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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES in May totalled \$83,651,000, an increase of 9.2 per cent over last year's May figure of \$76,584,000.

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RAILWAY CARLOADINGS during the seven days ended June 21 totalled 82,343 cars as compared with 80,780 a week earlier.

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PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS rose five per cent in May to 318,890 net tons as compared with 302,928 in the corresponding month last year.

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GENERAL INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES, on the base 1935-39=100, declined 0.9 per cent in May to 224.8 from the April figure of 226.9, and was 7.1 per cent below last year's May index of 241.9.

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VALUE OF CHEQUES CASHED IN CLEARING CENTRES continued to rise in May, total for the month amounting to \$10,137,175,000 as compared with \$9,483,763,000 in May last year.

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STARTS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DWELLING UNITS showed a sharp reduction in May as compared with a year ago, while completions were down only slightly. Starts totalled 7,127 units against 11,699 in May last year, and completions numbered 5,325 units compared with 5,688.

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TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS OF CANADIAN COMPANIES between Canada and the United States reached new heights in April, when sales of Canadian stocks to that country amounted to \$46,200,000 and repurchases from American holders totalled \$29,300,000. The sales balance of \$16,900,000 was the largest monthly figure on record for this type of security.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS in May amounted to \$10,374,007, down from the April total of \$13,253,537, but up from last year's May payments of \$5,660,433.

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INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT, on the base 1939=100, stood at 177.4 at May 1 as compared with 177.7 at April 1, and 175.6 a year earlier. Payrolls index was 410.5 compared with 411.5 a month earlier, and 367.9 at May 1 last year; while weekly wages and salaries averaged \$54.30 against \$54.32 at April 1, and \$49.17 at May 1, 1951.

EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES AT MAY 1

Industrial employment, payrolls, and average weekly wages and salaries were slightly lower at the beginning of May than a month earlier, but were higher than at May 1 last year, according to advance figures by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Index number of employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 177.4 as compared with 177.7 at April 1, and 175.6 at May 1, 1951. Payrolls index was 410.5 compared with 411.5 a month earlier, and 367.9 a year ago, while weekly wages and salaries averaged \$54.30 against \$54.32 at April 1, and \$49.17 at May 1 last year.

Moderately heightened activity as compared with April 1 occurred in Ontario and the Western provinces, but there were declines in Quebec and the Maritimes. The loss in Quebec was largely due to seasonal contractions in logging camps, and to industrial disputes. The falling-off in employment in the Maritimes was mainly seasonal in character, there being important curtailment in transportation. In New Brunswick, there were also substantial losses in logging.

Index of employment in manufacturing at May 1 was 188.4 against 187.9 at April 1, and 189.9 a year ago. The payrolls index was 468.3 against 467.2 at the beginning of April, and 423.7 at May 1, 1951, and per capita weekly wages and salaries totalled \$56.54 compared with \$56.55 at April 1, and \$50.84 on the same date last year. (1)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS IN MAY

Unemployment insurance benefit payments in May amounted to \$10,374,007, down from the April total of \$13,253,537, but up from last year's May payments of \$5,660,433. Unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made declined to 3,875,281 days from 4,911,679 in April, but increased over last year's May total of 2,323,200 days.

Initial and renewal claims filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission totalled 83,806 compared with 100,951 in April, and 56,430 in May, 1951. Claimants on the live unemployment insurance register numbered 181,907 at the end of May compared with 249,375 at the end of April, and 100,650 a year ago.

Initial and renewal claims in May were as follows by provinces, totals for May last year being in brackets: Newfoundland, 1,494 (1,281); Prince Edward Island, 205 (165); Nova Scotia, 3,528 (2,948); New Brunswick, 3,428 (2,963); Quebec, 27,681 (20,584); Ontario, 33,717 (16,936); Manitoba, 3,043 (2,670); Saskatchewan, 501 (599); Alberta, 1,605 (1,489); British Columbia, 8,604 (6,795). (2)

CANADIAN MOTION-PICTURE PRODUCTION

Production of motion pictures in Canada, exclusive of the output of the National Film Board, increased nearly two and a half times in value from 1941 to 1951, according to a recent survey of Canada's motion-picture industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An index of gross revenues of film-producing companies reporting to the Bureau increased in the ten years from the base of 100 for 1941 to 245.7 for 1951. The index rose in each successive year of the war years to a peak of 158.1 for 1945, dropped to 140.6 for 1946, then rose to 159.6 for 1947, and 168.9 for 1948, climbed sharply to 207.6 for 1949 and more gradually to 213.5 for 1950, rising sharply again to the figure of 245.7 for 1951.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN APRIL The Bureau's preliminary index of industrial production -- which measures the volume of output of mines, factories and electric power plants -- rose about two points in April to a level of 213.9 (1935-1939=100), to register its fourth consecutive monthly increase, according to the June issue of the Canadian Statistical Review.

For the first four months of this year, the index averaged 209.6. This figure is about two per cent below the level for the corresponding period last year, the Review points out, but represents a gain of 11 per cent over the first four months of 1950. The metals component of the mining index reached a postwar high in April as recent gains in the output of base metals were extended.

In April, the general level of manufacturing activity, although somewhat below the corresponding level of 1951, continued its upward trend of recent months. For the first four months the average for the manufacturing index was 215 or four per cent below that for the same period last year. There were mixed trends in the non-durable manufactures sector. Production of processed foods and beverages was generally at near-record levels and about two per cent greater than for January-April last year. Output of chemical and petroleum products was well ahead in the same comparison, but production in such industries as tobacco products, rubber products, leather products, primary textiles and clothing was considerably below the high levels of a year ago.

Owing mainly to lower levels of manufacturing output in non-ferrous metal products, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral products, the durable goods index was also somewhat below last year's levels for the first four months. The sharp recovery in production of motor vehicles in April, combined with steadily increasing activity in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, resulted in a substantial rise in the transportation equipment index, which in April was well above the levels of last year. Production of iron and steel products during the first four months showed little change from the corresponding 1951 period. (3)

MAY WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX
DOWN 0.9 PER CENT IN MONTH

below that of May, 1951.

Continuing the trend begun last August, the general index of wholesale prices (1935-39=100) dropped 2.1 points or 0.9 per cent in May to 224.8. This figure was 7.1 per cent

The price indexes of vegetables, animal, textile, wood, iron and chemical products, and of non-ferrous metals, were down in May from April, while that of non-metallic minerals was slightly higher. The May index figures of all except non-metallic minerals and iron products were substantially below the corresponding figures for May, 1951.

The price index of farm products dropped 1.1 points or 0.4 per cent in May to 244.3, and this figure was 7.9 per cent below the figure for the same month last year. The drop was due solely to lower animal product prices, this index dropping 8.3 points or three per cent in May to 265.4, which was 21 per cent below the corresponding figure for the same month last year. On the other hand, the price index of field products rose 6.1 points or 2.8 per cent in the month to 223.2, or 14.7 per cent above the figure for May, 1951.

The price index of general building materials inched up 0.7 points in May to 286.9, but this figure was still lower than that of any other month since January, 1951. The index of residential building materials eased 0.8 points in the month to 284.4, continuing the downward trend begun last November, and representing the lowest figure since March, 1951. The component indexes for paint and glass, roofing material, lumber and its products, and plumbing and heating equipment, were lower, and that of brick, tile and stone higher, the others being unchanged. (4)

CHEQUES CASHED HIGHER IN MAY
FIRST FIVE MONTHS THIS YEAR

Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres continued to rise in May, total for the month being seven per cent greater than in the same month last year. Aggregate for the first five months of this year advanced 10 per cent to reach an all-time peak for the period. Totals for each of the five economic areas except the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario were higher in May than a year ago, while in the five months gains were recorded in all five areas.

Cheques cashed in May amounted to \$10,137,175,000 as compared with \$9,483,763,000 a year earlier, and in the January-May period totalled \$48,576,456,000 as against \$44,315,779,000 in the same months of 1951.

Payments in the Prairie Provinces recorded the largest percentage gain both in the month and five-month period, the May total advancing to \$2,061,816,000 from \$1,784,876,000 in May last year, or by 15.5 per cent, and for the five months were 17.9 per cent higher at \$8,412,654,000 compared with \$7,137,647,000.

Total for British Columbia in May rose 14.1 per cent, standing at \$957,584,000 compared with \$839,076,000 a year ago, and in the first five months were up 15.3 per cent at \$4,555,517,000 as against \$3,949,475,000. Cheques cashed in Quebec in May totalled \$3,040,581,000, exceeding by 13.1 per cent last year's May figure of \$2,688,347,000, and for the five months rose 8.2 per cent to \$14,218,149,000 from \$13,144,740,000.

Transactions in Ontario in May declined 2.1 per cent from a year earlier, totalling \$3,840,412,000 as compared with \$3,924,760,000, but in the cumulative period there was a gain of 6.6 per cent to \$20,188,114,000 from \$18,932,092,000 in 1951. Cheques cashed in the Atlantic Provinces in the month amounted to \$236,782,000, falling 4.0 per cent from the May, 1951 total of \$246,704,000. For the five months ending May, however, payments were 4.4 per cent higher at \$1,202,021,000 compared with \$1,151,824,000 in the like 1951 period. (5)

HEAVY APRIL TRADE IN CANADIAN STOCKS
BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Transactions in stocks of Canadian companies between Canada and the United States reached new heights in April, when sales of Canadian stocks to the United States amounted to \$46,200,000, and repurchases from American holders totalled \$29,300,000. The sales balance of \$16,900,000 was the largest monthly figure on record for this type of security.

The month's transactions in stocks were largely offset, however, by repurchases of Canadian bonds and debentures, which totalled \$24,800,000 as against sales of \$9,900,000. Purchases were principally Canadian Government issues. Total sales of securities to the United States amounted to \$64,400,000 in April -- the largest figure since February last year -- and total purchases to \$61,000,000, making a net inflow of \$3,400,000 from all transactions with the United States.

Trade with the United Kingdom was heavier than in recent months, and also centred in Canadian stocks. Purchases from the United Kingdom amounted to \$3,700,000, nearly two-thirds being Canadian stocks, and sales to the United Kingdom to \$2,500,000, producing a purchase balance of \$1,200,000.

Securities trade with other countries continued the downward trend of the two previous months, with sales of \$2,600,000 and purchases of \$2,000,000, the sales balance of \$600,000 being the smallest since 1950.

Transactions with all countries yielded a sales balance of \$2,800,000 in April and \$10,900,000 for the four months ending April. (6)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP 9.2 PER CENT IN MAY

Sales of Canadian department stores totalled \$83,651,000 in May, an increase of 9.2 per cent over last year's May total of \$76,584,000. All regions reported higher sales this May than last, the gains ranging from a slight increase of 1.1 per cent in Quebec to large increases of 20.6 per cent in Alberta and 22.5 per cent in British Columbia. The Maritime Provinces reported a sales gain of 15 per cent, Ontario 5.7 per cent, Manitoba of 10.4 per cent, and Saskatchewan of 4.9 per cent.

Preliminary figures for the week ending June 21 show that department store sales increased 17 per cent over the corresponding week last year.

All but three of 30 departments had higher sales in May than last year. Increases were shown by all men's and most women's apparel departments. Largest single sales gain was reported by the major appliances department, where the increase was 56.6 per cent from \$2,561,000 to \$4,010,000. This is the first break in the trend of Canadian department store sales of major appliances which have been lower than previous year levels since May, 1951.

On the other hand, the value of department store inventories held at the beginning of May totalled \$199,674,000, or 16.5 per cent below inventories of \$239,204,000 held on the same date last year. All departments but one had lower stocks, the exception being the china and glassware department, which recorded an increase of 21.5 per cent. (7)

CHAIN STORE SALES
UP SHARPLY IN MAY

Substantial sales gains were reported in May over the same month last year by all six trades covered in the report on chain store sales and stocks issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Sales of chain food stores advanced by 23 per cent to \$64,799,000 from \$52,682,000 in May, 1951; of shoe stores by 13.6 per cent to \$3,429,000 from \$3,019,000; of women's clothing stores by 12.6 per cent to \$4,126,000 from \$3,664,000; of drug stores by 10 per cent to \$2,678,000 from \$2,434,000; of variety stores by six per cent to \$14,411,000 from \$13,595,000; and of hardware stores by 4.4 per cent to \$1,367,000 from \$1,309,000.

Inventories on hand at the end of April in chain hardware stores were up 9.5 per cent to \$4,871,000 from the \$4,447,000 worth of stocks held at the same date last year, while inventories in chain food stores were up four per cent to \$42,091,000 from \$40,487,000, and in women's clothing stores by four per cent to \$9,447,000 from \$9,082,000. Stocks on hand in variety stores were down 9.3 per cent to \$41,778,000 from \$46,050,000, in drug stores by 3.7 per cent to \$8,354,000 from \$8,675,000, and in shoe stores by 0.9 per cent to \$17,404,000 from \$17,565,000. (8)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Railway carloadings during the seven days ended June 21 totalled 82,343 cars as compared with 80,780 a week earlier. Loadings in the western division amounted to 27,234 cars, off 647 cars, despite heavier grain shipments but with lighter ore and lumber deliveries. In the eastern division the week's total was 55,109 cars, up from 52,899 in the preceding week, with coal, building products, pulpwood and lumber higher. (Mem. 1)

STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF NEW DWELLING UNITS LOWER IN MAY

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units showed a further sharp reduction in May as compared with the corresponding month last year, while completions were down only slightly. Starts totalled 7,127 units as compared with 11,699 a year earlier, and the completions numbered 5,325 units compared with 5,688.

During the first five months of this year starts fell in number to 14,395 units from 17,252 in the corresponding period of 1951, and the completions declined to 18,391 units from 25,209. Number in various stages of construction at the end of May was down to 38,814 units from 51,090 a year earlier.

There were declines in starts in all regions in May as compared with the corresponding month last year. In Ontario the number dropped to 2,915 units from 4,370, Quebec to 1,913 from 3,932, Prairie Provinces to 1,373 from 2,010, British Columbia to 630 from 807, Maritime Provinces to 212 from 460, and Newfoundland to 84 from 120.

Completions were lower in May in all provinces except the Prairies. In Ontario there was a decline to 2,474 units from 2,727, Quebec to 1,548 from 1,644, British Columbia to 448 from 455, Maritime Provinces to 172 from 235, and Newfoundland to 44 from 51. Prairie total rose to 639 units from 576. (9)

CANADIAN SEA FISHERMEN LAND LARGER BUT LESS VALUABLE CATCH IN MAY

Canadian fishermen (Newfoundlanders excepted) landed 155,495,000 pounds of sea fish worth \$7,945,000 in May, and their catch was 9.1 per cent larger but 7.1 per cent less valuable than the 142,515,000 pounds worth \$8,557,000 landed in the same month last year. The drop in value was mainly felt on the Pacific coast, while the increase in size was solely on the Atlantic coast.

The May catch brought the total for the first five months of the year to 470,309,000 pounds worth \$18,753,000, or 13.3 per cent greater in bulk and 6.9 per cent higher in value than the 414,963,000 pounds worth \$17,537,000 taken in the same period of 1951.

The Pacific coast catch amounted to 17,605,000 pounds valued at \$2,477,000, down nearly 16 per cent in quantity and 17.6 per cent in value from the catch of 20,926,000 pounds worth \$3,008,000 in May, 1951. The halibut catch was far below that taken in May last year -- 11,308,000 pounds as against 14,995,000. However, this fishery, regulated by the International Fisheries Commission, was closed by the end of the month in 1951, whereas in the current year it was carried on until June 8, the quota being reached in the record time of 26 days. Landings of other species were lower due to the continued tie-up of a large section of the trawler fleet pending price negotiations.

The Atlantic coast catch amounted to 137,890,000 pounds valued at \$5,468,000, and this was 13.4 per cent larger in size but 1.5 per cent lower in value than the catch of 121,589,000 pounds worth \$5,549,000 in May, 1951. Landings of herring, alewives, hake and cusk, rosefish and catfish were higher, but those of more valuable species such as lobsters and halibut were lower than in the same month last year. (10)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on June 19 amounted to 207,468,204 bushels as compared with 170,906,624 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces totalled 5,909,283 bushels against 9,992,313 a year ago, and in the crop year to date aggregated 401,866,592 bushels compared with 325,473,387 in the similar period of 1950-51. Overseas export clearances during the week amounted to 8,384,618 bushels against 5,471,668, and in the cumulative period were 218,290,004 bushels against 131,120,971 in 1950-51. (Mem. 2)

CROP CONDITIONS ACROSS CANADA

Maritime Provinces.- Haying has started in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia and in some sections of New Brunswick and grass silage operations are also reported to be under way. Although there appears to be some variation in crop conditions in different districts of the Maritime Provinces, the hay crop is heavy and pasture conditions are described as good. The warm, dry weather of the past ten days has facilitated seeding operations in New Brunswick and stimulated growth of grain and potato crops, which had been retarded by rains earlier in the season. Some trouble with weeds is reported. In the orchard area of Nova Scotia moisture supplies are said to be adequate for tree fruits. The strawberry harvest is now under way in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia and quality of the fruit is good. A fair apple crop is anticipated.

Quebec.- Excessive rainfall in Quebec during June seriously delayed final seeding operations and in a few areas entirely prevented the sowing of some fields. The condition of crops varies from fair to good, depending upon the time of seeding and drainage of fields. Early-sown crops on well-drained land appear to be progressing favourably. Meadows look well and haying has started in many localities. Large quantities of green hay have already been ensiled and some hay is being made. The abundance of moisture has reduced the outlook for some varieties of vegetables and handicapped weeding. The strawberry crop is heavy in nearly all areas. Harvesting of this crop is nearly completed in the Montreal area and just getting under way in the district around Quebec City. For the most part pastures are still very good and dairy production is at a high level.

Ontario.- Very dry weather throughout southwestern and central Ontario during June has reduced crop prospects substantially. While recent showers in these areas have provided some relief, additional rain is urgently needed. Pastures dried up badly during the last half of June and the milk flow has declined. An increasing number of farmers are putting in grass silage and regular haying is general throughout the southern part of the province. Quality is expected to be good but yield varies considerably and on the average will likely be below normal. Fall wheat is fully headed out and turning colour in some counties. Barley and oats are also heading out, quite short in the straw, and yields of these grains as well as fall wheat are expected to be below average. Grain crops in eastern Ontario, where moisture supplies are generally adequate, are making good growth. In northern Ontario, the weather has been favourable for growth except in the Rainy River and Kenora districts, where lack of rainfall has reduced crop prospects.

Prairie Provinces.- Recent general rains have maintained and, in some areas, greatly improved the outlook for practically all crops in the Prairie Provinces. Many districts now have sufficient moisture reserves to carry crops for another two weeks. Relatively little damage has been reported from any source and, despite cool weather, growth is well advanced for this time of the year. Correspondents in nearly all districts consider crop prospects to be good to excellent. Haying is under way in southern areas with good outturns indicated except in most of Manitoba, where yields will be light.

British Columbia.- The weather in British Columbia has been generally dull and cool during the last three weeks with considerable precipitation throughout most of the province. Hay crops are very good and above-average yields are anticipated. The first cutting of hay is well under way in the Lower Fraser Valley and on Vancouver Island, in spite of frequent interruptions due to rain. Some losses of hay during the wet weather are reported. In the interior, rains during the past three weeks have stimulated growth of grain, range grasses and hay, and conditions now appear to be generally quite favourable. Some damage to crops by grasshoppers, wireworms and cutworms is reported from Kamloops and Dawson Creek. Recent cool, wet weather has favoured strawberry yields both at the coast and in the interior. (11)

OUTPUT OF WHEAT FLOUR HIGHER
IN MAY; EXPORTS LOWER

Canadian production of wheat flour crossed the two-million barrel mark for the first time this crop year, total for the month amounting to 2,145,508 barrels as compared with 2,095,216 in the same month last year. Cumulative output for the first 10 months of the current crop year was 18,825,366 barrels, down 6.7 per cent from the 20,185,087 barrels produced in the similar period of 1950-51.

Exports of wheat flour in May declined to 1,197,991 barrels from 1,483,838 a year ago, and in the August-May period dropped to 9,041,348 barrels from 10,432,205 in 1950-51.

Millfeed production in the month totalled 75,925 tons as compared with 76,945 in May last year, and in the 10 months amounted to 686,613 tons as against 723,361 in the same period of the previous crop year. (Mem. 3)

STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA ON JULY 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 1 amounted to 29,047,000 pounds as compared with 16,259,000 on June 1, and 16,712,000 on July 1 last year. Holdings of cheddar cheese totalled 20,739,000 pounds against 15,007,000 a month earlier, and 12,362,000 on July 1, 1951, while cold storage holdings of eggs were 221,000 cases compared with 230,000 on June 1, and 108,000 a year ago.

Stocks of creamery butter was as follows by cities on July 1, totals for the same date last year being in brackets -- in thousands: Quebec, 2,202 (1,225) pounds; Montreal, 13,551 (6,017); Toronto, 5,097 (2,457); Winnipeg, 3,535 (2,769); Regina, 595 (324); Saskatoon, 457 (631); Edmonton, 1,293 (1,690); Calgary, 276 (346); Vancouver, 2,041 (1,253). (Mem. 4)

STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION GAINS FIVE
PER CENT IN MAY AND FIVE-MONTH PERIOD

Canadian production of steel ingots rose five per cent in May and the first five months of this year over the corresponding periods of 1951, continuing a series of monthly gains over the previous year that has been interrupted only twice since 1949.

Output in the month amounted to 318,890 net tons as compared with 302,928 in May last year, and in the five months ending May totalled 1,551,798 net tons as against 1,479,605 in the similar period of 1951. Daily average output in May was 10,287 tons compared with 9,772 a year earlier, and in the January-May period the daily average was 10,209 net tons against 9,799. (12)

PRODUCTION OF IRON CASTINGS

Production of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings in April totalled 69,100 tons compared with 88,000 in the same month last year. Cumulative output for the first four months of this year amounted to 280,400 tons against 337,000 in the like period of 1951. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S
LEADING MINERALS IN MARCH

for ten.

Output of eight out of 16 leading minerals was higher in March than in the corresponding month last year, while in the first three months of this year gains were recorded

Output was as follows in March, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: asbestos, 72,059 (94,905) tons; cement, 1,507,239 (1,385,209) barrels; clay products, \$1,590,403 (\$1,706,101); coal, 1,443,640 (1,492,241) tons; copper, 22,493 (24,286) tons; gold, 364,702 (372,396) fine ounces; gypsum, 175,681 (184,382) tons; iron ore, 68,260 (36,495) tons; lead, 15,415 (12,632) tons; lime, 98,484 (103,574) tons; natural gas, 8,991,903 (8,014,467) M cubic feet; nickel, 12,316 (11,602) tons; petroleum, 3,674,700 (2,493,700) barrels; salt, 73,423 (75,140) tons; silver, 2,080,585 (1,754,662) fine ounces; zinc, 28,790 (25,997) tons. (13)

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF COAL
LOWER IN MAY AND FIVE-MONTH PERIOD

liminary figures. Imports were also lower in both comparisons.

Canadian production of coal declined in May and the first five months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods of 1951, according to pre-

Output of coal in the month amounted to 1,280,000 tons as compared with 1,349,000 in May last year, bringing the five-month total to 7,545,000 tons as against 7,786,000 in the similar period of 1951. Imports in May aggregated 2,840,000 tons compared with 3,040,000 a year earlier, and in the five months were 8,293,000 tons as against 8,560,000. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION OF HEATERS AND BOILERS,
HARDWARE AND SANITARYWARE IN APRIL

Water heaters:- Output of domestic water tank heaters of all kinds totalled 18,655 units in April as compared with 26,008 units in the corresponding month last year, according to a special compilation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the first four months of this year was 62,408 units as against 97,722 units in the January-April period of 1951. Electric heaters accounted for 52,458 of the four-month total and gas-fired for 9,566.

Boilers and radiators:- Output of cast-iron sectional boilers amounted to 475 units in April and 2,443 units in the January-April period as against 2,180 units produced in April and 8,729 units in the first four months of last year. Production of cast-iron heating radiators totalled 549,726 square feet in April and 1,936,140 square feet in the first four months as compared with 735,214 square feet and 2,573,128 square feet respectively in the corresponding periods last year.

Builders' hardware:- The production value of builders' and shelf hardware manufactured in April amounted to \$899,000 as compared with \$1,044,000 in April, 1951. Value for the first four months of 1952 totalled \$3,566,000 against \$4,053,000 last year.

Sanitaryware:- Both production and shipments of sanitaryware were generally lower in April and the first four months this year than in the corresponding periods of 1951, while stocks of most main items rose substantially. Four-month output of bath tubs fell to 24,834 from 49,065 units, flat and roll rim sinks to 31,756 from 41,111, wash basins to 35,478 from 73,234, closet tanks to 35,722 from 66,257, and sink and drain-board combinations to 4,445 from 9,906.

PRODUCTION OF NYLON DRESSES UP,
MEN'S SUITS DOWN IN FIRST QUARTER

The output of garments in Canada's clothing factory industries was generally lower in the first quarter of this year than in the corresponding period of 1951, according to the Bureau's quarterly report. Production was down in most of the major lines, particularly men's and youths' pants and suits, but the output of nylon garments, especially women's and misses' dresses and blouses, was up.

Production of men's and youths' all-wool pants and slacks dropped to 264,196 in the first quarter of 1952 from 299,498 in the first quarter of last year, all-wool one-pant suits to 270,445 from 319,565 and all-wool two-pant suits to 71,985 from 83,628, while the output of boys' all-wool one-pant suits declined to 16,220 from 23,671. Men's and youths' fine cotton shirts were also off to 117,502 dozen from 169,848, but the output of nylon shirts increased to 7,985 dozen from 4,538.

Production of women's and misses' nylon dresses rose to 84,490 from 38,037, and of nylon blouses to 34,831 dozen from 4,173, while dresses of rayon and rayon mixtures dropped to 1,894,092 from 2,037,048 and wool coats to 473,397 from 512,909. The number of children's separate jackets of wool and wool mixtures increased to 59,456 from 54,778, and silk and rayon suits to 13,481 from 4,144, but the output of wool coats declined to 183,398 from 185,739 and cotton dresses to 886,126 from 961,951. (14)

CANADIAN BAKERS HAD
RECORD YEAR IN 1950

Canadian bakers had a record year in 1950, the value of their bread and other bakery products reaching \$214,586,981, a gain of 5.3 per cent over the 1949 output value of \$203,720,116, according to the Bureau's annual report on the bread and other bakery products industry.

A total of 1,379,851,428 pounds of bread worth \$130,618,515 was made in the ten provinces during the year. This was an increase in weight of 34,667,924 pounds or 2.6 per cent and in value of \$9,430,099 or 7.8 per cent. The value of pies, cakes, cookies and pastries produced totalled \$50,284,117, a decrease of \$8,085,920 or 13.6 per cent from 1949. The value of plain rolls and buns baked increased in the year to \$8,542,652 from \$6,127,676, of fruit buns and yeast-raised sweet goods to \$14,149,894 from \$10,612,119, and of doughnuts to \$7,837,864 from \$4,677,936.

In 1950, 53.6 per cent of the sales made were wholesale (including sales to restaurants, institutions, etc.), 28.6 per cent were retail house-to-house, and 17.2 per cent were retail through bakers' stores. (15)

CANADIAN SUGAR REFINERIES'
PRODUCTION DROPPED IN 1951

The value of the production of Canada's sugar refining industry dropped by \$5,763,290 in 1951 to \$139,109,277 from \$144,872,567 in 1950, according to the annual report on the industry issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The output of sugar in 1951 totalled 1,310,437,185 pounds worth \$133,895,757, a drop of 217,512,559 pounds and \$6,221,095 from the 1,527,949,744 pounds worth \$140,116,852 produced in the previous year. The sugar production included 1,062,683,736 pounds made from cane, 165,080,618 less than in 1950, and 247,753,449 pounds made from beets, a drop of 52,431,941.

The quantity of molasses produced also decreased to 90,220,000 pounds from 94,794,000 in 1950, but the value of this product increased to \$1,970,647 from \$1,353,625. Molasses made from beet accounted for 75,426,000 pounds of the 1951 total, up slightly from 75,168,000 pounds in 1950, while molasses made from cane was down to 14,794,000 from 19,626,000 pounds. (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. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, May 1 (10 cents).
2. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, May (25 cents).
3. Canadian Statistical Review, June (35 cents).
4. Prices and Price Indexes, May (20 cents).
5. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, May (10 cents).
6. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, April (10 cents).
7. Department Store Sales and Stocks, May (10 cents).
8. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, May (10 cents).
9. New Residential Construction, January 1 to April 30 (25 cents).
10. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, May (30 cents).
11. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
12. Steel Ingot Production, May (10 cents).
13. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, March (10 cents).
14. Quarterly Production of Garments, First Quarter, 1952 (25 cents).
15. Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
16. Sugar Refining Industry, 1951 (25 cents).
17. Trade of Canada: Imports, April -- Detailed Bulletin -- (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 3. Grain Milling Statistics, May (10 cents).
 4. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products in Nine Cities -- Advance Statement -- July 1 (10 cents).
 5. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, April (10 cents).
 6. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, May (10 cents).
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Over half of all the homes in Canada are stove-heated.

...

Manitoba had 157 active lumber mills in 1950 and the gross value of their products totalled \$3,351,875.

...

Canadian plants made 24,795 gross of powder puffs in 1950.

...

The average price paid Canadian farmers per hundred pounds of milk was \$2.94 in 1951 as against \$2.60 in 1950.

...

Canadian nurseries sold 397,541 rose bushes with a total wholesale value of \$175,465 during the 1950-51 crop year.

...

In 1951 there were 74,191 milking machines in use on Canadian farms. Of these, 38,740 were in Ontario and 18,238 in Quebec.

...

Lead production in Canada amounted to 55,727 tons in the January to April period of 1952 as compared with 50,795 tons in the same period last year.

...

British Columbia's male farm help are the highest paid in Canada, the average wages being \$5.90 a day or \$107 a month with board and \$7.20 a day or \$135 a month without board.

...

According to the 1951 Census, Quebec has the most single persons (2,291,662) of any province, while Ontario has the most married persons (2,239,617).

...

Between 1926 and 1950 delinquent boys of 7 to 16 years of age outnumbered delinquent girls of like age ten to one.

...

A total of 1,680,874 nail kegs worth \$801,013 were manufactured by Canada's cooperage industry in 1950.

...

Over 74 per cent of the dwellings in Canada in 1951 had running water.

...

In 1951 the average monthly housing rent in Canadian cities of 100,000 population and over was approximately \$40.

...

Canadian labour income in the first quarter of 1952 totalled \$2,531,000,000, \$323,000,000 or nearly 15 per cent more than in the same period of 1951.

...

Over 34 per cent of all Canadians reside in urban localities of 30,000 population and over.

...

The daily per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream on a milk basis was 0.89 pints in Canada in 1951 as compared with 0.90 pints in 1950.

...

The per capita consumption of bakers' bread in Canada rose from 89.4 pounds in 1928 to 111.9 pounds in 1946, then dropped to 100.8 pounds in 1950.

...

Canada had 28 plants in its hardwood flooring industry in 1950, of which 14 were in Quebec, 11 in Ontario, 2 in New Brunswick and 1 in British Columbia.

...



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Between 1955 and 1959, the average
of 1.5% of the total population
of 1955 was 1.5% of the total population
of 1959. This was due to the fact
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of the total population of 1959.
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was half of all the cases in Canada
and above-normal.
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