



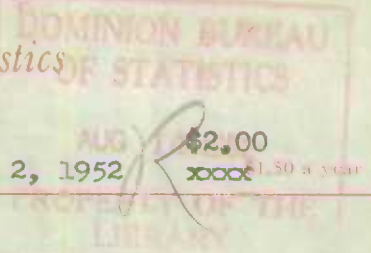
# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*

OTTAWA - CANADA

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Saturday, August 2, 1952



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

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated 10.7 per cent during the week ending July 19 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED by Canadian railways during the seven days ended July 21 totalled 81,943 cars as compared with 80,857 in the preceding week, and 84,782 cars in approximately the same period last year.

. . .

VALUE OF CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS to all countries in June increased substantially to \$374,800,000 from \$312,500,000 in the same month last year, while ESTIMATED TOTAL IMPORTS decreased to \$324,400,000 from \$360,400,000.

. . .

DOMESTIC EXPORTS to the United States in June rose to \$191,500,000 from \$188,400,000 a year earlier, and to the United Kingdom to \$82,700,000 from \$51,300,000. ESTIMATED IMPORTS from the United States declined to \$235,600,000 from \$241,500,000 in June, 1951, and from the United Kingdom to \$31,400,000 from \$39,900,000.

. . .

COMBINED SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM rose three per cent in May to 374,020,000 pounds, and also three per cent in the first five months of this year to 1,810,394,000 pounds.

. . .

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on July 25 amounted to 37,765,000 pounds as compared with 24,344,000 on the corresponding date last year, holdings being higher in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary.

. . .

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS in June amounted to \$6,726,957 as compared with \$10,374,007 in the preceding month, and \$3,513,733 in June last year. Number of unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made was 2,539,696 against 3,875,281 in May, and 1,480,733 in June, 1951.

. . .

CANADA'S CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 14 years of age and over increased in the twelve months ending May last by 196,000 to a total of 9,910,000. The civilian labour force increased by 74,000 to 5,329,000, the number of persons with jobs rose by 50,000 to 5,222,000, and those without jobs and seeking work increased by 24,000 to 107,000.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN JUNE

A summary of foreign trade figures for June released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows a substantial increase in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to

\$374,800,000 from \$312,500,000 in June last year, and a decrease in estimated total imports to \$324,400,000 from \$360,400,000.

Domestic exports to the United States increased to \$191,500,000 from \$188,400,000, and to the United Kingdom to \$82,700,000 from \$51,300,000. Estimated imports from the United States declined to \$235,600,000 from \$241,500,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$31,400,000 from \$39,900,000.

The June import figures are only preliminary and subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in a few days.

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

	<u>June, 1951</u>		<u>June, 1952</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom .....	51.3	0.1	82.7	0.4
Other Commonwealth countries .....	14.8	0.3	18.7	0.1
United States .....	188.4	2.5	191.5	2.9
Other foreign countries .....	58.0	0.4	81.9	0.6
Total, all countries .....	<u>312.5</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>374.8</u>	<u>4.0</u>

	<u>June, 1951</u>	<u>June, 1952**</u>
<u>Imports:-</u>		
United Kingdom .....	39.9	31.4
Other Commonwealth countries .....	30.7	16.7
United States .....	241.5	235.6
Other foreign countries .....	48.3	40.7
Total, all countries .....	<u>360.4</u>	<u>324.4</u>

\*\* Estimate only. Subject to revision.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP 10.7 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated 10.7 per cent during the week ending July 19 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures.

Sales in the Maritime Provinces registered the largest percentage gain of 20.1 per cent, followed by Alberta with an increase of 17.9 per cent, Ontario 12.5 per cent, British Columbia 10.4 per cent, Manitoba 7.4 per cent, Quebec 4.3 per cent, and Saskatchewan 3.3 per cent.

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS

Revenue freight loaded by Canadian railways during the seven days ended July 21 totalled 81,943 cars as compared with 80,857 cars in the preceding week, and 84,782 in approximately the same period last year. Cumulative loadings for the first 27 weeks of this year amounted to 2,245,584 cars, two per cent below last year's corresponding total of 2,289,377 cars. (Mem. 1)



FOREIGN COMMODITY TRADE IN MAY  
YIELDED SMALL IMPORT SURPLUS

In spite of a record value for exports, Canada had a small import surplus of \$700,000 in commodity trade with all countries in May as imports climbed sharply above recent levels to a value more nearly approaching the high values of April, May and June last year. It was the first debit balance since August last year -- and only the third in twelve months -- and compares with a large import surplus of \$78,100,000 in May last year.

Export surpluses ranging from \$21,000,000 in January to \$31,500,000 in March were recorded during the four preceding months, and for the first five months there was a cumulative credit balance of \$109,800,000 which contrasts sharply with a debit balance of \$295,200,000 in the same 1951 period.

Commodity imports in May were valued at \$386,000,000, down 4.7 per cent from the record monthly value of \$405,100,000 for May, 1951, but up substantially from \$324,000,000 and \$327,000,000 in April and March this year. As compared with a year earlier, average import prices were down about 14 per cent but the volume of imports was nearly 11 per cent greater. Total exports in the month were valued at \$385,200,000 as against \$327,000,000 in May last year, an increase of 18 per cent. The volume of exports was nearly 19 per cent greater, export prices being slightly lower.

In the five months ending May, imports were down 6.7 per cent in value to \$1,626,100,000 this year from \$1,742,000,000 in 1951, while total exports -- domestic and foreign combined -- increased about 20 per cent to \$1,735,900,000 compared with \$1,446,700,000.

Imports from the United States increased moderately to \$282,900,000 from \$273,200,000 in May last year, to reach a record monthly value, while total exports to the United States declined slightly in value to \$202,000,000 as compared with \$211,400,000. The result was a rise in the import surplus with the United States to \$80,900,000 as against \$61,700,000. In the five months, imports were down fractionally in value at \$1,222,500,000 from \$1,229,600,000, and total exports to the United States almost unchanged at \$937,600,000 against \$936,000,000, the cumulative import balance easing to \$284,800,000 from \$293,600,000.

In trade with the United Kingdom, imports were down in May to \$33,200,000 from \$43,600,000 a year earlier and total exports up sharply to \$86,100,000 from \$47,300,000, resulting in a greatly increased export balance of \$52,900,000 as compared with \$3,800,000 last year. Imports were also down sharply in the five months to \$129,900,000 from \$184,700,000, and exports up steeply to \$313,100,000 as against \$202,800,000, the cumulative export balance rising to \$183,300,000 from \$18,100,000 for January-May, 1951.

Trade with all other Commonwealth countries produced substantial export surpluses both in the month and five months in contrast with import surpluses last year. There were large export surpluses also in trade with foreign countries other than the United States in the month and cumulative period, as compared with an import surplus in May last year and a small export surplus in the five months.

Imports by Countries

Imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom were larger in May than a year earlier, as in preceding months this year, declining to \$20,189,000 from \$32,048,000 in May last year. For the five months ended May, the cumulative total fell to \$74,949,000 from \$116,104,000 in the same period of 1951.

Imports from the Federation of Malaya fell in the month to \$1,654,000 from \$7,320,000 in May last year, and from Australia to \$1,334,000 from \$6,194,000, values last year being exceptionally large owing to high prices for rubber and wool. Imports also were substantially lower from Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and British East Africa. Against these decreases were gains in purchases from New Zealand, British Guiana, and India.

(more)



Total purchases from Latin American countries were nearly unchanged in value at \$27,029,000 in May as against \$27,116,000 in May, 1951, but moderately higher in the five months at \$113,671,000 compared to \$110,789,000. Imports were higher in May than last year from Colombia, Cuba and Mexico, and lower from Argentina, Brazil and Peru.

Imports from European countries as a group declined in the month to \$15,575,000 from \$18,638,000 last year, the five-month total decreasing to \$59,647,000 from \$63,569,000. Except for small increases for France and the Netherlands, declines were general in May in imports from the principal sources of supply. Imports from the remaining foreign countries fell in the month to \$6,346,000 from \$10,154,000, the cumulative total declining to \$23,274,000 from \$35,946,000 last year. Sharply reduced imports from Arabia accounted for the greater part of the decline in both periods.

#### Imports by Commodities

Lower values were recorded both in May and the five months ended May this year than last for seven of the nine main commodity groups of imports. The two exceptions in both periods were the iron and products and miscellaneous commodities group. However, as noted earlier import prices were down about 14 per cent on average, and the overall volume of imports was about 11 per cent higher. The volume of imports in most of the groups of lower value was less in the month than a year ago, although the decline in volume was less pronounced than that in value.

Iron and its products increased in value in May to \$149,848,000 from \$133,155,000 in May, 1951, raising the five-month value to \$610,840,000 from \$567,037,000. Iron ore rolling-mill products, engines and boilers, farm implements and machinery, mining and metallurgical machinery were higher in May, and automobiles and household machinery lower.

Next in value size, the non-metallic minerals group declined to \$59,577,000 in the month from \$64,367,000, and in the five months to \$235,387,000 from \$252,534,000. Most of the main commodities, including petroleum, showed decreases in the month. The non-ferrous metals group declined similarly in May to \$25,011,000 from \$28,241,000, and in the five months to \$111,664,000 from \$123,340,000, most main items except electrical apparatus being lower in both periods.

Imports in the agricultural and vegetable products group were valued at \$48,195,000 in May as against \$57,877,000 and in the five months at \$195,720,000 compared with \$239,267,000. Imports of fruits, nuts and vegetables were higher in May, but those of most other larger items were lower. Animals and their products dropped in the month to \$7,415,000 from \$10,496,000 and in the cumulative period to \$38,383,000 from \$59,525,000.

With continued sharp decreases in raw cotton and cotton products, raw wool and wool products, and synthetic fibres and products, the fibres and textiles group was down in value to \$29,262,000 in May from \$51,092,000 in May last year, and in the January-May period to \$151,847,000 from \$244,653,000. The wood and paper group was valued at \$10,893,000 in the month against \$12,016,000, and in the cumulative period at \$54,129,000 as against \$57,631,000; while the May value for chemicals group declined to \$16,764,000 from \$18,478,000 and the cumulative value to \$76,968,000 from \$86,253,000.

Last of the nine, the miscellaneous group rose substantially in May to \$39,027,000 from \$29,348,000 a year ago, due largely as in previous months to larger imports of aircraft and parts and increased Canadian tourists' purchases. In the five months imports in this group rose to \$151,146,000 as compared with \$111,729,000 in the same period last year. (1 and 2)

PERSONS WITH JOBS IN CANADA  
AT MAY 31 TOTALLED 5,222,000

Canada's civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over increased in the twelve months ending May last by 196,000 to a total of 9,910,000, according to a summary of results of the quarterly labour force survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the week ended May 31, 1952. The civilian labour force increased by 74,000 to a total of 5,329,000, the number of persons with jobs rose by 50,000 to a total of 5,222,000, and those without jobs and seeking work increased by 24,000 to 107,000.

Summary of the Labour Force Characteristics of the Civilian  
 Non-Institutional Population 14 Years of Age and Over (in thousands)

	Civilian Labour Force								
	Total	labour force	Total with jobs	With Jobs			Not at work (1)	Without jobs and seeking work	Not in the labour force
				At work (hours)					
			34 or more	15-34	1-14				
May 31, 1952	9,910	5,329	5,222	4,655	330	108	129	107	4,581
Mar. 1, 1952	9,887	5,179	4,967	4,305	389	93	180	212	4,708
Nov. 3, 1951	9,790	5,210	5,110	4,458	451	82	119	100	4,580
Aug. 19, 1951	9,744	5,343	5,266	4,579	309	79	299	77	4,401
June 2, 1951	9,714	5,255	5,172	4,632	335	114	91	83	4,459

(1) Includes persons who did not work at their jobs during the survey week due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labour dispute or temporary lay-off and who were not seeking work.

The above table indicates some of the shifts that brought about changes in the totals. For example, of those who did some working during the week, a larger proportion worked "full-time" (defined as 35 hours or more) at the end of May this year than at the same season last year. At the same time, the number having a job who did no work and who were not looking for work, increased by 38,000, the increase being spread among several categories including persons involved in a labour dispute, on temporary lay-off, ill, and on vacation.

The group without jobs and seeking work includes those who did no work during the week ended May 31 and were looking for work. The increase in this group over last year was accompanied by some tendency toward lengthening of the period looking for work. Those not in the labour force increased from 4,459,000 to 4,581,000 during the past year. This reflects an increase of 94,000 in the number keeping house and 60,000 in the number going to school.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE  
BENEFIT PAYMENTS IN JUNE

Unemployment insurance benefit payments in June amounted to \$6,726,957 as compared with \$10,374,007 in the preceding month, and \$3,513,733 in June last year. Number of unemployed days for which compensatory payments were made was 2,539,696 against 3,875,281 in May, and 1,480,733 in June, 1951.

A total of 68,788 initial and renewal claims were filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission across Canada in June against 83,806 in May and 58,233 a year earlier. Claimants on the live unemployment register numbered 149,436 at the end of June against 181,907 on May 31, and 100,828 on the same date last year.

Number of persons commencing receipt of benefit on initial and renewal claims in June were as follows by provinces, totals for a year earlier being in brackets: Newfoundland, 1,016 (435); Prince Edward Island, 114 (83); Nova Scotia, 2,006 (1,755); New Brunswick, 1,999 (1,245); Quebec, 17,963 (11,871); Ontario, 10,130 (9,089); Manitoba, 1,687 (1,382); Saskatchewan, 315 (333); Alberta, 877 (849); British Columbia, 5,368 (4,242). (3)



SECURITIES TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES  
YIELDS PURCHASE BALANCE IN MAY

Canada had a purchase balance of \$9,300,000 in May -- the first since last November -- in security transactions with other countries, total purchases of outstanding securities in the month amounting to \$53,700,000 and sales to \$44,400,000.

Net repurchases of Canadian Government bonds from holders in the United States in May rose to \$17,500,000 and were supplemented by \$3,000,000 in provincials. These far outweighed sales balances with the United States of \$6,300,000 in Canadian corporation bonds and \$4,600,000 in Canadian stocks. Overall purchase balance with the United States was \$8,900,000.

During the first five months this year, net repurchases of Canadian Government bonds from the United States totalled \$58,000,000 and balanced net sales of approximately the same amount in Canadian corporation bonds and Canadian stocks. Largely due to these offsetting transactions, sales and purchases with the United States during the first five months were almost in balance at \$240,200,000 and \$240,800,000, respectively.

Trade with the United Kingdom was lighter than in April with sales at \$2,300,000 and purchases at \$2,900,000. Trade with other countries was also lower, and produced a sales balance of \$200,000. (4)

ESTIMATES OF FIELD CROP  
AND SUMMERFALLOW ACREAGES

There are moderate increases in seedings of most field crops in Canada this year, with spring wheat and barley making the greatest absolute gains, according to the preliminary estimate of areas sown to field crops released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The acreages devoted to oats, winter wheat, buckwheat, field roots and fodder corn has declined somewhat, however, and decreases in oat and summerfallow acreages in the Prairie Provinces offset to a considerable extent the increased seedings of wheat and barley in that region.

This year's wheat acreage is placed at 26,000,000 acres as compared with 25,300,000 acres last year. All the increase is accounted for in the Prairie Provinces, declines being indicated in all other provinces. The wheat area is up five per cent in Saskatchewan, two per cent in Manitoba, and is practically unchanged in Alberta. Barley acreage is estimated at 8,500,000 acres, up eight per cent from 7,800,000 acres last year, practically all the increase also taking place in the Prairie Provinces.

The all-Canada acreage of oats is seven per cent less than in 1951 at 11,100,000 acres, the decrease being shared by all nine provinces covered in the survey (Newfoundland not being included). For the Prairie Provinces as a whole, oat acreage is down nine per cent. Total rye acreage is placed at 1,300,000 acres, up 12 per cent from 1951, and flaxseed at 1,200,000 acres, four per cent above last year's level.

Sugar beet acreage, after deducting estimated losses to date, stands at 94,600 acres, about two per cent above last year's harvested area of 93,140 acres. Increases are shown over 1951 of 11 per cent for soybeans, eight per cent for shelled corn, three per cent for both mixed grains and potatoes, two per cent for dry beans, and one per cent for tame hay (including clover and alfalfa).

In addition to oats, decreased acreages are indicated for winter wheat (eight per cent), fodder corn (five per cent), buckwheat (three per cent), and field roots (one per cent). Total summerfallow acreage in the Prairie Provinces is put at 21,200,000 acres, about two per cent below last year's 21,600,000 acres. (5)

FLUID MILK AND CREAM SALES RISE  
THREE PER CENT IN MAY AND FIVE MONTHS

Combined sales of fluid milk and cream rose three per cent in May and the first five months of this year as compared with the same periods of 1951. According to estimates based on reports received from 178 markets, sales in the month totalled 374,020,000 pounds, and in the five-month period amounted to 1,810,394,000 pounds.

Fluid milk sales increased three per cent both in May and the January-May period, total for the month amounting to 120,929,000 quarts, and in the five months aggregated 588,753,000 quarts. Cream sales, expressed in terms of butter-fat content, rose six per cent in May to 2,190,000 pounds, and two per cent in the five months to 10,293,000 pounds.

Combined sales in Prince Edward Island advanced five per cent to 2,043,000 pounds; Nova Scotia, six per cent to 12,754,000; New Brunswick, four per cent to 6,897,000; Quebec, four per cent to 123,529,000; Ontario, three per cent to 139,888,000; Manitoba, five per cent to 17,433,000; Saskatchewan, two per cent to 15,668,000; and Alberta, seven per cent to 27,984,000. Sales in British Columbia fell two per cent to 27,824,000 pounds. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 25 amounted to 37,765,000 pounds as compared with 24,344,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were larger in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary. Stocks were as follows by cities, totals for a year earlier being in brackets -- in thousands: Quebec, 2,303 (1,697) pounds; Montreal, 17,155 (8,818); Toronto, 7,215 (3,581); Winnipeg, 5,492 (4,207); Regina, 976 (524); Saskatoon, 438 (722); Edmonton, 1,558 (2,040); Calgary, 360 (663); Vancouver, 2,268 (2,092).

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN JUNE

Canadian hens on farms and elsewhere produced an estimated 29,300,000 dozen eggs in June, nearly 7,000,000 dozen less than the estimated May output of 36,200,000 dozen, but almost 3,000,000 dozen more than the June, 1951 production of 26,400,000 dozen eggs.

This brought the total estimated egg production in Canada in the first six months of this year to 214,300,000 dozen, or more than 36,000,000 dozen above the output of 178,000,000 dozen in the first half of last year.

Of the total egg production in June, 20,928 hens over six months of age on farms accounted for 26,800,000 dozen as compared with 33,000,000 dozen produced by 22,975 hens over six months of age on farms in May, and 24,000,000 dozen produced by 19,378 hens over six months of age on farms in June, 1951.

The average egg production per hen over six months of age during June was 15.5 eggs, down from an average of 17.4 eggs in the preceding month, but above the June, 1951 average of 15.1 eggs.

During the month, producers sold 23,200,000 dozen eggs valued at \$8,700,000 for market as against 28,500,000 dozen valued at \$9,400,000 in May. The estimated consumption of eggs by producers during June was 5,500,000 dozen valued at \$1,900,000 as compared with an estimated consumption of 5,800,000 dozen at \$1,800,000 during the previous month. (Mem.3)



CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS      Crushings of flaxseed in the first six months of this year amounted to 95,315,000 pounds, sharply above last year's corresponding total of 77,397,000 pounds. Production of oils in the half-year rose to 33,059,000 pounds from 25,886,000 in 1951, and cake and meal output to 55,249,000 pounds from 46,172,000.

Soybean crushings in the six-month period dropped to 231,099,000 pounds from 257,856,000 in the same months of 1951. Output of oils was down to 38,300,000 pounds from 41,589,000, and cake and meal production to 186,080,000 pounds from 203,313,000. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS IN JUNE AND HALF-YEAR      Production of shortening was higher in June, amounting to 10,409,000 pounds as compared with 7,629,000 in the same month last year. Cumulative output for the first six months of this year, however, declined to 56,360,000 pounds from 58,568,000 in the like period of 1951. Output of lard in the month rose to 10,012,000 pounds from 6,678,000 in June last year, and in the half-year was up to 63,216,000 pounds from 41,868,000.

Coconut oil production rose in June to 1,334,000 pounds from 1,060,000 a year earlier, but there was a decline in the six months to 6,454,000 pounds from 7,216,000. Output of salad and cooking oils in June advanced to 2,536,000 pounds from 1,690,000, and in the January-June period to 12,821,000 pounds from 10,023,000. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT ROOFING MATERIALS LOWER IN HALF-YEAR      Production of asphalt roofing materials was lower in the first six months of this year than in the same period of 1951. Output of shingles in the half-year fell to 882,381 squares from 1,190,675, smooth-surfaced roofing in rolls to 471,593 squares from 578,181, mineral-surfaced roofing in rolls to 333,686 squares from 433,437, and roll type sidings to 120,929 squares from 126,760. Production of tar and asphalt felts declined to 18,376 tons from 27,442, and tar and asphalt sheathings to 5,959 tons from 9,178. (Mem. 5)

PACK OF ASPARAGUS LOWER THIS YEAR      Commercial pack of canned asparagus this year declined to 295,318 dozen containers from 311,250 in 1951, and the net weight of contents to 2,932,160 pounds from 3,124,554. Domestically-grown raw asparagus acquired during the year amounted to 2,110,762 pounds compared with 2,325,759, and imported raw asparagus totalled 495,038 pounds against 672,230.

SALES OF LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES IN 1951      Sales of lubricating oils in Canada in 1951 amounted to 79,786,000 Imperial gallons, 13 per cent above the 1950 figure of 70,427,000 gallons, according to a special compilation. Motor transport and tractor crankcase oils accounted for 47,962,000 gallons of the 1951 total as compared with 42,625,000 in 1950, aircraft crankcase oils for 904,000 (796,000), and other oils for 30,920,000 (27,006,000).

Sales of lubricating greases in 1951 rose 15 per cent to 76,681,000 pounds from 66,719,000 the year before. There were 50,364,000 pounds for automotive use against 45,782,000 in 1950, and 26,317,000 for industrial use against 20,937,000.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CLOTHING INDUSTRIES, 1950      The gross value of production of Canada's clothing industries in 1950 reached \$734,214,334, a gain of \$6,715,498 or one per cent over the \$727,498,836 output of 1949, according to the Bureau's general review of clothing industries for 1950. (6)



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. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, May (10 cents).
2. Imports for Consumption -- Summary Bulletin -- May (20 cents).
3. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, June (25 cents).
4. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, May (10 cents).
5. Preliminary Estimate of Area Sown to Field Crops (10 cents).
6. General Review of the Clothing Industries, 1950 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  2. Fluid Milk Sales, May (10 cents).
  3. Poultry Estimates, June (10 cents).
  4. Oils and Fats, June (10 cents).
  5. Asphalt Roofing, June (10 cents).
-

Canada's 1952 pack of canned asparagus totalled 295,318 dozen cans with a net weight of contents of 2,932,160 pounds.

...

Between 1901 and 1950 the value of the production of Canada's mining industry increased 1,508 per cent from \$65,000,000 to \$1,045,000,000.

...

Quebec accounted for 85 per cent of the maple syrup and 93 per cent of the maple sugar produced in Canada in 1952.

...

Canada's consumption of fluid milk and cream on a milk basis in 1951 was 4,500,000,000 pints, nearly 10,000,000 pints more than in 1950.

...

Canada exports about 95 per cent of its output of asbestos, chiefly to the United States.

...

Of the total gross value of production of \$734,214,334 of Canada's clothing industries in 1950, 56.9 per cent was accounted for by Quebec and 33.7 per cent by Ontario.

...

Toronto had the highest housing rents of any Canadian city in 1951 with an average monthly rental of about \$52.

...

Some 104,483 dozen golf balls valued at \$519,237 were made in Canada in 1950.

...

The average factory price of Canadian fish barrels, casks, kegs, drums and butts is \$1.98 apiece at the factory.

...

Canada's tobacco production totalled 153,792,000 pounds in 1951, almost 28 per cent more than in 1950.

...

Canadian farmers received an average 61.4 cents a pound for dairy butter in 1951 compared with 54.8 cents in 1950.

...

At last count there were 447,691 rural telephones in Canada.

...

In the first quarter of 1952, there were 404 commercial failures in Canada under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts, and their liabilities amounted to an estimated \$6,100,000.

...

Canada imported \$6,847 worth of cricket bats, balls, gloves and leg guards in 1950.

...

On an average day in 1950 there were 47,625 patients, not including newborn infants, in the public hospitals of Canada, or about 35 out of every 10,000 persons in the country.

...

There were 422 lumber mills operating on the British Columbia coast in 1950, 31 more than in the previous year.

...

Canadian bakers used 5,708 trucks and 2,513 horse-drawn vehicles to deliver their products in 1950.

...

There were 83 advertising agencies in Canada in 1951 as compared with only 49 in 1941.

...



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