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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated 14.7 per cent during the week ending June 14 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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RAILWAY CARLOADINGS during the seven days ending June 14 eased to 80,780 cars from 83,391 in the preceding week.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits rose 21 per cent in May to reach a new record for the month of 179,441 as compared with 148,286 in May last year.

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VALUE OF RETAIL SALES in the first quarter of 1952 increased 2.9 per cent over the same period of 1951, with accompanying increases for all three segments -- cash, instalment, and charge. Cash sales increased 1.9 per cent, instalment 5.2 per cent, and charge 5.4 per cent.

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VALUE OF INVENTORIES held by Canadian manufacturers declined three per cent to \$3,478,400,000 at the end of April from \$3,547,800,000 at the end of March, but rose 14.4 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$3,039,400,000.

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CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS rose to \$380,800,000 in May from \$323,400,000 in the corresponding month last year, while ESTIMATED IMPORTS fell to \$387,900,000 from \$405,100,000.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on June 20 amounted to 23,682,000 pounds as compared with 13,468,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on June 12 amounted to 213,902,000 bushels as compared with 168,643,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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TOTAL AREA OF IMPROVED FARM LAND in Canada in 1951 was 96,852,746 acres, an increase of 5,216,681 acres or 5.7 per cent over the aggregate improved area of 91,636,065 acres shown by the 1941 Census.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF
FOREIGN TRADE IN MAY

A summary of foreign trade figures for May released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a sharp increase in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$380,800,000 from \$323,400,000 in May last year, and a decrease in estimated total imports to \$387,900,000 from \$405,100,000.

Domestic exports to the United States declined to \$198,900,000 from \$208,700,000, and to the United Kingdom rose to \$85,600,000 from \$47,200,000. Estimated imports from the United States rose to \$284,400,000 from \$273,200,000, and from the United Kingdom fell to \$33,200,000 from \$43,600,000.

The May import figures are only preliminary and subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks.

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

	<u>May, 1951</u>		<u>May, 1952</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	47.2	0.1	85.6	0.6
Other Commonwealth countries	20.4	0.2	25.6	0.4
United States	208.7	2.8	198.9	3.1
Other foreign countries	<u>47.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>70.7</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total, all countries	<u>323.4</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>380.8</u>	<u>4.5</u>

	<u>May, 1951</u>	<u>May, 1952**</u>
<u>Imports:-</u>		
United Kingdom	43.6	33.2
Other Commonwealth countries	32.0	20.3
United States	273.2	284.4
Other foreign countries	<u>56.3</u>	<u>50.0</u>
Total, all countries	<u>405.1</u>	<u>387.9</u>

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES
AT NEW PEAK FOR MAY

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits rose 21 per cent in May to reach a new record for the month of 179,441 as compared with 148,286 in May last year. This brought the cumulative entries for the first five months of 1952 to 428,886, a gain of 14 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 377,240.

Entries into Ontario in May were up to 107,841 from 88,481 a year earlier, Quebec to 30,712 from 25,217, British Columbia to 22,233 from 18,517, New Brunswick to 11,009 from 10,233, Manitoba to 3,449 from 2,853, Alberta to 1,884 from 1,419, Saskatchewan to 1,844 from 1,390, and the Yukon to 426 from 112. (Mem. 1)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
14.7 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated 14.7 per cent during the week ending June 14 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in Ontario were up 28.8 per cent, Maritime Provinces 28.3 per cent, Quebec 14.4 per cent, Alberta 8.8 per cent, and British Columbia 5.8 per cent. Drop in Manitoba amounted to 7.5 per cent, and Saskatchewan 6.2 per cent.

MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES, SHIPMENTS
AND OUTSTANDING ORDERS IN APRIL

Value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers declined three per cent to \$3,478,400,000 at the end of April from \$3,547,800,000 at the end of March, but rose 14.4 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$3,039,400,000. Total shipments value increased approximately 3.5 per cent during April, and were four per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year.

In index terms, April inventories were 186.9 per cent of the average 1947 value as compared with 190.6 at the end of March and 163.3 a year earlier. The index for total shipments was 178.1 as against 172.5 in March and 171.4 a year ago.

A compilation of total outstanding orders at the end of March for approximately 900 plants in 65 industries showed a level of unfilled orders equal to 5.1 times the March shipment values for reporting firms. Preliminary outstanding orders index at the end of April was 98.0 per cent of the January, 1952 base values for the same establishments and one per cent lower than the index for March. (1)

TRENDS IN RETAIL CONSUMER CREDIT

Value of retail sales in the first quarter of 1952 increased 2.9 per cent over the same period of 1951, with accompanying increases for all three segments -- cash, instalment, and charge -- according to the quarterly report on retail consumer credit. Cash sales increased 1.9 per cent, instalment 5.2 per cent, and charge 5.4 per cent.

Total retail sales in the first quarter of 1952 advanced to \$2,314,200,000 from \$2,249,600,000 in the corresponding period of 1951. Cash sales rose to \$1,618,400,000 from \$1,589,000,000, instalment to \$193,300,000 from \$183,800,000, and charge sales to \$502,500,000 from \$476,800,000.

Proportion of retail sales on a cash basis fell in the January-March period to 69.9 per cent from 70.6 per cent in the same period of 1951, while charge sales rose to 21.7 per cent from 21.2, and instalment to 8.4 per cent from 8.2.

Customers' accounts receivable at the end of March this year totalled \$445,200,000, a drop of 9.5 per cent from last year's corresponding total of \$491,900,000. Charge account receivables rose to \$350,900,000 from \$348,700,000, while instalment receivables dropped to \$94,300,000 from \$143,200,000.

Among cash sales there were decreases from a year ago of 22.6 per cent for appliance and radio, and 21.1 per cent for motor vehicles, but increases of 14.4 per cent for women's clothing, and 15.5 per cent for country general stores. Department store cash sales were down 1.6 per cent, hardware 2.2 per cent, and men's clothing 0.4 per cent. Family clothing sales increased 2.5 per cent, furniture 2.6 per cent, grocery and combination stores 7.8 per cent, and coal and wood 3.1 per cent.

Charge sales for women's clothing stores increased 21.1 per cent, furniture 18.2, coal and wood 16.1, grocery and combination 12.1, and department stores 10.8. Appliance and radio dropped 15.2 per cent, jewellery 12.5, and motor vehicle dealers 9.7 per cent.

Among instalment sales there were increases of 22.2 per cent for hardware, 12.7 per cent for motor vehicles, and 11.5 per cent for family clothing. Department store instalment sales fell 26.7 per cent, men's clothing 17.6, women's clothing 16.7, furniture 9.4, appliance and radio 7.7, and jewellery 4.3 per cent. (2)

CROPS AND IMPROVED FARM LAND
AREAS GAIN IN TEN-YEAR PERIOD

Total area of improved farm land in Canada was nearly six per cent greater in 1951 than in 1941 and the total area under crops 10.5 per cent greater, according to a bulletin based on returns of the 1951 Census of Agriculture released by the Bureau of Statistics. In the same period the total area of occupied farm land (including Newfoundland) increased only 0.3 per cent over the total area of the nine provinces in 1941.

Improved farm land of all provinces last year totalled 96,852,746 acres, an increase of 5,216,681 acres or 5.7 per cent over the aggregate improved area of 91,636,065 acres shown by the 1941 Census. Newfoundland accounted for 28,981 acres of the 1951 total. The 1951 increase was due entirely to gains in the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, decreases in area being reported in each of the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

Saskatchewan's improved land area increased to 38,806,770 from 35,577,320 acres, Alberta's to 22,271,044 from 20,125,220 acres, Manitoba's to 10,761,810 from 9,829,174 acres, and British Columbia's to 1,147,776 from 893,085 acres. Ontario's improved area declined to 12,693,250 from 13,363,361 acres, Quebec's to 8,828,968 from 9,062,671 acres, New Brunswick's to 1,006,377 from 1,235,431, Nova Scotia's to 661,975 from 812,403, and Prince Edward Island's to 645,795 from 737,400 acres.

The total area sown under crops was 62,212,086 acres in 1951, an increase of 5,932,176 acres or 10.5 per cent over the total of 56,279,910 acres recorded in 1941. As in the case of improved land, gains in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia accounted for the overall increase, smaller crop areas being reported for Ontario, Quebec and each of the Maritime Provinces.

Biggest increase in area under crops was in Saskatchewan, from 19,767,341 to 23,705,575 acres. Alberta's area rose from 12,284,123 to 14,427,631 acres, and Manitoba's from 6,527,967 to 7,335,184 acres, while British Columbia's advanced from 589,133 to 672,448 acres. Ontario's area under crops decreased from 9,261,626 to 8,645,302 acres, Quebec's from 6,137,521 to 5,790,359 acres, New Brunswick's from 865,914 to 711,647 acres, Nova Scotia's from 575,934 to 477,459 acres, and Prince Edward Island's from 470,351 to 426,210 acres. Newfoundland had 20,271 acres under crops.

The area of farm land under summer fallow last year was 6.4 per cent less than in 1941 at 22,032,057 as against 23,535,106 acres, while pasture area was 17.6 per cent greater at 10,005,121 compared with 8,502,873 acres. Summer fallow areas were larger only in Quebec and Ontario, while pasture areas were up in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The total occupied farm area in Canada (including the territories) was 174,046,654 acres as compared with 173,566,063 acres, Newfoundland accounting for 85,040 acres of the 1951 total. With the small overall increase and the rise in improved area, total unimproved land declined 5.8 per cent to 77,193,476 from 81,927,217 acres. Included in the latter, woodland showed a small increase of 2.3 per cent at 22,779,944 acres.

The number of occupied farms in 1951 was substantially smaller, as reported in an earlier release, than in 1941, totalling 623,091, or 619,465 excluding Newfoundland, as compared with 732,858. Part of the decrease in the recorded number in 1951 is due to a change in the definition of a farm. Using the 1951 definition, there were an estimated 677,500 farms in 1941, the ten-year decrease on this basis being about nine per cent. (3)

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS IN
1951 TRIPLE 1941 VALUE

Value of live stock on Canadian farms showed a three-fold rise in the decade between 1941 and 1951, despite overall decreases in the number of cattle, horses, swine and sheep, according to a report based on 1951 Census returns issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Substantial gains in value were registered in all provinces.

Aggregate value for all classes of live stock on farms was \$2,010,354,242 as compared with \$615,583,850 ten years earlier. Value for Ontario -- about one-third of that for all-Canada -- rose to \$683,328,284 from \$203,093,661 in 1941. Alberta had a second-place total of \$384,323,689 against \$104,065,826, and Quebec placed third at \$340,452,974 as against \$111,185,062.

Next in total value was Saskatchewan at \$283,223,123 compared with \$95,665,031; Manitoba, \$156,112,868 against \$50,803,976; British Columbia, \$71,437,080 against \$20,645,827; Nova Scotia, \$32,755,239 against \$11,632,661; New Brunswick, \$32,090,709 against \$11,973,859; Prince Edward Island, \$23,048,291 against \$6,517,877. Total for Newfoundland in 1951 was \$3,851,985.

Total cattle numbers dropped about two per cent from 8,517,007 in 1941 to 8,370,991, with decreases in all except three provinces, but their value showed a wide gain to \$1,595,651,082 from \$329,410,167. Alberta had a ten-year increase in number of 16.5 per cent, Saskatchewan 2.7 per cent, and Prince Edward Island 3.7 per cent. Other provinces had fewer cattle, largest proportionate decrease of 21.8 per cent being shown in New Brunswick and the greatest numerical decreases in Quebec and Ontario.

Cows and heifers, one year and over kept for milk purposes, were down almost 20 per cent in number to 3,758,148 from 4,520,131. All provinces shared in the decreases, largest loss in numbers being in Quebec, Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces. On the other hand, calves and heifers, one year and over, kept mainly for beef purposes, increased 112.7 per cent in number to 1,636,281 in 1951 from 804,871, with increases in every province. Steers, one year old and over, fell in number to 668,479 from 819,310, and bulls to 206,617 from 227,302.

There was a sharp drop of more than 53 per cent in the number of horses to 1,306,634 from 2,788,795 in 1941, while the value was off to \$94,751,332 from \$184,549,656. The drop in number was fairly general in all provinces, with Saskatchewan and Alberta accounting for three-fifths of the total decline. Number of farms reporting horses fell 21 per cent, the greatest declines in number being in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario and the smallest proportionately in Quebec.

Swine dropped 19 per cent in number to 4,915,987 from 6,081,389, but the value rose to \$185,861,477 from \$54,911,751. There were increases in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, but declines in all other provinces. The census count places the number of sheep in 1951 at 1,478,737, approximately half 1941's total of 2,839,948, but the value was up to \$39,011,538 from \$17,038,647. Sheep numbers were down in all provinces.

There were increases in the number of hens and chickens on farms, but declines in turkeys, ducks, and geese. Hens and chickens rose in number to 64,615,025 in 1951 from 58,994,493, and the value to \$77,942,377 from \$24,505,217; all provinces shared in the increase in varying proportions except Manitoba where there was a decline of 11.8 per cent. Turkeys fell in number to 2,529,034 from 3,204,569, declines in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces more than counterbalancing increases in the other provinces. Ducks fell in number to 437,631 from 621,549, and geese to 352,402 from 650,006. (4)

VALUE OF FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
ROSE OVER THREE TIMES IN TEN YEARS

Total value of machinery and equipment on Canadian farms was more than three times as great in 1951 as in 1941, with increases on the farms of the provinces ranging from a low of 230 per cent to as high as 394 per cent, in terms of current market values, according to a bulletin based on returns of the 1951 Census of Agriculture released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Contributing notably to the large rise in value were sharply increased numbers of trucks and tractors owned by farmers, a striking increase in grain combines on Prairie farms and widespread gains in the use of electrical equipment.

Overall value of farm machinery and equipment amounted to \$1,933,297,337, up 224 per cent from the total of \$596,046,300 shown in the 1941 Census. The 1951 figure compares with \$108,665,000 in 1901, showing a rise of more than 17 times in the fifty years.

Saskatchewan was the leading province in value of farm machinery and equipment with its farmers reporting a total of \$525,645,000, up 368 per cent from \$142,754,000 in 1941. Ontario was second at \$445,278,000 as compared with \$150,359,000, an increase of 296 per cent, and Alberta third at \$390,003,000 as against \$116,128,000, up nearly 336 per cent. Next three were Manitoba at \$231,801,400 compared to \$58,886,600, with the record increase of 394 per cent; Quebec, \$211,937,300 (\$85,203,400), up 249 per cent; British Columbia, \$58,760,400 (\$15,128,400), up 388 per cent. Value of New Brunswick was up 249 per cent at \$26,971,100 (\$10,824,500); Nova Scotia, up 230 per cent at \$25,223,700 (\$10,960,800); and Prince Edward Island, up 280 per cent at \$16,261,200 (\$5,801,400). Figure for Newfoundland was \$1,416,700 (no comparative figures being available).

Number of tractors in use by farmers climbed 150 per cent in the ten years to 399,683 from 159,752, with 342,655 farms -- over half the total number of farms of all sizes -- reporting ownership of one or more tractors. Farmers in Quebec, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia reported five times as many as in 1941, New Brunswick farmers four times as many, Ontario and Nova Scotia farmers three times the 1941 number, and farmers in the Prairie Provinces -- where use was generally larger in 1941 -- about twice as many.

Total number of trucks on farms was 153 per cent greater than in 1941 at 196,115 compared to 77,480, the number of farms with trucks being two and a half times as numerous. There were increases in farm trucks in every province, the largest proportionate increase being in Quebec at 19,167 as against 6,703 ten years earlier. The number of automobiles owned by farmers, however, showed an increase of only 4.5 per cent to 329,667 from 315,461, the number of farms reporting automobiles showing a slightly larger increase of 4.9 per cent to 315,021 from 300,394. Largest increases in automobile numbers were in Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Decreases were recorded for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario.

Grain combines increased 376 per cent in number to 90,500 from 19,013 in 1941. Most of the increase was in the three Prairie Provinces, Saskatchewan reporting nearly 43,000 as against 11,202, but Ontario showed a sharp gain also to over 10,000 from 796. Threshing machines were up four per cent in number to 96,691 against 93,001. Grain binders reported totalled 303,374 and mowing machines 423,267 (comparative figures for 1941 for these are not available).

Reflecting the growth of rural electrification, the number of electric motors reported in use on farms was up 238 per cent to 196,681 from 58,192 in 1941, with nearly three times the number of farms reporting them. Ontario led all other provinces in number of electric motors at 84,679 compared with 40,137, followed by Quebec with 43,638 against 8,039. Next in order were Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. Gasoline engines in use on farms increased nearly nine per cent to 183,041 from 168,225, all of the increase being in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, and Ontario and Quebec showing substantial declines. (5)

MILK PRODUCTION HIGHER
IN APRIL AND FOUR MONTHS

Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in April amounted to 1,353,000,000 pounds, an increase of 61,000,000 over the corresponding month last year. In the first four months of this year, 4,161,086,000 pounds were produced, an increase of 121,872,000 over last year's corresponding total.

Of the total milk production in April, 607,000,000 pounds was utilized in factory production as compared with 544,989,000 a year earlier, bringing the four-month total to 1,473,833,000 pounds compared with 1,371,813,000.

Production of butter in April -- creamery, dairy and whey -- amounted to 22,750,000 pounds in April, an increase of 1,750,000 pounds, or eight per cent as compared with April last year. The January-April output of 59,500,000 pounds was five per cent above the total for the similar period of 1951.

Domestic disappearance of total butter in April amounted to 23,000,000 pounds, an increase of 2,250,000 pounds or 11 per cent over April last year. During the January-April period the domestic disappearance totalled 91,750,000 pounds as compared with 90,750,000 a year earlier. (6)

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM
IN APRIL AND FOUR-MONTH PERIOD

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream rose two per cent in April and the first four months of this year as compared with the similar periods last year. According to estimates based on data received from 178 markets, sales in the month amounted to 354,299,000 pounds, bringing the four-month total to 1,436,374,000 pounds.

Fluid milk sales were up two per cent in April at 115,347,000 quarts, and in the four months were up three per cent to 467,824,000 quarts. Cream sales, expressed in terms of butter-fat content, rose three per cent in April to 2,003,000 pounds, and three per cent in the four months to 8,103,000 pounds.

Combined sales in Prince Edward Island rose three per cent to 1,995,000 pounds; Nova Scotia, seven per cent to 12,033,000; New Brunswick, three per cent to 6,950,000; Quebec, three per cent to 116,552,000; Ontario, one per cent to 130,229,000; Manitoba, two per cent to 15,934,000; Saskatchewan, one per cent to 15,543,000; and Alberta, nine per cent to 28,513,000 pounds. Sales in British Columbia declined four per cent to 26,550,000 pounds. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN MAY

Estimated production of eggs in May declined to 36,200,000 dozen from 39,100,000 in the preceding month, but was above the 32,300,000 dozen produced in the same month last year. Cumulative output for the first five months of this year advanced to 185,000,000 dozen from 151,600,000 in the similar period of 1951. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 20 amounted to 23,682,000 pounds as compared with 13,468,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were larger in each of the nine centres except Edmonton and Calgary. Stocks were as follows by cities, totals for a year earlier being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 1,726 (903) pounds; Montreal, 11,183 (4,877); Toronto, 3,958 (2,544); Winnipeg, 2,694 (1,556); Regina, 542 (226); Saskatoon, 431 (415); Edmonton, 931 (1,413); Calgary, 221 (262); Vancouver, 1,996 (1,272).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on June 12 amounted to 213,902,000 bushels as compared with 168,643,000 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces totalled 9,616,000 bushels against 7,607,000 a year earlier, and for the crop year to date aggregated 395,957,000 bushels against 315,481,000 in the similar period of 1950-51. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week amounted to 7,168,000 bushels compared with 6,432,000, and in the cumulative period were 209,905,000 bushels against 125,649,000 in 1950-51. (Mem. 4)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS Crushings of flaxseed were sharply higher in May, amounting to 15,909,000 pounds as compared with 5,160,000 in the same month last year. Production of oils rose to 5,591,000 pounds from 1,734,000, and cake and meal output advanced to 9,221,000 pounds from 3,142,000.

Soybean crushings in the month declined to 38,403,000 pounds from 48,035,000 in May last year. Output of oils was down to 6,343,000 pounds from 7,752,000, and cake and meal production fell to 30,254,000 pounds from 38,274,000. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS Production of shortening in May increased to 8,570,000 pounds from 7,819,000 in the same month last year, and output of lard rose to 11,778,000 pounds from 7,804,000. Production of coconut oils was up to 1,107,000 pounds from 848,000, and salad and cooking oils to 2,603,000 pounds from 1,321,000. (Mem. 5)

CONTRACTED ACREAGES OF PEAS FOR PROCESSING IN 1952 Result of a D.B.S. survey of vegetable processing firms indicate that 44,780 acres of peas have been contracted for processing in Canada in 1952. This is 760 acres less than the 45,540 acres contracted in 1951.

Contracted acreages, on a regional basis in 1952, with 1951 figures in brackets are as follows: Maritime Provinces, 1,350 (1,900) acres; Quebec, 9,910 (10,760); Ontario, 23,930 (22,670); Prairie Provinces, 5,010 (5,570); and British Columbia, 4,580 (4,640). Figures for Newfoundland are not available.

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR Refinery stocks of raw sugar were nine per cent higher at the end of May than on the same date last year, while stocks of refined sugar were down 28 per cent. Month-end stocks of raw sugar amounted to 124,262,000 pounds as compared with 114,176,000, and the refined stocks totalled 159,493,000 pounds as against 222,292,000. Meltings and sales of raw sugar during the month aggregated 90,530,000 pounds against 118,110,000 in May last year, while refined sugar manufactured amounted to 86,424,000 pounds against 112,448,000. Sales of refined sugar were 109,476,000 pounds compared with 128,992,000. (7)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS
OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES IN MAY

Production of asphalt floor tiles in May declined to 1,316,000 square feet from 1,465,000 in the corresponding month last year, and in the first five months of this year decreased to 7,051,000 square feet from 7,781,000 in the like 1951 period. Domestic shipments in the month fell to 1,194,000 square feet from 1,543,000 in May last year, and in the January-May period were down to 6,420,000 square feet from 7,240,000. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board were lower in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1951. Output in the month amounted to 16,184,000 square feet as compared with 25,987,000 in May last year, and in the five months totalled 103,046,000 square feet against 122,986,000 in the similar period of 1951. Domestic sales in May aggregated 18,303,000 square feet compared with 24,908,000 a year earlier, bringing the five-month total to 82,020,000 square feet from 118,945,000 in 1951. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING
MATERIALS LOWER IN MAY

Production of asphalt roofing materials was lower in May than in the corresponding month last year. Output of shingles declined to 201,250 squares from 252,777; smooth surfaced roofing in rolls, 74,364 squares from 91,768; mineral surfaced roofing in rolls, to 71,332 squares from 80,664; and roll type sidings, to 25,650 squares from 32,096. Production of tar and asphalt felts dropped to 3,461 tons from 4,979, and tar and asphalt sheathings to 958 tons from 1,379. (Mem. 8)

CRUDE PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION
UP 23 PER CENT IN FEBRUARY

Crude petroleum consumption in Canadian refineries increased 23 per cent in February over the corresponding month last year, while the output of finished products rose 36 per cent. Crude receipts at the refineries were up by a moderate eight per cent, and the month-end inventories increased nearly 38 per cent.

February consumption of crude petroleum amounted to 10,236,722 barrels as compared with 8,300,702 in the same month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first two months of the year to 21,062,933 barrels as compared with 17,842,113. Production of finished products during the month totalled 9,801,800 barrels as against 7,199,016 a year earlier, while the two-month total was 20,287,605 barrels against 15,869,709.

Receipts of crude petroleum in February amounted to 8,569,690 barrels as compared with 7,918,623 in February, 1951, and in the January-February period totalled 17,746,064 barrels against 16,271,343. Inventories of crude at the end of the month amounted to 4,866,666 barrels compared with 3,526,344 on the corresponding date last year.

Canadian sources accounted for 2,708,375 barrels of total crude receipts in February as compared with 2,287,829 in the same month last year, while imported supplies totalled 5,861,315 barrels as against 5,630,794. Venezuela and the United States were the main sources of the imported crude in February, total for the former country amounting to 3,402,207 barrels as compared with 2,758,895, and the latter, 1,981,949 barrels against 1,856,653. (8)

DELIVERIES OF OIL BY PIPE LINE Deliveries of oil by pipe line in March totalled 6,802,317 barrels, an increase of 167,698 over February and an advance of 1,347,900 over March last year. During the first three months of this year net deliveries aggregated 20,501,626 barrels, an increase of 20 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 17,061,433 barrels.

Deliveries by provinces in the first quarter this year with 1951 figures in brackets: Alberta, 3,345,624 (3,128,443) barrels; Saskatchewan, 2,317,125 (2,348,539); Manitoba, 3,865,168 (1,383,992); and Quebec, 10,973,709 (10,200,459) barrels. Non-pipe line carriers received only 317,714 barrels in the three-month period as against 618,105 in the first quarter last year. (Mem. 9)

RAILWAY CARLOADINGS Railway carloadings during the seven days ending June 14 eased DOWN SLIGHTLY IN WEEK to 80,780 cars from 83,391 in the preceding week. The Queen's birthday was celebrated on the ninth and affected loadings to some extent. However, receipts from connections improved to 31,682 cars from 30,812 a week earlier. Eastern division loadings during the week amounted to 52,899 cars against 54,606 in the preceding week, while western volume declined 904 cars to 27,881. Cumulative loadings at 1,827,870 cars for the 22 periods are running slightly under 1951. (Mem. 10)

DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY SERVICE RATES Domestic electricity service costs rose by an UP IN 1951 BUT AVERAGE LOWER IN DECADE average of 4.8 per cent in 1951 over the preceding year, according to index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Despite the rise in 1951, the index for 1951 was 8.4 per cent lower than it was ten years earlier. In the same interval, the cost-of-living index, of which it is a component, rose 65 per cent.

Increases were recorded in 1951 over the preceding year in all regions except Alberta, the index for that province remaining unchanged. The index for Prince Edward Island rose to 91.82 from 77.32, Nova Scotia to 90.34 from 87.40, New Brunswick to 88.73 from 85.39, Quebec to 84.67 from 84.64, Ontario to 90.94 from 90.78, Manitoba to 97.40 from 97.35, Saskatchewan to 98.19 from 97.98, British Columbia to 141.59 from 102.23, while the index for Alberta at 67.80 remained unchanged. (9)

NEW OUTPUT RECORD IN 1951 BY Canada's cement plants exceeded all previous records of CEMENT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY production in 1951 when producers' shipments climbed to 17,007,812 barrels valued at \$40,446,288 from 16,741,826 barrels worth \$35,894,124 the previous year. Last year's shipments were more than double the shipments of 8,471,679 in 1945, gains being registered in each postwar year.

Apparent consumption of Portland cement in Canada last year, as computed from shipments of Canadian producers, plus imports, less exports, amounted to 19,332,653 barrels as compared with 18,104,136 barrels in 1950. Imports increased to 2,327,431 barrels from 1,386,219 in 1950, while exports dropped to 2,590 barrels from 23,909. (10)

HARDWOOD FLOORING INDUSTRY IN 1950 Products of the hardwood flooring industry -- consisting of establishments engaged wholly or principally in the manufacture of birch, maple, oak and other hardwood flooring -- were valued at \$14,362,553 in 1950, an increase of 12.5 per cent over the 1949 value of \$12,762,908, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. (11)

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. Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, April (20 cents).
2. Retail Consumer Credit, First Quarter, 1952 (25 cents).
3. Census of Farm Land; Farms by Size, Tenure and Area Improved, 1951, by Province and Division -- Census of Agriculture -- Bulletin 6-4 (35 cents).
4. Live Stock, by Provinces and Division -- Census of Agriculture, 1951 (35 cents).
5. Farm Machinery and Electric Power, 1951, by Province and Division -- Census of Agriculture -- Bulletin 6-3 -- (35 cents).
6. Dairy Review, May (25 cents).
7. Sugar Situation, May (10 cents).
8. Refined Petroleum Products, February (25 cents).
9. Cost of Electricity for Domestic Service and Monthly Bills for Domestic Service, Commercial Light and Small Power, 1951 (25 cents).
10. Cement Manufacturing Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
11. Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
12. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, April (25 cents).
13. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April (25 cents).
14. General Review of Retail Statistics, 1950 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, May (10 cents).
2. Fluid Milk Sales, April (10 cents).
3. Poultry Estimates, May (10 cents).
4. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
5. Oils and Fats, May (10 cents).
6. Asphalt Floor Tiles, May (10 cents).
7. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, May (10 cents).
8. Asphalt Roofing, May (10 cents).
9. Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, March (10 cents).
10. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
11. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, March (10 cents).

Reference Paper

1. Directory of Hospitals in Canada, 1950 (75 cents).
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Ice cream production in Canada aggregated nearly 25,500,000 gallons in 1951.
...

The C.N.R. collected an average \$5.57 per ton of freight carried in 1951, and the C.P.R. \$5.84.
...

At last count there were 68 Canadian firms engaged in leather tanning.
...

Canadian wood-turning factories make over \$1,500,000 worth of wooden spools, bobbins and shuttles each year.
...

Farm implements and machinery is both one of Canada's ten leading export and import items.
...

Number of tractors in use on Canadian farms in June, 1951 was 399,683, an increase of 150 per cent from 159,752 in 1941.
...

Total area of improved farm land in Canada in 1951 was 96,852,746 acres, nearly six per cent greater than in 1941. Area under crops in 1951 was 62,212,086 acres, an increase of 10.5 per cent.
...

The Canadian aluminum industry is exceeded in size only by that of the United States. Production in 1950 amounted to 396,882 tons. The chief factor favouring the establishment of the industry in Canada is abundant and low-cost hydro-electric power at points where necessary raw materials can be cheaply and conveniently assembled.
...

Milk production in Canada was lower in 1951 than in any year since 1940.
...

The predominant dwelling size in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia is four rooms.
...

Canadian cooperage firms manufactured 164,306 oil and vinegar barrels worth a total of \$1,007,257 in 1950.
...

In 1951, 57 per cent of the dwellings in Canada had private baths or showers.
...

For every mile of telephone pole line in Canada there are 38.66 miles of wire.
...

A total of 124,408 automobile seat covers with a factory selling value of \$1,402,138 were made in Canada in 1950.
...

The average factory cost of a Canadian-made power-type oil burner for house heating is \$114.52.
...

Out of Canada's 623,091 farms of all sizes in 1951, slightly more than 50 per cent (315,021) had an automobile, and almost 30 per cent (183,251) a motor truck.
...

Only 83 out of 6,418 juvenile delinquents in 1950 were born outside Canada. Both parents of 69.3 per cent of the delinquent children were born in this country, while 14.2 per cent had one parent and 11.8 per cent had both parents born in other countries.
...



[The page contains two columns of text that are extremely faint and difficult to read. The text appears to be a technical or scientific report, possibly related to statistics or data analysis. The left column contains several paragraphs, and the right column contains a similar amount of text. The overall quality of the scan is poor, with significant fading and low contrast.]