebec, 40,578 (27,871); Ontario, 29,139 (18,841); British Columbia, 9,860 (7,968); New Brunswick, 6,601 (5,636); Nova Scotia, 4,150 (3,681); Alberta, 3,209 (3,678); Manitoba, 3,081 (3,735); Newfoundland, 3,069 (2,045); Saskatchewan, 989 (1,520); Prince Edward Island, 275 (267). (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
SLIGHTLY LOWER IN WEEK

Department store sales were slightly lower in the week ending May 17, according to preliminary figures. Decline from a year earlier was 0.6 per cent. Sales in Quebec were down

11.7 per cent, Saskatchewan 2.4 per cent, and Ontario 1.4 per cent. In the Maritimes, sales advanced 7.2 per cent, Alberta 6.5 per cent, British Columbia 6.0 per cent, and Manitoba 1.2 per cent.

CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADA Seeding is nearing completion in practically all parts of the Prairie Provinces. Dry surface moisture conditions which had developed in many areas, particularly in southern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan, have been partially relieved by precipitation varying from scattered showers to fairly general rains. With subsoil moisture supplies still adequate in nearly all districts the general outlook remains quite favourable. However, crops in southern Manitoba have already deteriorated as a result of drought and good rains are required here to promote recovery. Crops in most other areas are making rapid progress. Wild oat growth is unusually heavy this year. Scattered cutworm and wireworm infestations are also reported. With relatively few exceptions spring harvesting operations have now been completed.

Moisture supplies throughout Ontario are now generally adequate as a result of heavy rains during the past two weeks. The outlook for hay and pasture crops is excellent and most cattle are now on pasture. While development of spring grain crops has been slow due to cool weather, the present outlook in most of the province is considered quite favourable. In the eastern part of the province, however, too much moisture has drowned out low-lying seeded areas and has brought field work to a standstill. Planting of corn and other late crops is progressing favourably in the southwestern part of the province. In northern Ontario seeding is well under way but growth has been slow. Warmer weather is now the main requirement throughout the province to promote rapid growth of all crops.

Cool wet weather during the past two weeks has delayed field work and retarded growth in Quebec. In some places excessive moisture has adversely affected spring sown crops. The progress of cereal crop seeding varies from fully completed in the area around Montreal to about 10 per cent completed in the Lake St. John district. Despite slow growth, the condition of pastures and meadows is generally good and prospects are favourable for a heavy crop. Gardening operations are proceeding very slowly and great difficulty is being experienced with spraying as a result of the heavy precipitation. Fruit trees appear to be in normal condition.

Throughout southern British Columbia seeding has now been completed while in other sections of the province it is well advanced with 80 per cent of the grain crop being seeded in the Peace River Block. The first cutting of hay is reported in the lower Fraser Valley. General crop conditions appear to be good, being particularly favourable in the lower mainland area and on Vancouver Island. In the northern Okanagan, the Kamloops, Creston and Williams Lake areas and in the northern parts of the province, however, the weather has been dry and rain would be welcome. Prospects are for good crops of small fruits in the lower Fraser Valley this year with strawberries expected to appear on the market by the first week of June. Reports from the Okanagan Valley suggest prospects are good for fruit crops in that area.

A good deal of progress has been made with seeding and planting operations in the Maritime Provinces during the past two weeks. Although some districts report wet weather delaying operations, about 50 per cent of the spring grain crops has already been seeded. Potato planting is also in full swing with a somewhat smaller proportion completed than in the case of grains. Pastures and hay meadows are reported to be in good condition and present indications are for a satisfactory hay crop. Cattle are now generally on pasture. In the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia cool weather delayed the apple bloom and it is now felt that the danger of frost damage is about over. Both tree and small fruits look promising at this time. (5)

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL FORAGE
AND VEGETABLE CROP SEEDS IN 1951

Seed production of the principal clovers and grasses in Canada was substantially lower in 1951 than in 1950, according to revised estimates supplied by the Plant Products Division of the Department of Agriculture. The decline was largely a result of adverse harvesting weather in the seed-growing areas of Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Peace River Block of British Columbia.

The total value of the principal forage crop seeds was \$11,337,000 in 1951 as compared to \$13,749,000 in 1950. Five forage seed crops in 1951 each had a total value in excess of \$1,000,000; these were red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, timothy, and brome grass.

Production of most kinds of vegetable seeds was also down in 1951 from 1950, peas being the only important exception. The total value of principal vegetable seeds (excluding onion sets) at \$1,077,000 was up slightly, however, from the 1950 value of \$1,044,000.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF
WHEAT FLOUR LOWER IN APRIL

Production of wheat flour declined in April and the first nine months of the current crop year as compared with the same periods of 1951. The month's output amounted to 1,974,000 barrels against 2,088,000 in April last year, and in the nine months totalled 16,630,000 barrels against 18,090,000 in the similar period of 1950-51.

Exports of wheat flour in April fell to 1,190,000 barrels from 1,291,000 a year ago, and in the nine months were down to 7,604,000 barrels from 8,948,000.

Millfeed production in the month amounted to 69,700 tons as compared with 75,800 in April last year, bringing the nine-month total to 610,700 tons against 646,400 in the like period of 1950-51. (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION OF MILK HIGHER
IN MARCH AND FIRST QUARTER

Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in March amounted to 1,050,000,000 pounds, 12,000,000 pounds above the same month of 1951. In the first three months of this year, 2,808,000,000 pounds were produced, an increase of 61,000,000 pounds over last year's corresponding total. According to reports received from dairy correspondents, estimated milk production in April will be 1½ per cent greater than a year ago.

Of the total milk production in March, 348,000,000 pounds was utilized in factory production against 329,000,000 a year ago, bringing the first-quarter total to 867,000,000 pounds against 827,000,000. Sales of fluid milk and cream in March, the latter expressed as milk, aggregated 376,692,000 pounds compared with 372,016,000 in March last year, and in the three months totalled 1,082,075,000 pounds against 1,054,990,000 in 1951.

Production of butter in March -- creamery, dairy and whey -- amounted to 14,006,000 pounds against 14,059,000 in the same month last year, and in the quarter totalled 36,666,000 pounds against 35,637,000. Domestic disappearance of total butter in the month was 22,215,000 pounds, up 572,000 pounds from March, 1951, and in the January-March period amounted to 68,581,000 pounds, down 1,401,000 from a year earlier.

Farm cash income from the sale of dairy products in March amounted to \$24,969,000, an increase of approximately \$1,239,000 over March last year. The weighted average price of milk was \$3.41 per hundred pounds compared with \$3.34. (6)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on May 23 amounted to 13,084,000 pounds as compared with 5,488,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were larger in all cities except Edmonton and Calgary. Totals follow by cities, last year's figures being in brackets -- in thousands: Quebec, 785 (225) pounds; Montreal, 5,917 (1,542); Toronto, 2,355 (1,470); Winnipeg, 1,217 (553); Regina, 115 (73); Saskatoon, 456 (181); Edmonton, 328 (665); Calgary, 109 (142); Vancouver, 1,802 (637).

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN APRIL

Estimated production of eggs in April amounted to 39,100,000 dozen as compared with 40,600,000 in the preceding month, and 33,400,000 in the corresponding month last year. For the first four months of the year, 148,800,000 dozen were produced as against 119,300,000 in the similar period of 1951. (Mem. 2)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS

Crushings of flaxseed in April increased to 14,110,000 pounds from 10,173,000 in the same month last year. Production of oils was also higher at 4,918,000 pounds compared with 3,411,000, and cake and meal output was up to 8,446,000 pounds from 5,928,000.

Soybean crushings dropped to 36,443,000 pounds from 43,635,000 in April last year. Output of soybean oil fell to 6,127,000 pounds from 6,930,000, and cake and meal production to 29,497,000 pounds from 34,284,000. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS

Production of shortening was lower in April, amounting to 8,338,000 pounds as compared with 9,677,000 in the corresponding month last year, while output of lard rose to 11,059,000 pounds from 6,876,000. Coconut oil production declined to 936,000 pounds from 1,485,000, while there was a gain in the production of salad and cooking oils to 2,248,000 pounds from 1,542,000. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF PREPARED STOCK
AND POULTRY FEEDS IN FEBRUARY

Canadian production of prepared stock and poultry feeds amounted to 159,681 tons in February, bringing the total output for the first two months of this year to 341,589 tons as against 271,888 tons produced in the same period last year, according to estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

February production of poultry feeds totalled 52,703 tons, bringing the two-month total to 108,710 tons as against 84,900 tons in the first two months of 1951. The output of 18,850 tons of dairy and cattle feeds in February brought the total for the two months to 41,896 tons, slightly below the 42,037 tons produced in January and February last year. Production of swine feeds amounted to 36,063 tons in February and 80,869 tons in the first two months of the year as compared with 60,139 for the same period a year earlier. Output of chopped, ground and crushed grain feeds amounted to 20,699 tons in the month and 43,929 tons in the two-month period as against 31,635 tons in 1951.

Up to the end of February the production of calf meals, dairy and cattle concentrates, swine concentrates, poultry concentrates, mineral mixtures, and dog and cat foods were also above the output of January and February 1951, while the production of fox and mink foods, and other animal food were slightly lower. (6)

PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED FOODS
IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1952

Larger quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, soda biscuits, chewing gum, chocolate confectionery in bars, bulk and packages, sugar confectionery and marshmallows were produced during the first quarter of this year than in the same period of 1951. but there were declines in the manufacture of cocoa powder and chocolate coatings for sale.

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

Among canned meats, increases were shown in the output of spiced pork and ham, roast pork and ham, sausage, devilled ham, chicken and turkey, and meat paste, but beef stews and boiled dinners, corned beef, roast beef, spiced beef, and bologna declined.

The following are preliminary figures for some main processed food items for the first quarter of this year, totals for the same period of 1951 being in brackets:

Biscuits and Confectionery:- plain and fancy biscuits, 41,300,173 (38,564,217) pounds; soda biscuits, 13,167,676 (13,156,514) pounds; chewing gum, 3,141,981 (3,112,774) boxes; cocoa powder for sale, 2,400,643 (3,039,141) pounds; chocolate coatings for sale, 4,123,778 (4,555,578) pounds; chocolate confectionery in bars, 12,569,080 (9,579,931) dozen; chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages, 9,054,629 (6,923,640) pounds; sugar confectionery, 15,195,408 (14,154,558) pounds; marshmallows, 1,136,809 (1,118,712) pounds.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations:- glace cherries, 195,329 (190,283) pounds; maraschino cherries, 450,200 (495,882) pounds; jam, 13,919,365 (13,291,941) pounds; jellies, 1,093,144 (967,387) pounds; marmalades, 4,950,514 (5,601,876) pounds; baked beans, including pork, 24,639,851 (26,641,972) pounds; bottled olives, 94,856 (104,906) gallons; pickles and relishes, 1,237,176 (1,055,293) gallons; vegetable soups, 1,743,902 (1,078,201) dozen; tomato catsup, 310,210 (248,794) pounds; foods prepared for infants, 4,768,401 (7,062,060) pounds; spirit vinegar, 1,557,313 (1,508,996) gallons.

Miscellaneous Foods:- baking powder, 2,934,665 (2,019,667) pounds; ready-to-serve cereals, 18,015,882 (16,600,829) pounds; roasted coffee, 19,837,444 (18,095,802) pounds; food drinks, 808,157 (448,597) pounds; dry macaroni, 19,414,388 (19,036,423) pounds; canned macaroni, 10,147,136 (9,061,833) pounds; mincemeat, 637,074 (978,076) pounds; prepared mustard, 255,223 (247,194) gallons; salted and roasted peanuts, 4,080,771 (4,106,864) pounds; peanut butter, 6,448,273 (6,214,687) pounds; jelly powders, 3,211,058 (4,092,952) pounds; pie filling powders, 1,406,116 (1,272,389) pounds; pudding powders, 2,294,790 (2,386,530) pounds; process cheese, 11,708,450 (10,339,486) pounds; salad dressing and mayonnaise, 3,717,826 (5,312,230) pounds; sandwich spreads, 714,965 (822,075) pounds; blended and packed tea, 9,778,200 (11,778,487) pounds; fresh yeast, 5,817,094 (5,389,862) pounds; carbonated beverages, 19,327,771 (17,397,783) gallons.

Canned Meats:- beef stews and boiled dinners, 2,985,157 (3,755,881) pounds; corned beef, 252,781 (517,881) pounds; roast beef, 46,107 (141,608) pounds; spiced beef, 85,143 (335,518) pounds; spiced pork and ham, 10,248,325 (4,741,198) pounds; roast pork and ham, 3,137,329 (2,565,718) pounds; sausage, 331,020 (259,815) pounds; devilled ham, 90,044 (82,424) pounds; chicken and turkey, 700,839 (505,907) pounds; bologna, 260,950 (574,512) pounds; meat paste, 1,153,147 (973,521). (8)

APRIL CATCH OF CANADIAN SEA FISHERMEN
WAS SMALLER IN SIZE BUT MORE VALUABLE

A smaller catch of low-priced fish and a bigger catch of more expensive varieties by fishermen on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts resulted in a smaller but more valuable total catch in April. Total landings in the sea fisheries of Canada (excluding Newfoundland) during the month amounted to 51,928,000 pounds, 16.6 per cent less than the 62,299,000 pounds landed in the same month last year, while total landed value amounted to \$2,952,000, 28 per cent more than the \$2,305,000 value of last year's April catch.

This brought the total landings in the first four months of this year to 314,814,000 pounds, 15.5 per cent above the total catch of 272,448,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1951, and the total landed value to \$10,807,000, 20.3 per cent over the \$8,980,000 value of the catch in the first four months of last year.

Atlantic Coast fishermen netted 46,455,000 pounds of fish valued at \$2,524,000 in April, and their catch was 13.2 per cent smaller and 29.7 per cent more valuable than that taken in April, 1951. A drop in landings of low-priced herring to 8,167,000 pounds from 27,859,000 pounds a year earlier, was responsible for the decrease in quantity, while larger landings of the more valuable Nova Scotia cod (20,528,000 pounds as against 14,373,000 a year earlier) and of lobsters (2,525,000 pounds as against 2,131,000 pounds in April, 1951) accounted for the increased value.

Pacific Coast fishermen netted 5,493,000 pounds of fish valued at \$428,000 in April, and their catch was 0.6 per cent larger and 19.2 per cent more valuable than that of the same month last year. Landings of the cheaper gray cod decreased to 805,000 pounds from 1,386,000 a year earlier and of herring to 34,000 pounds from 181,000, while landings of higher-priced salmon increased to 490,000 pounds from 292,000 in April, 1951.

The total Atlantic Coast catch in the first four months of this year amounted to 119,254,000 pounds worth \$6,760,000 as against 114,540,000 pounds worth \$6,206,000 in the like period last year, while the four-month Pacific Coast catch amounted to 195,560,000 pounds worth \$4,047,000 as against 157,908,000 pounds worth \$2,774,000 in the first four months of 1951. (9)

STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF NEW
DWELLING UNITS DROP IN FEBRUARY

Starts and completions of new dwelling units declined in number in February as compared with a year earlier. Starts dropped to 2,008 units from 2,966 in February last year, and completions fell to 4,442 units from 6,712. Number in various stages of construction at the end of February was down to 37,312 from 51,534 a year ago.

Starts in Ontario declined to 819 from 1,481 units, Quebec to 635 from 839, Prairie Provinces to 119 from 137, and the Maritime Provinces to 18 from 113. Starts in British Columbia increased to 388 from 376, and in Newfoundland to 29 from 20.

Completions in Ontario were down to 2,007 units from 2,550, Quebec to 1,005 from 2,367, Prairie Provinces to 654 from 729, British Columbia to 546 from 554, Maritime Provinces to 167 from 393, and Newfoundland to 63 from 119. (10)

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND THE U.S.
BY RAIL, PLANE, BUS, AND BOAT

Travel between Canada and the United States by rail and plane increased in January as compared with a year earlier, while there was lessened travel by bus and boat. Entries of visitors from the United States by these four modes of travel increased from 55,151 to 56,674, while returning Canadians decreased in number from 90,970 to 88,666.

Visitors entering Canada from the United States by rail in January this year totalled 33,243 against 30,093; plane, 9,817 against 9,633; bus, 12,481 against 14,102; and boat, 1,133 against 1,318. Canadians returning by rail numbered 43,679 against 42,600; plane, 11,240 against 10,194; bus, 30,737 against 34,888; and boat, 3,288 against 3,010. (11)

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS
ROSE ONE PER CENT IN APRIL

Production of steel ingots in Canada in April amounted to 304,956 net tons, slightly more than one per cent above the 301,764 net tons produced in the same month last year. Cumulative total for the first four months of this year stood at 1,232,908 net tons as compared with 1,176,677 net tons in the corresponding period of 1951.

The daily average output in April was 10,165 net tons as against 10,059 in April, 1951, while the average daily output for the four months stood at 10,189 net tons against 9,806 in the similar period of 1951. (12)

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS
AGAIN LOWER IN MARCH

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays showed a further decline in March, amounting to \$1,590,000 as compared with \$1,706,000 in March last year. Cumulative sales for the first three months of this year were down to \$4,315,000 from \$4,831,000 in the similar period of 1951.

Sales were as follows in March, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: building brick, \$904,100 (\$1,018,500); structural tile, \$275,500 (\$281,400); drain tile, \$63,300 (\$48,300); sewer pipe, \$182,600 (\$157,600); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$28,200 (\$33,400); pottery, \$50,500 (\$48,500); other clay products, \$86,200 (\$118,400). (Mem. 4)

DELIVERIES OF OIL BY
PIPE LINE IN FEBRUARY

Net deliveries of oil through all Canadian pipe lines in February totalled 6,634,619 barrels as compared with 7,064,690 in the preceding month, and 5,589,522 in the corresponding month last year. Net deliveries from trunk lines in the month amounted to 6,483,721 barrels as against 6,937,411 in January, and 5,333,853 in February, 1951, and from gathering lines totalled 150,898 barrels against 127,279 in January, and 255,669 a year earlier. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER IN MARCH

Canadian production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia was higher in March than in the corresponding month last year, but combined output of lumber in the other provinces declined. Month's output in British Columbia amounted to 284,488,000 feet board measure as against 272,429,000, and in the other provinces, 264,143,000 board feet as against 271,658,000. (13 and 14)

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS

Railway revenue freight loaded by Canadian railways during the seven days ended May 21 increased to 82,228 cars from 81,466 a week earlier, while receipts from foreign connections declined to 33,173 cars from 33,993. Cumulative loadings for the first 19 weeks of this year, at 1,549,661 cars, and receipts from connections, at 715,982 cars, were slightly below approximately the same period of 1951. (Mem. 6)

RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES AT NEW PEAK FOR FEBRUARY

Boosted by higher freight rates, a much heavier volume of traffic, and an extra day in February this year, operating revenues of Canadian railways climbed to a new peak total for the month at \$90,249,000 as compared with \$76,545,000 in February last year. Operating expenses totalled \$84,486,000 -- also a new high -- as against \$72,085,000 a year earlier.

The resulting operating income for the month was \$1,077,000, a considerable improvement over the \$258,000 for February, 1951. The recovery in February wiped out the loss of \$729,000 for January this year and left a two-month income of \$348,000 compared with \$3,543,000 in the same period of 1951.

Freight revenues rose to nearly \$75,000,000 from \$63,696,000 a year earlier. Tons carried increased 10.3 per cent, while revenue ton miles were up 21.2 per cent with an average haul of 394 miles against 359 in February, 1951. Passenger traffic continued to improve with fares up 15.8 per cent to \$6,220,000. Passengers numbered 2,540,000 against 2,214,000, and passenger mileage increased 16 per cent. (Mem. 7)

EXPRESS COMPANIES IN 1951

Gross earnings of express companies rose to a new peak of \$60,424,000 in 1951, an increase of 16 per cent over the previous record of \$52,017,000 in 1950. Operating expenses advanced 17 per cent to \$38,374,000 from \$32,882,000 the year before, while express privileges were down slightly to \$21,037,000 from \$21,356,000. As a result, the net operating revenue shows a credit of \$1,012,000 compared with a debit of \$2,220,000 in 1950. (15)

SALES OF PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS

Sales of pest control products in 1951 as reported by Canadian registrants were valued at \$15,801,000, an increase of 16.5 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$13,558,000, according to returns received from 410 registrants estimated to account for at least 95 per cent of the total sales of these products in Canada. Regulations requiring disinfectants to be registered under the Pest Control Act were lifted in 1951 and sales data for this line of products are now longer available. In 1950, sales of disinfectants were valued at \$1,870,000.

Four of the five groups reported substantial increases in sales in 1951 as compared with 1950. Sales of rodenticides at \$319,000 had the largest gain, advancing 91 per cent over the total for the preceding year. The other groups registering gains were: livestock treatments at \$1,182,000, up 89.7 per cent; household and industrial insecticides, at \$2,872,000, up 22.6 per cent; and weedicides at \$6,926,000, up 20.2 per cent. Agricultural dusts and sprays declined 3.4 per cent in value to \$4,501,000.

Exports of pest control products by registrants in Canada in 1951 amounted to \$250,000 as compared with the preceding year's total of \$185,000. (Mem. 8)

CONSUMPTION OF CHEMICALS
IN MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS

According to a special survey of the consumption of chemicals in municipal waterworks in Canada in 1950 and 1951 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a total of 276 waterworks reported the use of chemicals in these years as compared with 235 in 1948 and 1949. The total of all chemicals used amounted to 39,255,000 pounds in 1951 and 35,733,000 pounds in 1950 as against 44,228,111 pounds in 1949 and 38,418,994 pounds in 1948.

In 1951, the principal chemicals used were 8,435 tons of alum, 1,431 tons of chlorine, 5,547 tons of lime, 2,995 tons of salt, 915 tons of soda ash, 72 tons of sulphur dioxide, five tons of chloride of lime, 30 tons of activated carbon, 93 tons of ammonium sulphate, and 13 tons of anhydrous ammonia. (16)

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. Domestic Exports -- Summary Bulletin -- April (20 cents).
2. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, March (10 cents).
3. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Payrolls, April 1 (10 cents).
4. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, April (25 cents).
5. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
6. The Dairy Review, April (25 cents).
7. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, February (25 cents).
8. Quarterly Report on Processed Foods, March (35 cents).
9. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, April (30 cents).
10. New Residential Construction, January 1 to February 29, 1952 (20 cents).
11. Travel Between Canada and the United States, March (20 cents).
12. Steel Ingots, April (10 cents).
13. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March (25 cents).
14. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, March (25 cents).
15. Express Statistics, 1951 (10 cents).
16. Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks, 1950 and 1951 (25 cents).
17. Flour and Feed Milling Industries, 1950 (35 cents).
18. Trade of Canada: Imports -- Detailed Bulletin -- March (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Milling Statistics, April (10 cents).
2. Poultry Estimates, April (10 cents).
3. Oils and Fats, April (10 cents).
4. Products Made from Canadian Clays, March (10 cents).
5. Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, February (10 cents).
6. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
7. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, February (10 cents).
8. Sales of Pest Control Products by Canadian Registrants, 1951 (15 cents).
9. Asphalt Roofing, April (10 cents).
10. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).

For each 100 patients Canadian public hospitals had 142 employees in 1950 as compared with 114 in 1945.

...

Nearly \$111,000,000 worth of leather footwear is made in Canada each year.

...

British Columbia had the largest proportion of married citizens in 1951 with over 50 per cent of its population wed.

...

Canada's teaching profession loses an estimated 10 per cent of its members each year through deaths, retirements, marriages and changes of occupation.

...

At last count Canada had 118 flour mills and 685 feed and chopping mills.

...

The 194 Ontario plants manufacturing cement products account for 57 per cent of the industry's total production.

...

There were 31,998 divorced persons in Canada in 1951, this number representing one-fifth of one per cent of the total population.

...

The Canadian civilian noninstitutional labour force totalled 5,179,000 persons at March 1, 1952.

...

Latest figures show that more than 50 per cent of the revenue of Canadian hotels comes from the sale of beer, wine and liquor, over 23 per cent from room rents and slightly more than 18 per cent from the sale of meals. The balance is derived from such miscellaneous sources as leased concessions.

...

At last count there were 59,091 patients in Canadian mental hospitals.

...

Canada had 15,349 hospital beds for tuberculosis patients in 1949, six per cent more than in 1948.

...

A total of \$2,766,048 worth of fruit and vegetable baskets and crates were made in Canada in 1950.

...

Such durable goods as jewellery, furniture, clocks, household appliances, radios and automobiles, cost Canadians about \$94 per capita in 1951.

...

Close to \$141,000,000 worth of paper boxes and bags are made in Canada each year.

...

Canadian cooperage manufacturers made a total of 297,519 fish barrels, casks, kegs, drums and butts in 1950.

...

Excluding motor vehicles and bicycles there was \$6,482,965 worth of property stolen and \$3,165,794 worth of property recovered in 1950 in municipalities of 4,000 population and over.

...

At last count there were 1,811,194 dial telephones in Canada, and 1,105,898 telephones of the manual switchboard type. Over the past quarter century the percentage of manual boards has steadily declined. In 1929 only 26 per cent of the nation's telephones were on automatic switchboards, but at January 1, 1951, more than 62 per cent were of the dial type. Today over 85 per cent of all new installations are dial phones.

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