



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. XX -- No. 33

Saturday, August 16, 1952

AUG 18 1952

\$2.00 THE  
XXXXX a year

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

**COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES** for seven of the nine regional centres advanced between June 2 and July 2. The index for Toronto remained unchanged, while that for Vancouver was lower.

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**DEPARTMENT STORE SALES** in June were valued at \$77,108,000 as compared with \$69,514,000 in June last year, and in the first six months of this year totalled \$421,409,000 as against \$410,441,000 in 1951.

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**INDEX NUMBER OF FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 263.7 in June as compared with 257.8 in the preceding month, and 300.7 in the same month last year.

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**VALUE OF INVENTORIES** held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of May was \$3,483,000,000, down slightly from the preceding month's figure of \$3,486,200,000, but higher than last year's May value of \$3,121,500,000.

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**PIG IRON PRODUCTION** in the first six months of this year amounted to 1,329,745 net tons as compared with 1,258,201 in the first six months of 1951, and the combined output of **STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS** totalled 1,914,915 tons against 1,824,691.

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**FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE MOTOR VEHICLES** in June totalled 41,910 as compared with 36,229 a year earlier, bringing the total for the first six months of this year to 232,397 units compared with 247,775 in the first half of 1951.

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**LANDINGS OF SEA-FISH IN CANADA** -- not including Newfoundland -- rose in June to 132,749,000 pounds from 116,931,000 in June last year, and the value was up to \$8,550,000 from \$7,365,000. In the half year, 602,058,000 pounds were landed against 531,894,000 a year earlier, and the catch value was \$27,301,000 compared with \$24,902,000.

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**CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS** continued at a high value in June, amounting to \$374,800,000 as compared with \$380,800,000 in the preceding month and \$312,500,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first six months of 1952 to \$2,089,600,000 compared with \$1,740,200,000 in the similar period of 1951.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS UP 20 PER  
CENT IN JUNE AND HALF YEAR

Canada's domestic exports continued at a high value in June, being only slightly below the all-time peak reached in May, and 20 per cent above last year's June total.

With substantial gains in each of the five previous months, the cumulative value for the first six months of this year rose 20 per cent to reach an all-time high. Most of this increase was due to increased volume which rose by some 17 per cent.

Exports to all countries in June were valued at \$374,800,000 as compared with \$380,800,000 in the preceding month and \$312,500,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first six months of 1952 to \$2,089,600,000 as compared with \$1,740,200,000 in the similar period of 1951.

Marked increases in exports to the United Kingdom, Latin America and most European markets were main factors in the overall rise in value in June from the previous year. Exports to the United States were only slightly higher than a year earlier. In the half year period, exports to the United States passed the billion-dollar mark for the second successive year, while exports to the United Kingdom were at peacetime peaks. Exports to Latin America were almost doubled in value, and shipments to Europe were up sharply.

Among the main commodities there were sharp increases both in June and the half year in the exports of wheat and other grains, newsprint paper, automobiles, aluminum, copper, nickel, zinc and aircraft and parts. Exports of cattle, and of fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal were off steeply in the half year, but exports of beef in June were again appreciable, with the beginning of shipments to the United Kingdom.

Exports to the United States rose in value in June to \$191,483,000 from \$188,399,000 in the corresponding month last year, accounting for 53.2 per cent of total exports as compared with 60.3 per cent a year ago. In the half year the grand total value was \$1,113,307,000 as compared with \$1,109,846,000, the proportion of the whole amounting to 53.3 per cent as compared with 58.0 in the similar period of 1951.

There was a mixture of gains and losses among the principal commodity groups of exports to the United States in June, sharpest increases occurring among agricultural and vegetable products and non-ferrous metals, and the most marked declines in the animals and animal products section. In the half year, only one group -- animals and animal products -- was lower in value than a year ago.

Exports to the United Kingdom continued to climb in June, rising to \$82,732,000 from \$51,267,000 in the corresponding month last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first six months of the year to \$393,976,000 from \$253,523,000 a year earlier. Although most main commodity groups moved higher both in the month and six months, a large part of the increase occurred in the agricultural and vegetable, animals and animal products (which include shipments of beef), wood and paper, and non-metallic minerals and products sections.

Shipments to all other Commonwealth countries rose in June to \$18,647,000 from \$14,855,000 in the same month last year, and to \$147,417,000 in the half year from \$105,260,000. There were gains both in June and the six months to the Union of South Africa, India and Pakistan, Australia and New Zealand.

Exports to Latin American countries rose in total value to \$19,952,000 in June from \$11,207,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first six months of this year to \$148,330,000 as compared with \$79,748,000 a year earlier. Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela accounted for a large part of the gain in June and the six months. Exports of automobiles were an important part of the increases to this region.

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With substantial gains in the value of exports to a majority of Canada's European markets, area total rose in June to \$47,102,000 from \$32,195,000 in the corresponding month last year, and to \$191,959,000 in the half year from \$114,606,000. Belgium and Luxembourg and Switzerland were the chief exceptions to the rise in June but their half-year totals were substantially larger than a year ago.

Exports to the remaining group of foreign countries in June were valued at \$13,373,000 as compared with \$13,010,000 in the same month last year, bringing the six-month total to \$86,853,000 as compared with \$69,382,000 in the similar period of 1951. Exports to Japan -- which accounts for a large part of the total -- were valued at \$7,418,000 in June as compared with \$8,289,000 a year ago, and \$41,334,000 in the half year against \$35,729,000.

#### Main Commodity Groups

Six of the nine main commodity groups of exports moved up in value in June as compared with the corresponding month last year, while in the half year there were increases in seven, a decline in one, and no change in one.

Due mainly to sharp increases in wheat and other grains the agricultural products group total rose in June to \$108,900,000 from \$77,800,000 a year ago, and to \$489,900,000 in the half year from \$355,900,000. Non-ferrous metals as a group advanced in June to \$61,300,000 from \$36,200,000, and to \$357,800,000 in the six months from \$253,000,000. There were substantial increases in exports of aluminum, copper, nickel, and zinc.

The wood and paper group was slightly higher in value in June at \$113,600,000 as compared with \$111,200,000 a year ago, and totalled \$694,200,000 in the half year as against \$643,100,000. Planks and boards, and newsprint paper both were higher in June and the half year, while wood pulp fell in the month but advanced in the six months.

With substantial increases in the exports of automobiles, the total value for the iron and products section climbed to \$30,580,000 from \$26,118,000 in June, 1951, and to \$228,326,000 in the half year from \$143,418,000. The non-metallic minerals group advanced to \$13,011,000 from \$10,310,000 in June last year, and to \$71,971,000 in the six months from \$62,194,000.

The animal products section value fell in June to \$25,000,000 from \$32,600,000 a year ago, and to \$111,500,000 in the six months from \$174,900,000. Cattle, and fresh, chilled and frozen beef accounted for most of the decline in the half year, but the latter were again substantial in June. The fibres and textiles group fell in total in June to \$2,597,000 from \$3,133,000, and to \$17,623,000 in the half year from \$17,648,000.

With aircraft and parts accounting for most of the advance, the miscellaneous commodities section rose in total value in June to \$10,560,000 from \$4,310,000, and to \$53,690,000 in the half year from \$29,686,000. Chemicals as a group were exported in June to the value of \$9,386,000 as against \$10,974,000, and \$64,603,000 in the six months against \$60,403,000. (1)

#### PRODUCTION OF BLENDED AND PACKED TEA

Production of blended and packed tea in the second quarter of this year amounted to 11,060,252 pounds as compared with 11,100,692 in the corresponding period of 1951, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This brought the cumulative total for the first six months of the year to 21,579,852 pounds as against 22,879,179 in the similar period of 1951.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR NINE REGIONAL CITIES

Cost-of-living indexes for seven of the nine regional centres advanced between June 2 and July 2. The index for Toronto remained unchanged at 184.4 and that for Vancouver declined 0.8 points to 189.8. Substantial fluctuations in food prices were mainly responsible for the changes in city living costs. Eggs were seasonally higher at all centres while meat prices advanced in most cities. Vegetable prices were lower except for Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, where further advances occurred. Among other groups, changes were small with indexes generally tending to lower levels. Rents were not surveyed in July and the indexes remained unchanged.

Composite city indexes for June 2 and July 2, and July 2 group index detail are shown in the following table. The indexes show changes in retail prices and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

Index Numbers of the Cost-of-Living for Nine Cities of Canada  
at the beginning of July 1952  
(Base: August 1939=100)

	Total Indexes		Group Indexes - July 2, 1952					
	June 2, 1952	July 2, 1952	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home-furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
St. John's * .....	102.7	103.9	105.8	105.3	107.6	103.2	101.8	100.2
Halifax .....	179.2	179.6	238.3	127.6	152.5	223.6	189.7	138.3
Saint John .....	185.6	186.4	238.0	127.7	146.4	230.5	189.0	151.4
Montreal .....	192.5	193.4	255.4	150.8	141.1	196.3	202.8	141.5
Toronto .....	184.4	184.4	228.2	154.4	176.0	208.9	190.3	146.9
Winnipeg .....	180.6	181.0	241.4	134.0	131.1	208.3	197.4	139.7
Saskatoon .....	180.9	183.0	239.9	132.3	151.7	217.7	203.2	133.9
Edmonton .....	177.5	178.5	240.8	125.0	121.8	217.7	189.7	139.9
Vancouver .....	190.6	189.8	242.0	135.4	176.9	220.8	194.2	152.7

\* Index on the base June 1951=100

MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES AND SHIPMENTS IN MAY

Value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of May was \$3,483,000,000, a slight drop from the preceding month's total of \$3,486,200,000, but a rise of 11.5 per cent over the May, 1951 value of \$3,121,500,000. Value of shipments increased 6.7 per cent over April and about one per cent over May last year.

In terms of index numbers, May inventories were 187.1 per cent of the average 1947 value as compared with 187.3 at the end of April and 167.7 a year earlier. The index for total shipments was 188.5 as against 176.6 at the end of April, and 186.5 a year ago.

Value of inventories held by consumer's goods industries at the end of May was \$1,983,500,000, down from \$2,014,400,000 a month earlier, and \$1,986,200,000 a year ago. For the capital goods group the value rose to \$545,500,000 from \$524,900,000 at the end of April and \$366,200,000 at the end of May last year.

Producers' goods inventories were valued at \$660,900,000 -- unchanged from April -- but up substantially from last year's May total of \$528,800,000. For the construction goods industries the value was \$293,100,000, up from \$285,900,000 a month earlier, and \$240,400,000 a year ago. (2)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP 10.9 PER CENT IN JUNE; 2.7 PER CENT HIGHER IN HALF YEAR

Department store sales were 10.9 per cent higher in June than in the same month of 1951, and there was a gain of 2.7 per cent in the first six months of this year. Sales advances were recorded in all provinces in the month except Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while in the half year Manitoba registered the only decline. According to preliminary figures, department store sales rose 10.3 per cent in July over the same month last year.

Twenty-seven of the 30 departments showed increases sales volume in June as compared with a year earlier, while in the six months 22 departments had larger sales, the greatest percentage increase being in major appliances which rose 75.9 per cent.

Total sales in the month were valued at \$77,108,000 as compared with \$69,514,000 in June last year, and in the six-month period totalled \$421,409,000 as against \$410,441,000 in 1951. Value of inventories held by department stores at the beginning of June was \$196,023,000, 16.8 per cent below the stocks of \$235,535,000 held on the same date last year.

June sales were as follows by provinces, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: Maritime Provinces, \$6,190,000 (\$4,795,000); Quebec, \$12,317,000 (\$11,300,000); Ontario, \$29,189,000 (\$25,055,000); Manitoba, \$10,476,000 (\$10,486,000); Saskatchewan, \$3,613,000 (\$3,698,000); Alberta, \$5,197,000 (\$4,898,000); British Columbia, \$10,126,000 (\$9,282,000).

Six-month sales totals were: Maritime Provinces, \$29,421,000 (\$27,060,000); Quebec, \$68,006,000 (\$67,792,000); Ontario, \$154,444,000 (\$151,726,000); Manitoba, \$60,291,000 (\$61,560,000); Saskatchewan, \$21,103,000 (\$20,019,000); Alberta, \$30,068,000 (\$28,435,000); British Columbia, \$58,076,000 (\$53,849,000). (3)

CHAIN STORE SALES HIGHER IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1952

Sales of six types of chain stores -- food, women's clothing, shoe, hardware, drug, and variety -- were higher in the first six months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1951, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Sales of food stores in the half year rose 5.2 per cent to \$346,179,000 from \$300,529,000 a year earlier; variety stores, 7.8 per cent to \$73,592,000 from \$68,282,000; women's clothing stores, 9.9 per cent to \$20,345,000 from \$18,515,000; shoe stores, 9.5 per cent to \$17,299,000 from \$15,799,000; drug stores, 6.6 per cent to \$15,590,000 from \$14,623,000; and hardware stores, 0.4 per cent to \$6,573,000 from \$6,546,000. (4)

RAILWAY CARLOADINGS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the last ten days of July amounted to 129,755 cars, or a daily average of 12,976 cars as compared with an average of 11,707 in the preceding week. Available comparisons indicate that carloadings posted an encouraging increase over a year earlier. Loadings during the first seven months of this year aggregated 2,375,342 cars as compared with 2,399,777 in the similar period of 1951. (Mem. 1)

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION UP SEVEN PER CENT IN JULY; NINE PER CENT IN SEVEN MONTHS

Production of creamery butter rose seven per cent in July over the same month last year, and there was a gain of nine per cent in the first seven months of this year. Domestic disappearance of creamery butter advanced 11 per cent in the month and five per cent in the seven months.

Output of creamery butter in July amounted to 39,008,000 pounds as compared with 36,339,000 a year ago, and in the seven-month period totalled 159,230,000 pounds against 146,519,000 in 1951. Domestic disappearance of creamery butter in July aggregated 25,634,000 pounds compared with 23,081,000, and in the seven months was 151,398,000 pounds as against 144,622,000.

Production of cheddar cheese fell in the month to 8,952,000 pounds from 13,553,000 in July last year, and in the seven months was down to 35,313,000 pounds from 45,760,000. Ice cream production in July rose to 4,550,000 gallons from 3,939,000 a year earlier, bringing the seven-month total to 16,755,000 gallons from 15,778,000. Production of concentrated milk products in July increased to 59,701,000 pounds from 56,972,000, and in the January-July period to 290,044,000 pounds from 267,542,000. (5)

STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS ON AUGUST 1

Stocks of creamery butter were higher on August 1, amounting to 56,868,000 pounds as compared with 45,940,000 on the corresponding date last year, and holdings of cheese rose to 43,212,000 pounds from 37,326,000. Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers on August 1 increased to 82,076,000 pounds from 55,357,000 a year ago, and holdings of skim milk powder to 13,299,000 pounds from 8,381,000. Stocks of poultry meat totalled 14,216,000 pounds, up from last year's August 1 figure of 8,103,000. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF MARGARINE

Production of margarine in July rose to 7,481,000 pounds from 6,266,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the first seven months of the year to 60,099,000 pounds as compared with 61,145,000 in the similar period of 1951. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of August amounted to 2,420,000 pounds against 2,318,000 a month earlier, and 2,421,000 a year ago. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF PROCESS CHEESE

Production of process cheese in July amounted to 2,964,000 pounds, down two per cent from the June output of 3,027,000 pounds, but up 17 per cent from the July, 1951 total of 2,541,000 pounds. The cumulative output for the first seven months of this year aggregated 23,578,000 pounds, six per cent above the 22,282,000 pounds produced in the similar period of 1951. Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of July totalled 1,227,000 pounds as compared with 1,136,000 on the same date last year.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR IN JUNE

Canadian production of wheat flour in June amounted to 2,081,788 barrels as compared with 2,044,118 in the same month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first 11 months of the current crop year to 20,907,154 barrels as compared with 22,229,205 in the similar period of 1950-51.

Exports of wheat flour in the month aggregated 1,320,349 barrels -- highest monthly total so far this crop year -- as against 1,069,577 in June, 1951. In the 11 months, 10,428,194 barrels were exported compared with 11,501,782 a year earlier. (Mem. 4)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on the last day of July totalled 191,787,714 bushels as compared with 164,684,989 a year earlier. Farmers' marketings of wheat during the crop year amounted to 448,779,332 bushels compared with 367,681,391 on the same date last year, and the export clearances aggregated 266,038,126 bushels compared with 164,735,992. (Mem. 5)

STOCKS OF MEAT ON AUGUST 1 Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on August 1 amounted to 81,588,000 pounds as compared with 93,443,000 on July 1, and 55,763,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of frozen meat totalled 51,263,000 pounds against 62,263,000 at the beginning of July, and 27,471,000 on August 1 last year, while fresh meat stocks were 13,246,000 pounds compared with 15,175,000 on July 1, and 13,595,000 a year ago. Holdings of cured meat aggregated 17,079,000 pounds as against 16,005,000 a month earlier, and 14,697,000 on August 1, 1951. (Mem. 6)

FARM PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS HIGHER IN JUNE Farm prices of agricultural products were higher in June than in the preceding month, reversing the steady downward trend shown since August last year. This year's June index, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 263.7 as compared with 257.8 in May, and 300.7 in the same month of 1951.

The gain in June over May was attributable to higher prices for live stock, potatoes, poultry and eggs which more than offset slightly lower average prices for grains and dairy products. As compared with a year earlier, current prices were lower for grains, live stock, dairy products and eggs, and higher for potatoes.

Indexes were higher for all provinces in June as compared with the preceding month except in British Columbia where it fell slightly to 301.6 from 301.8. The index for Prince Edward Island rose to 434.2 from 414.7 in May, Nova Scotia to 307.8 from 288.2, New Brunswick to 415.5 from 386.2, Quebec to 292.4 from 284.0, Ontario to 289.1 from 278.7, Manitoba to 239.5 from 238.8, Saskatchewan to 211.4 from 209.5, and Alberta to 235.5 from 234.7. (Mem. 7)

LANDINGS OF SEA-FISH HIGHER IN JUNE AND HALF YEAR Landings in the sea-fisheries of Canada -- not including Newfoundland -- rose 13.5 per cent in June to 132,749,000 pounds from 116,931,000 in the corresponding month last year, and the value was up six per cent to \$8,550,000 from \$7,365,000. In the first six months of this year landings were 13 per cent heavier at 602,058,000 pounds against 531,894,000, and the value advanced 9.6 per cent to \$27,301,000 against \$24,902,000.

Landings on the Atlantic in June increased to 116,207,000 pounds from 101,767,000 a year earlier, and the value increased to \$5,799,000 from \$4,886,000. In the half-year period the landings rose to 373,351,000 pounds from 337,896,000, and the value increased to \$18,028,000 from \$16,641,000.

On the Pacific, June landings moved up in quantity to 16,542,000 pounds from 15,164,000, and in value to \$2,751,000 from \$2,479,000. In the six months the landings of all species increased to 228,707,000 pounds from 193,998,000, and the value to \$9,273,000 from \$8,261,000. (6)

SALES AND FINANCING OF  
MOTOR VEHICLES IN JUNE

Sales of new motor vehicles increased sharply in June for the second month in a row, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The two-month gain was not sufficiently large to offset decreases in the January-April period and cumulative sales for the first six months of 1952 were down both in volume and value from a year earlier. Financing of sales of both new and used motor vehicles showed marked expansion in June and the half year.

A total of 43,573 new motor vehicles were sold at retail for \$107,336,831 in June as compared with 32,680 for \$83,749,780 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first six months of 1952 to 213,753 units which retailed for \$540,059,416 as against 242,217 units sold for \$585,153,556 in the similar period of 1951.

Sales of new passenger cars climbed in June to 32,973 with a retail value of \$80,891,562 from 23,033 units sold for \$59,780,450. In the half year, 155,381 passenger cars were sold for \$391,980,997 as against 181,619 units at \$443,186,740.

Sales of new commercial vehicles in June numbered 10,600 units with a retail value of \$26,445,269, up from 9,647 units at \$23,969,330. In the January-June period sales were down to 58,372 units from 60,598, but the retail value was up to \$148,078,419 from \$141,966,816.

Financing of new motor vehicle sales in June totalled 18,962 units involving \$33,097,572 as against 11,745 units financed for \$17,794,454 in the same month last year. In the half year 83,200 units were financed for \$135,749,472 as against 65,527 units financed for \$97,032,116.

There were 52,222 used car sales financed for a total of \$42,179,507 in June as against 31,707 units financed for \$18,570,279 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the half year to 227,864 units involving \$168,143,203 as compared with 141,425 units financed for \$90,636,549 in the same period of 1951. (7)

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS  
UP 16 PER CENT IN JUNE

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose 16 per cent in June over the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With declines in four of the five previous months cumulative shipments in the first half of this year were down six per cent from a year earlier.

Shipments of made-in-Canada vehicles in June totalled 41,910 as compared with 36,229 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the six-month period to 232,397 units as compared with 247,775 in the first half of 1951.

Reversing the trend of earlier months of the year the number of vehicles shipped for sale in Canada rose in June to 36,037 units from 32,316, while those intended for the export market increased to 5,873 from 3,913. In the half year shipments for the domestic market totalled 184,373 as compared with 229,341, while export vehicles numbered 47,224 against 18,434.

Number of passenger cars shipped in June rose to 28,259 from 25,845 a year ago, total for the domestic market climbing to 26,036 units from 22,986, but those for export declined to 2,223 from 2,859. In the six months total shipments fell off to 145,821 from 177,147, domestic shipments to 122,651 from 163,928, while export vehicles rose in number to 23,170 from 13,219.

(more)



Shipments of commercial vehicles in June increased to 12,851 units from 10,364, bringing the half-year total to 85,776 units from 70,628. Vehicles intended for sale in Canada rose in number in June to 10,001 from 9,330, and the export total advanced to 2,850 from 1,054. In the six months there were 61,722 shipped for sale in Canada as compared with 65,413, and export vehicles numbered 24,054, up steeply from 5,215 a year ago.

Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States in June increased to 2,149 from 1,292, but the half-year total fell to 10,198 from 12,573. Preliminary figures show a rise in the sales of British-made vehicles in the month to 3,744 units from 2,096, and a decline in the January-June period to 15,944 units from 22,466. (8)

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS UP IN JUNE AND HALF YEAR

Canadian production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings moved to higher levels in June and the first six months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1951, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of pig iron amounted to 229,266 net tons as compared with 213,184 in June last year, bringing the aggregate for the half year to 1,329,745 tons from 1,258,201 in the similar period of 1951. Combined output of steel ingots and castings in June totalled 305,455 net tons as against 293,515 a year earlier, and in the six months amounted to 1,914,915 tons compared with 1,824,691. (Mem. 8)

LEAD, ZINC AND SILVER PRODUCTION HIGHER IN MAY AND FIVE MONTHS

Production of lead, zinc and silver was higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1951, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of primary lead amounted to 13,674 tons as compared with 11,154 in May last year, and in the five months totalled 69,401 tons as against 62,073 in the similar period of 1951. Primary zinc production in May aggregated 31,424 tons compared with 26,861 a year earlier, bringing the five-month total to 146,908 tons against 133,383. Output of primary silver in May was 2,246,975 fine ounces against 1,854,319, while in the January-May period 10,651,369 fine ounces were produced compared with 8,680,451 in the same months of 1951. (Mem. 9)

CRUDE PETROLEUM OUTPUT HIGHER IN MAY AND FIVE-MONTH PERIOD

Production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline was higher in May and the first five months of this year than in the same periods of 1951. Output for the month amounted to 5,626,804 barrels as compared with 4,474,183 in May last year, bringing the five-month total to 20,750,854 barrels against 15,213,641 in the similar period of 1951. (Mem. 10)

HOSIERY, KNITTED GOODS AND FABRIC GLOVE AND MITTEN INDUSTRIES IN 1950

Gross value of production of the hosiery, knitted goods and fabric glove and mitten industries in 1950 totalled \$150,082,000, up three per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$145,946,000, but slightly below the all-time peak value of \$151,560,000 in 1948. There were 309 plants operating during the year giving employment to 26,073 persons who were paid \$45,239,000 in salaries and wages against 305 plants with 27,089 employees earning \$44,668,000 in 1949. Cost of materials used amounted to \$70,736,000 compared with \$66,284,000. (9)

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. Trade of Canada: Domestic Exports, June (20 cents).
2. Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, May (25 cents).
3. Department Store Sales and Stocks, June (10 cents).
4. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, June (10 cents).
5. Dairy Factory Production, July (10 cents).
6. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, June (30 cents).
7. New Motor Vehicle Sales and Motor Vehicle Financing, June (25 cents).
8. Motor Vehicle Shipments, June (10 cents).
9. Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Fabric Glove and Mitten Industries, 1950 (35 cents).
10. Canadian Statistical Review, July (35 cents).

Memoranda

1. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, August 1 (10 cents).
  3. Margarine Statistics, July (10 cents).
  4. Grain Milling Statistics, June (10 cents).
  5. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
  6. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, August 1 (10 cents).
  7. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, June (10 cents).
  8. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, June (10 cents).
  9. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, May (10 cents).
  10. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, May (15 cents).
  11. Process Cheese Industry, 1951 (10 cents).
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The average yield per acre of tobacco in Canada in 1951 was 1,293 pounds.

...

The 1952 pack of canned asparagus in Canada comprised 2,599 dozen 105-ounce cans, 16,261 dozen 20-ounce cans, and 276,458 dozen 12-ounce cans.

...

In New Brunswick in 1950 a pound of bakers' bread cost an average of 10.6 cents -- more than in any other province.

...

Individually owned concerns form the largest proportion of the manufacturing establishments in all provinces except British Columbia and Manitoba where incorporated companies are in the majority.

...

At last count Canada had 9,390 miles of underground telephone conduits.

...

In 1951, Canadian refineries produced 90,220,000 pounds of molasses valued at \$1,970,647.

...

The gross value of production of British Columbia's coastal lumber industry reached \$232,804,248 in 1950, an increase of nearly 38 per cent over 1949's output value of \$168,846,695.

...

Each public hospital bed in Canada was used by an average 25 patients in 1950.

...

In 1950 the clothing industry was Canada's fourth largest manufacturing industry in terms of numbers employed, eighth largest in terms of gross value of production, and sixth largest in terms of salaries and wages paid.

...

Production of footballs in Canada in 1950 amounted to 40,295 worth \$62,442.

...

In 1952 Canada produced 3,470,000 gallons of maple products, 1,161,000 gallons or 50 per cent more than the 1951 output of 2,309,000 gallons.

...

Canada imported \$2,306,867 worth of sporting guns, rifles and other firearms in 1950.

...

Of the \$107,461,752 of commissionable billings handled by Canadian advertising agencies in 1951, advertising in publications accounted for 59.3 per cent and radio advertising for 17.3 per cent.

...

In 1950, \$1,917,384 worth of fishing tackle was made in Canada.

...

Some 3,548,650 barrels of cement were produced in Canada in the first quarter of 1952 as against 3,240,744 barrels in the first three months of 1951.

...

Canada's output of 305,964,000 pounds of butter in 1951 was the lowest in 20 years and 65,000,000 pounds below the all-time high output of 1941.

...

The average monthly rent of dwellings in Canada in 1951 was approximately \$34.

...

Of Canada's 404 commercial failures in the first quarter of 1952 under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts, 167 were in the trade sector, 74 in the manufacturing field, 85 in service businesses and 26 in the construction field.

...



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