



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics* STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. XX -- No. 29

Saturday, July 19, 1952

\$2.00

1952 a year

## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S RETAIL TRADE reached an estimated total of \$1,053,488,000 in May, 13 per cent above last year's May figure of \$931,116,000.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES in June were an estimated 10.7 per cent above the corresponding month last year.

WHOLESALE SALES IN MAY, as measured by the Bureau's monthly indexes, rose four per cent over May last year, while inventories at the end of May were eight per cent below a year earlier.

CANADA WAS THE WORLD'S FOURTH LARGEST TRADING NATION in 1951, ranking behind the United States, the United Kingdom and France, and ahead of the Federal Republic of Germany.

ESTIMATED TOTAL OF SALARIES AND WAGES and supplementary labour income rose 12 per cent in April, amounting to \$854,000,000 as compared with \$763,000,000 in the same month last year.

VOLUME OF FREIGHT passing through Canadian canal systems in May amounted to 4,150,931 tons, exceeding the May, 1951 total of 3,916,729 tons by six per cent and the largest volume for a month in over 30 years.

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES of Canadian railways both reached record levels for April, earnings rising five per cent to \$92,344,356 from \$88,087,381 in April last year, and expenses over six per cent to \$84,999,485 compared with \$79,970,251.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations climbed to an all-time monthly peak in May. Total for the month was 5,334,918,000 kilowatt hours as compared with the previous high of 5,268,718,000 in January this year, and last year's May output of 5,131,992,000 kilowatt hours.

SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES in May, for the first time this year, were greater than in the corresponding 1951 month. A total of 50,449 new motor vehicles with a retail value of \$124,075,328 were sold in the month, an increase of 38 per cent in number and 34 per cent in value over the 36,445 units sold for \$92,636,586 in May, 1951.

CANADIAN RETAIL TRADE Canada's retail trade reached an estimated total of \$1,053,488,-  
UP 13 PER CENT IN MAY 000 in May, 13 per cent above the May, 1951 figure of \$931,116,-  
 000, bringing the total for the first five months of this year  
 to \$4,287,608,000, six per cent above the retail sales total for the corresponding  
 period of last year and 24 per cent above the total for the January-May period of 1950.

All geographic divisions followed the national trend, both for the month of May and for the five-month period. Increases over May, 1951 ranged from 3.1 per cent in Saskatchewan to 21.2 per cent in British Columbia, while cumulative gains varied from 0.5 per cent in Manitoba and 3.7 per cent in Ontario to 10.4 per cent in Alberta and 18.6 per cent in Saskatchewan.

All except four of the 21 trades reported increases in sales in May over May last year. The largest sales gain was recorded by furniture stores with an increase of 33.4 per cent to \$17,770,000. Motor vehicle dealers followed with a sales increase of 31.2 per cent, establishing an all-time high of \$240,185,000 with gains exceeding 20 per cent in all areas but Saskatchewan. The third largest sales increase was recorded by appliance and radio stores with a gain of 21.7 per cent to \$13,062,000.

Sales of grocery and combination stores increased 17.6 per cent to \$163,750,000, of jewellery stores 14.1 per cent to \$6,032,000, of coal and wood dealers 12.1 per cent to \$11,914,000, of drug stores 9.9 per cent to \$19,992,000, of department stores 9.2 per cent to \$83,651,000, and of shoe stores nine per cent to \$9,990,000.

The four trades reporting declines in sales were: lumber and building material dealers (6.3 per cent), meat stores (2.4 per cent), men's clothing stores (2.1 per cent), and hardware stores (0.9 per cent). (1)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES ROSE A total of 50,449 new motor vehicles with a retail value  
38 PER CENT IN NUMBER IN MAY of \$124,075,328 were sold in Canada in May, an increase  
 of 38 per cent in number and 34 per cent in value over  
 the 36,445 units sold for \$92,636,586 in May, 1951. This was the first time this year  
 that monthly sales of new motor vehicles were greater than in the corresponding period  
 of last year. May sales also topped new motor vehicle shipments for sale in Canada,  
 which totalled 43,381 during the month, as shown in the accompanying item.

Sales of both passenger cars and commercial vehicles recorded substantial gains over the same month a year earlier. Passenger car sales totalled 37,691 units worth \$92,596,705, an increase of 46 per cent in number and 38 per cent in value over the 25,831 passenger cars sold for \$67,138,598 in May, 1951. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 12,758 units worth \$31,478,623, an increase of 20 per cent in number and 24 per cent in value over the 10,614 commercial vehicles sold for \$25,497,988 in the same month last year.

All provinces reported gains over last year in both number and value of motor vehicles sold, the increases ranging from a gain of 20 per cent in number and 19 per cent in value in Manitoba to a gain of 98 per cent in number and 91 per cent in value in Newfoundland. In Ontario, which accounted for the largest proportion of sales, a total of 20,693 units were sold for \$51,069,921, an increase of 39 per cent in number and 34 per cent in value over the 14,854 vehicles sold for \$38,234,773 in May, 1951. (2)

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE  
SALES UP SHARPLY IN MAY

During May a total of 20,935 new motor vehicles were financed for \$34,464,246, an increase of 85 per cent in number and 106 per cent in value over the 11,327 vehicles financed for \$16,708,300 in the corresponding month last year.

Financing of new passenger cars accounted for the greater part of the increase, a total of 15,367 units being financed for \$22,911,193 during the month, an increase of 122 per cent in number and 151 per cent in amount of financing over the 6,921 cars financed for \$9,142,894 in May, 1951. A total of 5,568 new commercial vehicles were financed for \$11,553,053 in May, an increase of 26 per cent in number and 53 per cent in value over the 4,406 units financed for \$7,565,406 in the same month of 1951.

The upward trend in financing of used vehicles continued during May, a total of 53,830 units being financed for \$41,277,813, an increase of 84 per cent in number and 140 per cent in amount of financing over the 29,186 used vehicles financed for \$17,176,254 in May, 1951. A total of 46,122 used passenger cars were financed for \$34,385,105 during the month, a gain of 97 per cent in number and 171 per cent in value over the 23,377 units financed for \$12,693,653 in the corresponding month last year. In the month a total of 7,708 used commercial vehicles were financed for \$6,892,708, an increase of 33 per cent in number and 54 per cent in value over the 5,809 units financed for \$4,482,601 in May, 1951. (2)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS LOWER  
IN MAY AND FIVE-MONTH PERIOD

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles were slightly lower in May than in the same month last year, while cumulative shipments for the first five months of this year dropped 10 per cent below a year earlier. During the last two weeks of May, the plant of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, was idle because of the office-workers' strike.

Shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles in May totalled 42,690 units as compared with 42,911 in May last year. In the five months, 190,487 units were shipped as against 211,546 in the like 1951 period. There was a falling-off in the number of vehicles shipped for sale in Canada both in the month and five-month period, the former declining to 36,683 units from 39,848 a year ago, and the latter to 148,336 units from 197,025. On the other hand, vehicles shipped for export were up sharply in May to 6,007 units from 3,063, and in the five months to 42,151 units from 14,521.

Number of passenger cars shipped in May totalled 28,137 compared with 30,295 a year earlier, those for the domestic market declining to 25,296 from 27,961. In the January-May period, there were 117,562 passenger cars shipped against 151,302, with 96,615 units made for sale in Canada compared with 140,942. Shipments of commercial vehicles in May numbered 14,553 as compared with 12,616 in the same month last year, total for the domestic market amounting to 11,387 against 11,887. In the five months ending May, 72,925 trucks and buses were shipped compared with 60,244, those for sale in Canada numbering 51,721 against 56,083.

Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States in May increased to 2,356 units from 1,962 a year ago, but in the five months declined to 8,049 from 11,281. Preliminary figures show a pronounced rise in the sales of British-made vehicles in the month to 4,342 from 2,901, and a decline in the January-May period to 12,213 units against 20,370. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES Department store sales rose by an estimated 13.1 per cent during the week ending July 5 as compared with the same week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in the Maritime Provinces recorded the largest percentage gain of 22.9 per cent, followed by Alberta with an increase of 18.9 per cent, Ontario 15.7 per cent, Saskatchewan 12.7 per cent, British Columbia 12.5 per cent, Manitoba 10.1 per cent, and Quebec 3.6 per cent.

In June sales rose by an estimated 10.7 per cent over the corresponding month last year. Gains were recorded in all regions except Saskatchewan and Manitoba where sales fell 2.3 and 0.1 per cent, respectively. Sales in the Maritimes registered the largest percentage gain of 29.1 per cent, followed by Ontario with an increase of 16.3 per cent, British Columbia 9.1 per cent, Quebec 9.0 per cent, and Alberta 6.4 per cent.

WHOLESALE SALES AGAIN ROSE Sales of wholesalers in nine lines of trade, as measured by the Bureau's monthly indexes, rose in aggregate over four per cent in May over May last year, while inventories at the end of May were eight per cent below a year earlier. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39, stood at 389.8 as compared with 372.6 for May last year and 361.7 for April this year.

Sales among the different trades showed divergent trends in May as compared with a year earlier, with gains in sales in five trades and decreases in four. Tobacco and confectionery wholesalers and fruit and vegetable wholesalers both reported increases of about 18 per cent in sales, to lead in degree of gain. Sales of drug wholesalers were up seven per cent, auto parts and equipment dealers about six per cent, and grocery wholesalers two per cent. Sales of footwear wholesalers declined 10 per cent, dry goods wholesalers eight per cent, clothing and hardware wholesalers each about four per cent.

Month-end inventories were lower for all trades except fruit and vegetables, which rose 12 per cent. Biggest drop was 25 per cent in stocks of dry goods, followed by 20 per cent in footwear, and 19 per cent in clothing. Tobacco and confectionery stocks were 11 per cent lower, groceries seven per cent, auto parts and equipment six per cent, drugs four per cent and hardware about three per cent. (4)

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND U.S. Travel between Canada and the United States by rail, bus, boat and plane declined nine per cent in March, total number of passengers by all four means of transportation falling to 151,119 from 166,591 in March last year. Entries of visitors from the United States totalled 53,787 as compared with 59,217 in March, 1951, while the number of Canadians returning was 97,332 against 107,374.

Foreign travellers entering Canada from the United States by rail in March totalled 28,074 as compared with 27,565 a year earlier; by bus, to 12,730 compared with 19,159; boat, 1,774 compared with 1,613; and plane, 11,209 compared with 10,880. Canadians returning by rail during March numbered 39,940 against 48,781 in March last year; by bus, 39,907 against 41,497; boat, 3,310 against 3,628; and plane, 14,175 against 13,468.

Volume of such travel for the first three months was practically unchanged from last year, an increase in plane travellers balancing a decline in passengers by rail, bus and boat. (5)

### CANADA HELD FOURTH PLACE IN WORLD TRADE IN 1951

Canada was the world's fourth largest trading nation in 1951, ranking behind the United States, the United Kingdom and France, and ahead of the Federal Republic of Germany, states the annual review of Canada's foreign trade. In earlier postwar years Canada ranked third in world trade, but as economic recovery in Europe has progressed the share of France and Germany has steadily increased. In relation to population, however, Canada's trade is greater than that of the other world trade leaders, although less than that of Hong Kong and New Zealand.

Statistics published by the International Monetary Fund and adjusted for international differences in valuation methods show the United States first with exports of U.S.\$15,034 million and imports of U.S.\$12,439 million, the United Kingdom second with exports of U.S.\$7,580 million and imports of U.S.\$10,954 million, and France third with exports of U.S.\$4,225 million and imports of U.S.\$4,591 million. Canada's exports were U.S.\$4,045 million and her imports U.S.\$4,240 million, the Federal Republic of Germany following with exports of U.S.\$3,473 million and imports of U.S.\$3,506 million.

Canada's domestic exports in 1951 amounted to \$279.42 per capita, which was 3.7 times the 1938 current dollar value of \$75.11, and had risen by 43 per cent in volume. Imports per capita in 1951 were \$291.59, which was 4.8 times the 1938 value of \$60.75, and had risen by 77 per cent in volume. The volume of per capita trade in 1951 was below 1947 but sharply above 1949 and 1950. (6)

### REVIEW OF 1951 FOREIGN TRADE

New records, both in value and volume, were established by Canada's foreign trade in 1951, and the prices at which transactions were conducted were also at a record height, according to the Bureau's annual review and analysis of foreign trade. Exports increased in value by 26 per cent and in volume by 11 per cent as compared with 1950, while imports were 29 per cent greater in value and 13 per cent greater in volume. Export prices averaged 13 per cent above the 1950 level, and import prices were 14 per cent higher, although they were falling in the latter part of the year.

Exports to and imports from a majority of the countries with which Canada trades were greater in 1951 than in 1950. The relative importance of the principal markets showed some change, the share of the United States in exports declining for the first time since 1947, although the value of these exports increased. Those of the United Kingdom, Japan and Europe in particular showed offsetting increases. The share of the United Kingdom in Canada's imports was lower than in 1950, while the shares of the United States and Europe advanced.

Canada held a leading position in the trade of the United States and the United Kingdom. Canada was the leading supplier of goods to the United States and the leading foreign purchaser of United States goods; supplying 20.8 per cent of United States imports and taking 17.2 per cent of United States exports. Canada ranked second to the United States as a supplier to the United Kingdom, providing 6.7 per cent of that country's imports, and was fourth as a market for United Kingdom goods, taking 5.2 per cent of United Kingdom exports and ranking in order after Australia, the Union of South Africa and the United States.

A feature appearing for the first time in the current Review is a summary of Canadian trade statistics on the basis of the United Nations' new Standard International Trade Classification. This classification was specially designed to facilitate international comparisons of trade statistics and is being increasingly used for this purpose by many countries. (6)

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

Industrial employment, payrolls, and average weekly wages and salaries were lower at the beginning of May than a month earlier, but advanced over May

last year, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Index number of employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 177.5 as compared with 177.9 at April 1, and 175.6 at May 1 last year. Payrolls index was 410.5 compared with 411.5 at the first of April, and 367.9 a year ago, and weekly wages and salaries averaged \$54.30 against \$54.32 at April 1, and \$49.17 at May 1, 1951.

Geographically, the survey showed lower industrial activity than at April 1 in the Eastern areas and heightened employment in the four Western provinces. The losses varied from 0.6 per cent in Nova Scotia and 1.5 per cent in Quebec to 11.7 per cent in New Brunswick, and the gains from 1.5 per cent in Manitoba to 3.7 per cent in Saskatchewan.

Particularly marked seasonal curtailment in logging operations, notably in Quebec and Ontario, was an important factor in the downward trend of employment at May 1, when labour-management disputes in the textile industries occasioned considerable losses in Quebec. Mining afforded slightly less employment than at April 1, the general index falling 0.1 per cent. The movement was favourable in most other major industrial divisions. In manufacturing, the gain in employment amounted only to 0.2 per cent. The greatest increase was 8.9 per cent in construction, but this was somewhat below average for the season. (7)

LABOUR INCOME INCREASED 12 PER CENT  
IN APRIL; 14 PER CENT IN FOUR MONTHS

Estimated total of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income rose 12 per cent in April over the same month last year, and there was a

gain of 14 per cent in the first four months of this year. Labour income in the month amounted to \$854,000,000 as compared with \$763,000,000 in April last year, and in the four months totalled \$3,385,000,000 against \$2,971,000,000 in the like period of 1951.

Labour income in manufacturing in April aggregated \$294,000,000 as compared with \$266,000,000 a year ago, and in the four-month period amounted to \$1,154,000,000 against \$1,032,000,000 in 1951. Total for utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade in the month stood at \$218,000,000 compared with \$196,000,000 in April, 1951, and in the January-April period was \$856,000,000 against \$762,000,000. In finance and services, including government, the April total was \$187,000,000 compared with \$166,000,000, and in the four months ending April totalled \$741,000,000 against \$655,000,000.

Labour income in construction in April amounted to \$66,000,000, an increase of \$13,000,000 over the same month last year, and in the four months advanced \$53,000,000 to \$245,000,000. In the primary industries -- agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining -- the April total was \$60,000,000 against \$55,000,000 a year earlier, and in the four-month period it was \$275,000,000 compared with \$228,000,000. Supplementary labour income in April totalled \$29,000,000 compared with \$27,000,000, and in the four months amounted to \$114,000,000 against \$101,000,000. (8)

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT OUTPUT  
INCREASED 16.6 PER CENT IN 1950

The gross value of the production of the 601 plants manufacturing transportation equipment in Canada in 1950 amounted to \$1,239,700,000, a gain of 16.6 per

cent over the \$1,063,200,000 output of 596 plants in 1949, according to the Bureau's general review of the transportation equipment group of industries for 1950. (9)

CANAL TRAFFIC INCREASES  
SIX PER CENT IN MAY

Tonnage of freight passing through Canadian canal systems in May amounted to 4,150,931 tons, exceeding the May, 1951 total of 3,916,729 tons by six per cent, and was the largest volume for any month in over 30 years.

Traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canals -- Canadian and United States locks -- aggregated 16,742,075 tons, an increase of 389,962 tons or 2.4 per cent more than in May last year. Both eastbound and westbound movement of goods advanced, the gains being 1.3 and 10.2 per cent, respectively.

With larger shipments of barley, coal and iron ore, volume of freight through the Welland Ship canal in May rose to 2,283,990 tons from 2,038,939 a year ago, or by 12 per cent. Tonnage of freight passing through the St. Lawrence system during the month was down to 1,356,057 tons from 1,468,693 in May, 1951, the decline being mainly due to lower tonnages of wheat, petroleum and other oils, pulpwood and soft coal. (Mem. 1)

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES  
OF RAILWAYS AT NEW HIGH FOR APRIL

Operating revenues and expenses of Canadian railways both reached record levels for April, earnings rising five per cent to \$92,344,356 from \$88,087,381 in April last year, and expenses over six per cent to \$84,999,485 compared with \$79,970,251. The resulting operating income was \$3,402,374 against \$3,988,384.

Freight earnings in the month rose to \$75,005,069 from \$73,109,475 in April, 1951. Passenger receipts, bolstered by Easter travel, advanced to \$6,780,244 from \$5,782,813, mail receipts to \$1,105,915 from \$941,319, and express to \$3,951,680 from \$3,520,020. All other revenue accounts increased over a year earlier.

Maintenance expenses continued much heavier in April, way and structures rising to \$18,300,126 from \$15,805,728 a year ago, and equipment to \$20,276,080 from \$18,728,693. Traffic was up to \$1,788,766 from \$1,766,961, and transportation charges rose \$310,027 to \$39,068,807. Miscellaneous operations increased to \$1,223,837 from \$1,098,120, and general expenses to \$4,341,869 from \$3,811,969. (Mem. 2)

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS

Affected by the July 1 holiday, carloadings across Canada during the first seven days of July declined to 71,930 cars from 100,670 in the preceding nine days, and were slightly below last year's corresponding total of 72,182 cars. Cumulative loadings for the 25 weeks ended July 7 amounted to 2,082,813 cars, down 1.9 per cent from the 2,120,670 cars loaded in the similar period of 1951. (Mem. 3)

PORTLAND CEMENT OUTPUT  
SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN MAY

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,534,455 barrels of Portland cement in May, 9,615 barrels more than the 1,524,840 barrels produced in the same month last year. This brought the production total for the first five months of this year to 7,250,865 barrels, or 610,762 barrels more than the 6,928,013 barrels produced in the corresponding period of 1951.

Shipments to customers totalled 2,010,570 barrels in May as against 1,880,084 barrels in May 1951, and 7,113,667 barrels in the five-month period as compared with 6,640,103 barrels in the corresponding period of last year. Stocks of Portland cement held at plants and warehouses at the end of May amounted to 971,312 barrels as against 998,768 barrels at the same date a year previous. (Mem. 4)

CANADIAN SALT PRODUCTION  
SEVEN PER CENT HIGHER IN MAY

Canadian production of dry common salt amounted to 41,414 tons in May, seven per cent or 2,777 tons more than the 38,637 tons produced in the same month last year. This brought the production total for the first five months of this year to 204,617 tons, 8,980 tons or nearly five per cent above the production total of 195,637 tons in the corresponding period of 1951.

Shipments totalled 40,924 tons as against 41,444 tons in the same month last year, and 196,777 tons in the first five months of the year as compared with 190,361 tons shipped in the corresponding period of 1951. Stocks on hand at the end of May totalled 21,233 tons as against 22,991 tons at the same date a year earlier. (Mem. 5)

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM AND  
COAL PRODUCTS UP 15 PER CENT IN 1950

Gross value of petroleum and coke products produced in Canada in 1950 totalled \$616,126,299, an increase of 15 per cent over the 1949 production total of \$533,730,719, according to the general review for 1950 of the group of petroleum products and coke and gas industries. Gains were recorded in all provinces and regions except British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, where the gross value of production aggregated \$36,881,685 in 1950 against \$41,800,243 in the previous year.

In 1950 Quebec supplanted Ontario as the group's leading producer, the gross value of production in that province advancing from \$160,354,569 in 1949 to \$206,297,281 last year. The gross value of production in Ontario amounted to \$204,540,649 in 1950 as compared with \$201,371,342 in 1949. (10)

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL IN MAY

Production of copper in May amounted to 22,770 tons as compared with 23,490 a year earlier, and in the five months ending May totalled 110,379 tons as against 114,722 in the like 1951 period. Output of nickel in the month aggregated 11,348 tons compared with 12,449 in May last year, and in the five months 58,329 tons were produced as against 55,150 in 1951. (Mem. 6)

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS LOWER  
IN APRIL AND FOUR-MONTH PERIOD

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays amounted to \$1,449,518 in April as compared with \$1,709,119 in April last year, and in the four months totalled \$5,764,587 as against \$6,540,534 in the like 1951 period. Sales were as follows in April, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: building brick, \$815,932 (\$1,026,182); structural tile, \$238,103 (\$225,933); drain tile, \$80,423 (\$82,123); sewer pipe, \$178,926 (\$188,198); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$31,421 (\$41,364); pottery, \$47,702 (\$70,196); other clay products, \$57,011 (\$75,123). (Mem. 7)

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY SHAPES  
HIGHER IN APRIL AND FOUR MONTHS

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, in April totalled 268,979 net tons as compared with 265,431 in the same month last year. For the first four months of this year, 1,057,541 tons were shipped against 1,043,972 in the similar period of 1951. (11)



LEATHER FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION  
DECREASED SLIGHTLY IN APRIL

The production of Canada's 276 leather footwear factories was higher in April than in any previous month this year, but the output of 3,268,155 pairs was 18,906 pairs below the 3,287,061 pairs produced in the corresponding month last year. The April production brought the total output of leather footwear in the first four months of this year to 11,965,581 pairs, or 512,394 pairs below the total of 12,477,975 pairs produced in the same period of 1951. (Mem. 8)

OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY  
REACHED RECORD LEVEL IN MAY

Production of electric energy by central electric stations climbed to an all-time monthly peak in May. Total for the month, at 5,334,918,000 kilowatt hours, rose slightly above the previous high of 5,268,718,000 in January this year, and was four per cent above last year's May output of 5,131,992,000 kilowatt hours. All provinces showed increases in output over the same month last year.

With gains being recorded over a year earlier in each month from January to May, cumulative total for the first five months of this year advanced to 25,821,606,000 kilowatt hours from 24,105,618,000 in the similar period of 1951, or by seven per cent.

Consumption of primary power -- production, less net exports and secondary power -- increased to 4,595,893,000 kilowatt hours from 4,409,091,000 in May last year, and in the five months advanced to 23,057,475,000 kilowatt hours from 21,389,231,000. Gross exports to the United States in the month rose to 268,640,000 kilowatt hours from 231,344,000 in May, 1951, and in the January-May period were up to 1,165,494,000 kilowatt hours from 997,751,000. (Mem. 9)

BIRTHS HIGHER IN APRIL, FOUR MONTHS  
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES LOWER

There were more births registered in the provinces in April and the first four months this year than in the corresponding periods of 1951, and fewer deaths and marriages, according to provisional figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Births registered in April totalled 34,418 as compared with 32,707 in April last year, making a four-month total of 124,839 as against 120,974. Births were higher in the month than a year earlier in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and higher in the four months in all provinces except Newfoundland and Saskatchewan.

Deaths in April numbered 11,074 compared with 11,619 and in the four months were down more sharply to 42,000 against 45,977 in the 1951 period. There were fewer deaths reported in the month in all provinces except Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and fewer in the four months in all except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

Marriages fell off in April to 7,118 from 7,775 a year earlier and in the four months to 23,759 from 24,813. Increases were recorded in the month only in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and in the four months only in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. (12)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 11 amounted to 33,077,000 pounds as compared with 19,926,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were larger in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary. Stocks were as follows on July 11, totals for a year earlier being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 2,239 (1,450) pounds; Montreal, 15,639 (7,270); Toronto 6,171 (2,875); Winnipeg, 3,827 (3,432); Regina, 761 (418); Saskatoon, 444 (675); Edmonton, 1,567 (1,804); Calgary, 318 (477); Vancouver, 2,111 (1,525).

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH

Stocks of fish on July 1 increased to 45,130,000 pounds from 34,967,000 on June 1, and 40,763,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of fresh fish rose to 41,934,000 pounds from 32,505,000 a month earlier, and 37,654,000 on July 1 last year, and stocks of smoked fish to 3,196,000 pounds from 2,462,000 on June 1, and 3,109,000 a year ago.

Holdings of cod advanced to 8,753,000 pounds from 5,854,000 on July 1, 1951, salmon to 4,957,000 pounds from 2,716,000, sea herring to 6,492,000 pounds from 6,474,000, and inland fish to 3,845,000 pounds from 3,111,000. Stocks of haddock fell to 2,149,000 pounds from 2,162,000, and other sea fish to 17,454,000 pounds from 20,446,000. (Mem. 10)

MEAT AND LARD STOCKS ON JULY 1

Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on July 1 totalled 91,835,000 pounds, down from the revised total of 100,610,000 pounds on June 1, but substantially above the stocks of 64,241,000 pounds on July 1 last year. Holdings of frozen meat amounted to 60,792,000 pounds compared to 68,411,000 a month earlier and 34,573,000 a year earlier, accounting for most of the overall gain in the latter comparison. Fresh meat stocks totalled 15,003,000 pounds against 16,521,000 and 14,024,000, respectively, and cured meat holdings at 16,040,000 pounds compared to 15,678,000 and 15,644,000. Lard stocks declined to 7,652,000 pounds from 8,466,000 on June 1, but were above last year's July 1 stocks of 6,289,000 pounds. (Mem. 11)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND  
VEGETABLES ON JULY 1

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, on July 1 amounted to 24,073,000 pounds as compared with 22,405,000 on June 1, and 26,612,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 5,127,000 pounds against 6,097,000 at the beginning of June, and 6,212,000 on July 1 last year. (Mem. 12)

ESTIMATED ACREAGES OF VEGETABLES  
CONTRACTED BY PROCESSORS IN 1952

The estimated acreages of beans and tomatoes contracted by processors are larger this year than last, while those of asparagus, corn and peas are smaller than in 1951. However, the 1952 acreages of all five vegetables are considerably larger than the comparative acreages in 1950.

Estimated acreage of beans in 1952 is 9,750 acres as compared with 7,250 in 1951 and 6,250 in 1950; of tomatoes, 42,630 acres as against 42,160 in 1951 and 29,180 in 1950; of peas 44,710 acres as compared with 45,540 in 1951 and 37,260 in 1950; of corn 40,370 acres as against 47,760 in 1951 and 30,090 in 1950; and of asparagus 1,030 acres as compared with 1,340 in 1951 and 930 in 1950. (Mem. 12)

OUTLOOK FOR 1952 FRUIT CROPS All fruit crops in British Columbia will be considerably larger this year than last, according to preliminary estimates of 1952 fruit production released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The British Columbia apple crop is expected to exceed that of 1951 by about 1,700,000 bushels, but will be smaller than in 1949 and 1950. In Ontario and Quebec, the outlook for apple crops is for rather substantial reductions from 1951 levels. In Nova Scotia the crop may be somewhat larger than in 1951.

In Ontario production of soft tree fruits will probably be about the same as in 1951 when yields were high. This along with the increases in production in British Columbia will mean large total crops of tender tree fruits in Canada this year.

Present indications are that the strawberry crop in New Brunswick will exceed that of last year. New Brunswick raspberries on the other hand suffered winter injury due to excessive breakage of canes and damage to bark and it is anticipated that there will be a much smaller crop than in 1951. The Ontario strawberry crop was substantially reduced due to dry weather during June and early July, and the raspberry crop will probably be somewhat smaller than last year. It is estimated that the strawberry crop in British Columbia will total 9,510,000 quarts as compared with 7,150,000 quarts last year, and the raspberry crop 9,517,000 quarts against 8,065,000 quarts in 1951. (Mem. 12)

WORLD WHEAT SUPPLIES  
AND NEW CROP PROSPECTS

Latest available estimates indicate that supplies of wheat remaining on or about June 1 in the four major exporting countries -- United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina -- for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 658,900,000 bushels, which is about 19 per cent below the 809,600,000 bushels available a year earlier.

This year's supplies, with last year's figures in brackets, were held as follows: Canada, 332,800,000 (251,500,000) bushels; United States, 267,500,000 (436,400,000); Australia, 55,100,000 (71,100,000); and Argentina, 3,500,000 (50,600,000).

Prospects for the 1952 wheat crop are good in most parts of the world from which reports are available. In North America the outlook is particularly bright. The latest official forecast of the United States wheat crop places the 1952 production of all wheat at 1,326,000,000 bushels, second only to the record 1947 crop of 1,359,000,000 bushels. Quantitative estimates are not yet available for Canada's new wheat crop, but conditions to date have been generally favourable in the major wheat-growing areas.

In the Argentine moisture conditions throughout the major grain zones are described as good to excellent and an increase in wheat acreage is anticipated. Prospects for Australia's 1952-53 wheat crop are reported as varying widely. No significant increase over last season's small harvested acreage is expected.

Trade reports indicate generally good crop prospects throughout most of Western Europe, although recent hot weather may have caused some deterioration. China, normally the world's third largest producer of wheat, is reported to be obtaining a large harvest. In India the harvest of principal grains is expected to show a moderate increase over last year, and rains have improved prospects for the wheat crop in the Union of South Africa. (13)

CONDITION OF FIELD CROPS AT JUNE 30

Numerical condition for all Canada of spring wheat, barley, fall rye and spring rye at June 30 was above that at the same date last year. The remaining seven crops were below last year's June 30 levels, but all except two -- mixed grains and potatoes -- had higher condition ratings than at the same time two years ago.

Spring wheat condition figures, based on weather factors and expressed in terms of the long time provincial wheat yields, were well above average both in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but slightly below average in Manitoba. The condition figure for spring wheat in Saskatchewan, at 130, exceeded those of 1951 and 1950 by 24 and 39 points respectively. Alberta's rating of 125 was two points higher than in 1951 and more than double the 1950 level of 59. In Manitoba, the wheat condition figure for this year was placed at 95, the same as a year ago but four points lower than in 1950.

On a regional basis, condition of crops varied widely at June 30 this year. In the Maritimes, the condition of most crops, with the exception of tame hay and pasture, was below that of a year ago. The same was true for Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, where all of the 1952 ratings were below those of 1951 with the exceptions of fall rye in Quebec and spring wheat in Manitoba. In Saskatchewan and British Columbia, however, significant improvement over last year was registered, with only one crop, tame hay in Saskatchewan, being rated below last year. The situation in Alberta was mixed, with wheat, oats, barley, mixed grains and potatoes rated above, and the remaining crops below, last year's condition at June 30.

For all Canada, the condition of field crops at June 30, 1952, expressed in percentage of average, was reported as follows (figures for June 30, 1951 within brackets): winter wheat, 91 (93); spring wheat, 125 (109); all wheat, 124 (109); oats for grain, 95 (98); barley, 98 (97); fall rye, 94 (91); spring rye, 101 (97); all rye, 97 (93); mixed grains, 87 (102); flaxseed, 90 (95); potatoes, 92 (97); tame hay and clover, 96 (106); and pasture, 97 (107).

For the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal cereal crops was reported as follows: Manitoba, - wheat, 95 (95); oats for grain, 87 (94); barley, 87 (96); rye, 81 (92); and flaxseed, 84 (94). Saskatchewan, - wheat, 130 (106); oats for grain, 105 (99); barley, 104 (100); rye, 101 (89); and flaxseed, 99 (97). Alberta, - wheat, 125 (123); oats for grain, 101 (96); barley, 101 (96); rye, 91 (99); and flaxseed, 94 (98). (14)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on July 3 amounted to 200,558,617 bushels as compared with 167,336,857 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces totalled 7,325,536 bushels against 4,862,404 a year earlier, and for the crop year to date aggregated 417,007,490 bushels compared with 337,466,827 in the similar period of 1950-51. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week aggregated 7,944,900 bushels against 4,810,733, and in the cumulative period amounted to 233,802,523 bushels against 141,962,149 in 1950-51. (Mem. 13)

GENERAL REVIEW OF TEXTILES EXCEPT CLOTHING FOR 1950

The gross value of the production of the 846 establishments in the textiles group of industries, exclusive of clothing amounted to \$741,262,685 in 1950, a gain of \$104,438,555 or 16 per cent over the gross production value of \$636,824,130 of the 847 establishments in the group in 1949, according to the general review of the group's activities in 1950. (15)

CROP CONDITIONS AT MID-JULY Crop prospects throughout the Prairie Provinces, with minor exceptions, remain very favourable. Dense stands of grain, however, are drawing heavily on moisture reserves and more rain will be required soon in many areas to bring crops to maturity. Moderate to severe hail damage has occurred in scattered areas but insect infestation generally has been light to date. Some recovery has taken place in the areas affected by the early-season drought but yields in these sections will not be heavy.

In Ontario the weather during the first half of July was extremely hot, but most sections of the province received several heavy showers. As a result prospects for spring grains have improved somewhat over the below-normal condition prevailing throughout most of southwestern and central Ontario at July 1. Fall wheat cutting was general in the second week of July in Essex, Kent and Lambton counties. Haying operations are nearing completion in Southern Ontario and, while yield is below average, quality is high. Late crops have improved during the past two weeks and corn is growing rapidly.

In the St. Lawrence Valley harvesting of hay is well under way and in a few districts around Montreal is nearing completion. Early-sown grain crops are doing well, but some of the later sown crops vary from fair to poor. Reports indicate good crops of vegetables and promising prospects for potatoes.

Weather conditions have been generally hot and dry in the Maritime Provinces, although some rain has fallen. The hay crop is of good quality but without more rain second-growth yields will be down. Early grain is heading in certain areas of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick but the general outlook for grain crops is not too optimistic. Potato stands in Prince Edward Island are showing some adverse effects of the unusually wet spring. Tree fruit crops in Nova Scotia are not suffering from the dry weather as yet.

Since the early part of July the weather has been fine and warm throughout British Columbia, favouring growth and development of grain crops. The fair weather has enabled farmers to proceed with haying and the first cut is now generally completed. Pasture and range conditions are generally satisfactory. (16)

MOST MANUFACTURING CONCERNS  
INDIVIDUALLY OWNED IN 1949

Of the 35,792 manufacturing establishments operating in Canada in 1949, 46 per cent operated under individual ownership, 35 per cent incorporated companies, 16 per cent partnerships and three per cent cooperatives, according to a study of Canadian manufacturing industries by type of ownership in 1949, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The percentage of individual ownership establishments was highest in the wood products group (63 per cent), followed by the food and beverage group (50 per cent), and printing, publishing and allied trades (49 per cent), and lowest in the rubber products group (eight per cent), and paper products group (nine per cent).

While individual ownership concerns were the largest group, they accounted for only seven per cent of the nation's 1,171,207 manufacturing employees in 1949, while partnerships accounted for another four per cent and cooperatives for one per cent, and incorporated companies for the balance or 88 per cent. Incorporated companies accounted for the largest share of employees in every province, ranging from 60 per cent in Prince Edward Island to 91 per cent in Ontario, but were in the majority only in British Columbia (43 per cent), and Manitoba (41 per cent). In all other provinces individual ownership firms were the most numerous, their majorities ranging from 41 per cent in Ontario to 63 per cent in Newfoundland. (Mem. 14)

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. Retail Trade, May (20 cents).
2. New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, May (20 cents).
3. Motor Vehicle Shipments, May (10 cents).
4. Wholesale Trade, May (10 cents).
5. Travel Between Canada and the United States, May (20 cents).
6. Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1951 (75 cents).
7. Employment and Payrolls, May (20 cents).
8. Estimates of Labour Income, April (10 cents).
9. Transportation Equipment -- General Review -- 1950 (25 cents).
10. Products of Petroleum and Coal -- General Review -- 1950 (25 cents).
11. Primary Iron and Steel, April (20 cents).
12. Births, Marriages and Deaths in Canada, April (10 cents).
13. The Wheat Review, June (20 cents).
14. Condition of Field Crops at June 30 (10 cents).
15. General Review of Textiles Except Clothing, 1950 (25 cents).
16. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
17. Trade of Canada: Exports -- Detailed Report -- May and Five Months Ended May (50 cents).
18. Preliminary Report on Coal and Coke Statistics, 1951 (25 cents).
19. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April (10 cents).

### Memoranda

1. Summary of Canal Traffic, May (10 cents).
2. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, April (10 cents).
3. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
4. Cement and Cement Products, May (10 cents).
5. Salt, May (10 cents).
6. Copper and Nickel Production, May (10 cents).
7. Products Made from Canadian Clays, April (10 cents).
8. Production of Leather Footwear, April (10 cents).
9. Central Electric Stations, May (10 cents).
10. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, July 1 (10 cents).
11. Stocks of Meat, Lard and Tallow, July 1 (10 cents).
12. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, July 1 (10 cents).
13. Condition of Fruit Crops, June 1952 and Contracted Acreages of Vegetables for Processing, 1952 (10 cents).
14. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
15. Type of Ownership, Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1949 (25 cents).

Wood is the predominant type of heating fuel in British Columbia, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

...

There are ten cement manufacturing plants in Canada.

...

The average price per pound in 1951 of Canadian-made cane molasses was three cents, and of beet molasses two cents.

...

At March 1 Canada had 3,638,000 paid workers engaged in non-agricultural industries as compared with 3,560,000 one year previously.

...

The average factory price of a Canadian-made apple barrel is \$1.62.

...

Canada's output of 85,260,000 pounds of cheddar cheese in 1951 was the lowest since the mid-eighties of last century.

...

In 1951 C.N.R. passengers travelled an average of 93 miles each and C.P.R. passengers an average of 128.04 miles.

...

There were 1,435,066 fine ounces of gold mined in Canada in the first four months of 1952, of which 829,943 ounces were mined in Ontario and 369,455 ounces in Quebec.

...

In the first five months of 1952 Canada's steel furnaces produced 1,551,798 tons of steel ingots or an average of 10,209 tons a day, compared with a total of 1,479,605 tons and a daily average of 9,799 tons in the same period of 1951.

...

From September 1949 to March 1952 a total of 85,525 television sets were sold in Canada.

...

In the first four months of this year Canada exported \$38,700,000 worth of fish and fish products compared with exports of \$38,100,000 worth in the same period of last year.

...

The 1951 Census revealed that out of a population of 361,416 Newfoundland has only 69 divorced persons.

...

The average Canadian milk cow yielded 4,628 pounds of milk in 1951.

...

Sales of Canadian food store chains totalled \$64,799,000 in May, 23 per cent more than in the same month last year.

...

Products of Canada's hardwood flooring industry were valued at \$14,362,553 in 1950, an increase of 12.5 per cent over the value of 1949's output.

...

At last count there were 44,290 public pay telephones in Canada.

...

In Saskatchewan a pound of bakers' bread cost an average nine cents in 1950 -- less than in any other province.

...

In 1943 Canada produced an average of 210 tons of synthetic and 392 tons of reclaimed rubber a month. In 1951 the monthly average domestic production was 5,191 tons of synthetic and 423 tons of reclaimed rubber.

...



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