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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated 20.5 per cent during the week ending August 9 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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SALES OF WHOLESALERS in nine lines of trade rose about three per cent in June over the corresponding month last year, while inventories at the end of the month were seven per cent below a year earlier.

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CANADA'S 1952 WHEAT CROP is currently estimated at the unprecedented total of 656,000,000 bushels as compared with last year's revised estimate of 553,000,000, and the previous record of 567,000,000 harvested in 1928.

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CARRYOVER STOCKS OF THE FIVE MAJOR CANADIAN GRAINS in all North American positions as at July 31, 1951 were estimated at almost 405,000,000 bushels, compared with last year's total of 342,400,000, and the 1941-1950 average of 368,300,000.

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OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations rose six per cent in June to 4,986,300,000 kilowatt hours compared with 4,708,904,000 in June last year. In the half year, 30,807,906,000 kilowatt hours were produced as against 28,814,522,000.

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STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF NEW DWELLING UNITS were again lower in May than in the same month last year, the number of starts declining to 9,801 from 11,699, and the completions to 5,868 from 6,876.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the seven days ending August 14 amounted to 83,001 cars as compared with 77,075 in the preceding week, and about five per cent over the same period last year.

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FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON CANADIAN CANALS in June reached a new high for the month at 4,127,184 tons, up eight per cent over the June, 1951 total of 3,820,618 tons.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on August 15 amounted to 43,139,000 pounds as compared with 30,883,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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RECORD CROPS OF WHEAT  
AND BARLEY IN 1952

Canadian farmers are expected to harvest all-time record crops of wheat and barley in 1952. The oat crop prospects are for the second highest yield per acre on record but acreages of this crop are at a relatively low level and the anticipated total production has been exceeded in six previous years. The expected yield of rye is also well above average and, if realized, the estimated production of this crop will be the third highest on record.

With the exception of mixed grains and tame hay, average yields per acre for all Canada of all crops covered in this release are above last year's levels and are all significantly above the long-time (1908-50) average. In general, extremely high grain yields are in prospect throughout western Canada while in the east the situation is rather less favourable. Unseasonable weather has hampered crop development at various stages of the season in parts of central Canada and the Maritimes and production of most spring grains in these regions will be below last year's levels.

Reflecting nearly ideal growing conditions in western Canada this season, Canada's 1952 wheat crop is currently estimated at the unprecedented total of 656,000,000 bushels compared with last year's revised estimate of 553,000,000 and the previous record of 567,000,000 harvested in 1928. A wheat crop of the size indicated this year would be about 70 per cent above the unrevised ten-year (1941-50) average of 387,000,000 bushels. It should be noted, however, that much of the crop is immature at this date and is accordingly susceptible to frost damage and other weather hazards. Several weeks of warm, dry weather will still be required to fully complete the harvest and to assure ample supplies of high quality grain. The total acreage seeded to wheat this year is placed at 26,000,000 acres, about nine per cent below the record 28,700,000 seeded in 1940. However, the estimated average yield of 25.2 bushels is well above both last year's yield of 21.9 and the long-time (1908-50) average of 16.2 bushels per acre.

In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is expected to yield 632,000,000 bushels as against 529,000,000 last year and the previous record of 545,000,000 in 1928. The anticipated yield per acre of wheat in the Prairie Provinces is 25.1 bushels, with Manitoba averaging 23.2, Saskatchewan 24.2 and Alberta 28.1 bushels per acre. Production in Saskatchewan is placed at 397,000,000 bushels, while that in Alberta and Manitoba is estimated at 180,000,000 and 55,000,000 bushels, respectively. Small quantities of winter wheat are included with spring wheat in the estimates for the Prairie Provinces.

Wheat production in the remainder of Canada is estimated at about 24,000,000 bushels. Ontario's anticipated outturn of 21,500,000 bushels accounts for the greater part of Canadian wheat grown outside the Prairie Provinces. Some 20,800,000 bushels of the 1952 Ontario crop is winter wheat which is expected to yield an average of 32 bushels per acre.

Production of oats in 1952 is estimated at 466,000,000 bushels compared with 488,000,000 in 1951. The 1952 oat crop is well below 1951 levels in all eastern provinces, unchanged in Saskatchewan, and greater than in 1951 in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

The 1952 barley crop, currently estimated at 295,000,000 bushels is some 50,000,000 greater than in 1951 and 36,000,000 in excess of the previous record crop of 259,000,000 harvested in 1942. The anticipated barley production in all eastern provinces is below the 1951 level, while sharp increases are indicated for all western provinces.

(more)



With increases over 1951 in both acreage and average yield per acre, the 1952 rye crop promises to yield 24,900,000 bushels. A crop of this size would be the third largest on record, having been exceeded only in the years 1948 and 1922. Nearly all of Canada's rye acreage is located in the Prairie Provinces with Saskatchewan being the major producer.

This year's flaxseed crop, placed at 13,000,000 bushels is well above last year's 9,900,000. As in the case of rye, most of Canada's flaxseed is grown in the Prairie Provinces.

Canada's 1952 crop of mixed grain is placed at 60,400,000 bushels compared with 68,500,000 last year. Most of this crop is grown in the eastern provinces and the indicated lower 1952 outturns reflect the relatively unsatisfactory weather conditions experienced during much of the growing season in large sections of eastern Canada.

Due to difficulties in obtaining satisfactory annual acreage estimates for alfalfa, this crop as well as clover is now included under "tame hay". The all Canada hay crop is estimated at 18,200,000 tons as against 19,500,000 last year. However, weather conditions favoured hay production in the Maritimes, Quebec and British Columbia with production exceeding 1951 levels while adverse weather reduced yields below last year in Ontario and the Prairies.

The 1952 potato crop is estimated at 52,800,000 bushels compared with the 1951 revised production of 48,400,000. The greater part of the gain is attributable to increased production in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

The production of the principal grain crops in Canada in 1952 is now estimated, in bushels, as follows, with the 1951 figures within brackets: winter wheat, 20,768,000 (19,696,000); spring wheat, 635,299,000 (532,961,000); all wheat, 656,067,000 (552,657,000); oats for grain, 465,668,000 (488,191,000); barley, 295,333,000 (245,218,000); fall rye, 15,131,000 (11,277,000); spring rye, 9,780,000 (6,370,000); all rye, 24,911,000 (17,647,000); flaxseed, 12,996,000 (9,897,000). The average yields per acre, in bushels, are estimated as follows, with the 1951 averages within brackets: winter wheat, 32.0 (28.0); spring wheat, 25.1 (21.7); all wheat, 25.2 (21.9); oats for grain, 42.1 (41.0); barley, 34.8 (31.3); fall rye, 20.0 (15.8); spring rye, 19.6 (15.3); all rye, 19.8 (15.7); flaxseed, 10.8 (8.5).

For the Prairie Provinces the first estimate of the production of grain crops in 1952, in bushels, is as follows, with the 1951 figures within brackets: Three Provinces - wheat, 632,000,000 (529,000,000); oats for grain, 350,000,000 (340,000,000); barley, 285,000,000 (234,000,000); rye, 23,350,000 (15,980,000); flaxseed, 12,000,000 (8,870,000). Manitoba - wheat, 55,000,000 (52,000,000); oats for grain, 63,000,000 (58,000,000); barley, 67,000,000 (56,000,000); rye, 950,000 (835,000); flaxseed, 5,700,000 (5,000,000). Saskatchewan - wheat, 397,000,000 (325,000,000); oats for grain, 148,000,000 (148,000,000); barley, 88,000,000 (73,000,000); rye, 14,200,000 (9,800,000); flaxseed, 4,200,000 (2,300,000). Alberta - wheat, 180,000,000 (152,000,000); oats for grain, 139,000,000 (134,000,000); barley, 130,000,000 (105,000,000); rye, 8,200,000 (5,345,000); flaxseed, 2,100,000 (1,570,000).

The total production of tame hay (including clover and alfalfa), in tons, is now estimated as follows, with last year's figures within brackets: Canada, 18,184,000 (19,484,000); Prince Edward Island, 418,000 (385,000); Nova Scotia, 847,000 (690,000); New Brunswick, 930,000 (793,000); Quebec, 5,950,000 (5,875,000); Ontario, 5,714,000 (7,357,000); Manitoba, 535,000 (650,000); Saskatchewan, 950,000 (1,017,000); Alberta, 2,100,000 (2,157,000); British Columbia, 740,000 (560,000). (1)



**CARRYOVER STOCKS OF CANADIAN GRAIN** Total carryover stocks of the five major Canadian grains in all North American positions as at July 31, 1952 were estimated at almost 405,000,000 bushels, compared with last year's total of 342,400,000 and the 1941-1950 average of 368,300,000. Stocks of wheat, placed at 213,000,000 bushels, accounted for slightly more than half the total volume of this year's July 31 carryover of the five grains. Data for these estimates were obtained from the Bureau's annual July 31 survey of grain held on farms, from mill returns, and from information supplied by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, relative to stocks of grain in commercial positions.

Total stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions at July 31, 1952 were estimated at 213,000,000 bushels as against 189,200,000 on the same date last year. With the exception of an estimated 19,300,000 bushels on farms, all of this year's July-end stocks were located in commercial positions. While the current carryover is the largest since 1945, it is below the average carryover of 256,500,000 for the 1941-1950 period and is only about 36 per cent of the record 594,600,000 carried over on July 31, 1943. Rye stocks, at 7,700,000 bushels of which 1,300,000 were on farms, were more than double the July 31, 1951 stocks of 3,300,000 and were almost 50 per cent above the ten-year average of 5,200,000.

Current carryover stocks of oats, the largest since 1944, are placed at 104,900,000 bushels as against 95,200,000 last year and 72,600,000 for the 1941-1950 average. Barley stocks are estimated at a record 76,900,000 bushels, compared with 53,500,000 last year and the ten-year average of 30,600,000. Flaxseed stocks, placed at 2,400,000 bushels, are double last year's 1,200,000, but are below the ten-year average of 3,300,000.

Total farm stocks of wheat, at 19,300,000 bushels, were somewhat below the 22,300,000 held on farms a year ago. Farm-held stocks of oats at July 31 this year, estimated at 57,800,000 bushels, were also down slightly from last year's 59,500,000. Stocks of the remaining grains on farms, however, were all above last year's levels. Estimates for these grains, with last year's figures in brackets, are as follows: barley, 21,500,000 (17,900,000); rye, 1,300,000 (900,000); and flaxseed, 400,000 (200,000). Most of the farm-held grain is located in the Prairie Provinces, and the farm-stocks position in this region is summarized in the accompanying table. (2)

Farm Stocks in the Prairie Provinces, July 31, 1952

<u>Province</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u> - bushels -	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
Manitoba .....	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	150,000
Saskatchewan ...	10,000,000	22,000,000	7,000,000	500,000	165,000
Alberta .....	7,000,000	19,000,000	12,000,000	700,000	75,000
Total .....	<u>18,000,000</u>	<u>45,000,000</u>	<u>21,000,000</u>	<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>390,000</u>

**WHEAT EXPORTS UP SHARPLY IN JUNE** Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat during June this year amounted to 44,300,000 bushels, the highest monthly total since July, 1945. Exports of wheat as grain, at 38,300,000 bushels, were practically unchanged from the May figure but were sharply above the June, 1951 level of 25,500,000 bushels. Total exports of wheat as grain in the first 11 months of the current crop year amounted to 266,400,000 bushels, 69 per cent above the 157,300,000 exported in the August-June period of 1950-51.

(more)

Some 96,000,000 bushels, representing 36 per cent of this year's August-June exports went to the United Kingdom. Other major markets for Canadian wheat during the period, were as follows: United States, 34,900,000 bushels (of which 6,800,000 bushels were for milling in bond); Japan, 15,800,000; Belgium, 14,400,000; India, 14,000,000; Germany, 11,200,000; the Netherlands, 10,500,000; Italy, 9,900,000; Ireland, 7,500,000; and Switzerland, 7,000,000.

Preliminary customs returns indicate that exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat in June amounted to 5,942,000 bushels as compared with 5,391,000 in the preceding month and 4,813,000 in June last year. Total exports of wheat flour, in wheat equivalent, for the 11 months of the current crop year, at 46,900,000 bushels, were about nine per cent below the 51,800,000 exported in the same period of 1950-51.

As with wheat, the United Kingdom has been the main market for Canadian wheat flour during the crop year, taking 17,400,000 bushels in wheat equivalent in the 11 months ending June 30, 1952. Other countries and colonies receiving Canadian wheat flour in excess of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat equivalent in the period were the Philippine Islands, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, Italy, Lebanon, Jamaica, and Hong Kong.

The amount of Canadian wheat in all positions remaining on July 1 for export and carryover was estimated at 288,200,000 bushels compared with 221,100,000 a year ago. (3)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER  
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 15 amounted to 43,139,000 pounds as compared with 30,883,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 2,350 (2,720) pounds; Montreal, 19,838 (10,635); Toronto, 7,871 (4,492); Winnipeg, 6,586 (5,625); Regina, 1,122 (589); Saskatoon, 499 (828); Edmonton, 1,795 (2,660); Calgary, 484 (979); Vancouver, 2,594 (2,355).

STOCKS OF FISH IN COLD STORAGE

Stocks of fish in cold storage on August 1 rose to 53,840,000 pounds from 46,008,000 on July 1, and 45,668,000 on the corresponding date last year. Cod stocks increased to 12,096,000 pounds from 7,433,000 a year ago; salmon to 5,967,000 pounds from 4,553,000; sea herring to 7,097,000 pounds from 6,840,000; and inland fish to 6,340,000 pounds from 4,452,000. Stocks of haddock were slightly lower at 2,216,000 pounds against 2,394,000. (Mem. 1)

STOCKS OF FRUIT AND  
VEGETABLES ON AUGUST 1

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives on August 1 amounted to 30,642,000 pounds as compared with 24,066,000 on July 1, and 32,052,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 7,068,000 pounds as against 5,072,000 a month earlier, and 9,105,000 on August 1 last year. (Mem. 2)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND  
DEATHS DURING MAY

There were declines in births and marriages but an increase in deaths in May as compared with the corresponding month last year, according to provisional figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the five months, births increased but both marriages and deaths declined.

Births in May totalled 32,210 as compared with 33,088 a year earlier; marriages, 8,883 compared with 9,924; and deaths, 10,797 compared with 10,440. In the five months there were 157,049 births compared with 154,062; 32,642 marriages compared with 34,737; and 52,797 deaths compared with 56,417. (4)



MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

The average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners in the industries listed below were higher at June 1 this year than a year earlier. In comparison with May 1, 1952 the average weekly wages were lower in manufacturing because of a shorter working week resulting from the Victoria Day holiday and industrial disputes in the automotive industry. At May 1 the average hours worked by wage-earners in manufacturing establishments were 41.9 hours, the average hourly earnings, 129.4 cents and the average weekly wages \$54.22.

Between June 1, 1951 and June 1, 1952, the average hourly earnings have increased by 11.9 per cent in manufacturing; by 12 per cent in mining, and by 13 per cent in building construction. Over the same period the average weekly wages have risen by 10.6 per cent in manufacturing; by 10.4 per cent in mining, and by 20.9 per cent in building construction.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners  
Reported in Specified Industries in the Weeks Ending  
June 1, 1952 and June 1, 1951

Industry	Average Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Wages	
	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
	no.	no.	¢	¢	\$	\$
Manufacturing .....	41.4	41.9	129.7	115.9	53.70	48.56
Durable Goods .....	41.4	42.1	139.6	123.8	57.79	52.12
Non-Durable Goods .....	41.3	41.6	118.4	107.2	48.90	44.60
Mining .....	42.4	43.0	147.4	131.6	62.50	56.59
Electric and Motor Transportation .	44.7	44.4	129.3	116.5	57.80	51.73
Buildings and Structures .....	41.4	38.7	142.3	125.9	58.91	48.72
Service* .....	42.9	42.5	73.7	69.3	31.62	29.45

\* Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

WHOLESALE SALES INCREASED THREE PER CENT,  
INVENTORIES FELL SEVEN PER CENT, IN JUNE

Sales of wholesalers in nine lines of trade, as measured by the Bureau's monthly indexes, rose in aggregate over three per cent in June over the corresponding month last year, while inventories at the end of June were seven per cent below a year earlier. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39, stood at 369.2 in June as compared with 357.3 in June last year and 390.3 for May this year.

Sales among the different trades showed divergent trends in June as compared with a year earlier, with gains in sales in five trades and decreases in four. Wholesalers of fruits and vegetables with increased sales of 19 per cent recorded the greatest gain over June, 1951. Sales of auto parts and equipment and clothing increased 16 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. Smaller gains of eight per cent and three per cent respectively, were reported by wholesalers of drugs and tobacco and confectionery. Sales of hardware with a decline of four per cent registered the greatest drop from June, 1951. Slight decreases in sales were also reported by wholesalers of footwear, groceries and dry goods.

Month-end inventories were lower for all trades except fruits and vegetables (up 11 per cent), and drugs (up four per cent). Biggest drop was 27 per cent in stocks of clothing, followed by 26.5 per cent in dry goods, 18 per cent in footwear, seven per cent in auto parts and equipment, five per cent in groceries, two per cent in hardware, and less than one per cent in tobacco and confectionery. (5)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP  
20.5 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated 20.5 per cent during the week ending August 9 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales were higher in all regions, being up 27.6 per cent in Saskatchewan, 26.9 per cent in Ontario, 24.8 per cent in Alberta, 24.2 per cent in the Maritimes, 16.9 per cent in British Columbia, 11.2 per cent in Quebec, and 10.2 per cent in Manitoba.

STARTS AND COMPLETIONS OF  
NEW DWELLING UNITS IN MAY

Starts and completions of new dwelling units in Canada were again lower in May than in the corresponding month last year, the number of starts declining to 9,801 from 11,699 and the number of completions to 5,868 from 6,876.

This brought the total of new dwelling units started in the first five months of this year to 24,196 as compared with 28,951 in the January-May period last year, and the total of units completed to 24,259 as against 32,085. A further 43,306 units were under construction at May 31 as compared with 55,903 units under construction on the same date a year earlier.

Fewer starts were made in May as compared with the corresponding month last year in all regions except the Prairie Provinces, where the number of starts rose to 2,412 from 2,010. In Quebec the number dropped to 3,650 from 3,932, in Ontario to 2,766 from 4,370, in British Columbia to 663 from 807, in the Maritime Provinces to 231 from 460, and in Newfoundland to 79 from 120.

Completions were lower in May in all regions except Quebec, where the number rose to 2,303 from 1,797. In Ontario the number declined to 1,887 from 2,971, in the Prairie Provinces to 847 from 1,173, in British Columbia to 504 from 537, in the Maritime Provinces to 241 from 260, and in Newfoundland to 86 from 138. (6)

ELECTRIC ENERGY OUTPUT HIGHER  
IN JUNE AND SIX-MONTH PERIOD

Output of electric energy by central electric stations rose six per cent in June over the same month last year, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With gains in each month from January to June, cumulative total for the first half of this year was seven per cent above a year earlier.

The month's output amounted to 4,986,300,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,708,904,000 in June last year. In the half year, 30,807,906,000 kilowatt hours were produced as against 28,814,522,000 in the similar period of 1951.

Consumption of primary power -- production, less net exports and secondary power -- totalled 4,345,595,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,243,426,000 in June last year, and in the half year aggregated 27,403,070,000 kilowatt hours as against 25,632,657,000 in 1951. Gross exports to the United States in June were 233,818,000 kilowatt hours compared with 224,611,000 in June, 1951, and in the six months amounted to 1,399,311,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1,222,362,000.

Quebec's output in the half year totalled 15,731,791,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 15,101,398,000 a year earlier, Ontario 9,339,948,000 compared with 8,357,212,000, British Columbia 2,318,508,000 compared with 2,182,843,000, and Manitoba 1,378,824,000 compared with 1,351,761,000. Total for Alberta was 550,366,000 kilowatt hours (464,697,000 in 1951), Saskatchewan 531,975,000 (472,045,000), Nova Scotia 476,959,000 (427,683,000), New Brunswick 381,856,000 (376,794,000), Newfoundland, 84,840,000 (68,896,000), and Prince Edward Island 12,839,000 (11,196,000). (Mem. 3)



CONTRACTED ACREAGES OF CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLING

An estimated total for 1952 of 7,330 acres of cucumbers for pickling has been contracted by 33 pickle manufacturers reporting contracted acreage of cucumbers this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PRODUCERS' SALES OF RADIOS AND TV SETS LOWER IN APRIL

Producers' sales of radio receiving sets and television sets both were lower in number in April than in the corresponding month last year. Factory stocks of radios were reduced from a year earlier, but inventories of TV sets were larger.

Radio sales in April totalled 38,774 sets valued at list prices at \$3,316,717 as against 57,476 sets sold for \$4,843,401 in April last year, bringing the cumulative total for the four months ending April to 134,677 sets valued at \$13,698,003 as compared with 231,015 at \$19,452,152. Factory stocks at the end of the month totalled 148,608 sets compared with 158,558.

Producers' domestic sales of television sets in April numbered 4,005 valued at \$1,965,226 against 4,407 at \$2,527,673. In the four months, sales totalled 16,564 at \$8,386,893 against 18,164 at \$10,121,626. Month-end stocks of TV sets amounted to 14,035 as against 3,363. (7)

PRODUCTION OF WASHING MACHINES AND REFRIGERATORS AGAIN LOWER IN MAY

There were further declines in the production of both washing machines and electric refrigerators in May as compared with the same month of 1951, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative totals for the first five months of this year were also below a year earlier.

Production of domestic-type washing machines in May numbered 20,603 as compared with 27,236 a year ago, bringing the output for the five months to 76,724 units, down sharply from last year's corresponding total of 144,801.

Production of domestic-electric refrigerators in the month totalled 22,452 units as compared with 32,948 in May last year. In the January-May period, there was a pronounced decline to 65,461 units from 168,706 in 1951.

Imports of domestic-type washing machines in May were up to 949 units from 493 in May, 1951, and in the five months advanced to 2,679 units from 2,539. Exports in May fell to 986 units from 1,737, and in the cumulative period to 4,516 units from 6,394.

Imports of electric refrigerators in May -- domestic or stove type -- rose to 27,344 units from 18,602, but declined in the five months to 50,108 units from 63,154. Exports were sharply lower both in the month and five months, the May total falling to 76 units from 680, and in the five months to 294 units from 1,250. (Mem. 4 and 5)

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF DRY COMMON SALT

Production of dry common salt in June amounted to 47,727 tons as compared with 42,605 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the cumulative total for the first six months of this year to 253,244 tons as against 238,242 in the similar period of 1951. Producers' stocks at the end of June were 19,310 tons compared with 21,412 a year earlier. (Mem. 6)



RECEIPTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM  
UP 11 PER CENT IN MARCH

Overall receipts of crude petroleum at Canadian refineries were 11 per cent larger in March, amounting to 8,596,000 barrels as compared with 7,771,000 in March last year. In the first three months of 1952, 26,342,000 barrels were produced, 10 per cent above last year's corresponding total of 24,042,000 barrels.

Production of refined petroleum products rose slightly in March to 8,239,000 barrels from 8,145,000 a year ago, and in the first quarter advanced 19 per cent to 28,527,000 barrels from 24,015,000 in 1951. (8)

PRODUCTION OF STEEL WIRE,  
FENCING AND NAILS IN MAY

Production of steel wire in May amounted to 34,375 tons as compared with 33,833 in the same month last year, and in the first five months of this year totalled 169,409 tons against 158,939 in the similar period of 1951. Output of wire fencing in the month was 2,060 tons compared with 2,251 in May last year, and in the five months 10,396 tons were produced against 9,987. Production of nails in May aggregated 7,798 tons compared with 8,233, and in the January-May period totalled 38,980 tons against 37,297. (Mem. 7)

OUTPUT OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR HIGHER  
IN MAY; LOWER IN FIVE MONTHS

Production of leather footwear was higher in May, amounting to 3,293,097 pairs as compared with 3,268,155 in the preceding month, and 3,179,221 in the corresponding month last year. Cumulative output for the first five months of this year totalled 15,258,678 pairs, down from last year's corresponding total of 15,657,196. (Mem. 8)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Revenue freight loaded by Canadian railways during the seven days ended August 14 rose to 83,001 cars from 77,075 in the preceding week, and about five per cent above the same period last year. Cumulative loadings to the end of August 14 stood at 2,535,418 cars, down slightly from last year's corresponding total. (Mem. 9)

FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON CANALS  
INCREASED IN JUNE

Freight traffic locked through Canadian canals in June reached a new high for the month and almost equalled the modern record for any month established in May this year. Total cargo tonnage in June was 4,127,184 tons, up eight per cent or 306,566 tons over June, 1951 total of 3,820,618 tons and compares with 3,760,666 tons in the same month of 1950. This increase was mainly the result of greater activity on the Welland Ship canal. Although the number of vessels locked through the canals was down slightly to 3,347 from 3,360, the net registered tonnage rose to 3,874,030 tons from 3,517,603. Number of passengers also advanced to 7,521 from 5,807. (Mem. 10)

PASSENGERS CARRIED BY  
TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN APRIL

Number of passengers carried on urban and interurban transit systems in April declined slightly more than three per cent to 124,074,128 from 128,234,674 in the corresponding month last year. As a result of fare boosts, total receipts climbed 10.8 per cent to a new record total of \$13,362,971 from \$12,054,963. (Mem. 11)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, including Winter Wheat, Fall Rye, Alfalfa, Hay and Clover and Potatoes (10 cents).
2. Stocks of Grain at July 31 (10 cents).
3. The Wheat Review, July (25 cents).
4. Births, Marriages and Deaths in Canada, May (10 cents).
5. Wholesale Trade, June (10 cents).
6. New Residential Construction, May (25 cents).
7. Radio and Television Receiving Sets, April (10 cents).
8. Refined Petroleum Products, March (25 cents).
9. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
10. Men's Factory Clothing Industry, 1950 (40 cents).
11. Trade of Canada: Imports -- Detailed Bulletin -- May (50 cents).
12. The Labour Force, May 31, 1952 -- Summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin, dated Saturday, August 2, 1952 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, August 1 (10 cents).
  2. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, August 1 (10 cents).
  3. Central Electric Stations, June (10 cents).
  4. Domestic Washing Machines, May (10 cents).
  5. Domestic Electric Refrigerators, May (10 cents).
  6. Salt, June (10 cents).
  7. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, May (10 cents).
  8. Production of Leather Footwear, May (10 cents).
  9. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  10. Summary of Canal Traffic, June (10 cents).
  11. Transit Report, April (10 cents).
  12. Gypsum Products, June (10 cents).
  13. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, June (10 cents).
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The average farm price per gallon of Canadian maple syrup was \$3.46 in 1952 as compared with \$3.69 in 1951.

...

In 1951, 58 Canadian advertising agencies handled less than \$1,000,000 worth of business, 21 between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000 worth, and four handled over \$5,000,000 worth.

...

Canadian production of golf clubs in 1950 amounted to 231,295 with a factory value of \$994,199.

...

A Canadian-made power-chain saw costs an average of \$206.58 at the factory.

...

Over a third of the public hospitals in Canada had physiotherapy departments in 1950.

...

In 1951 Canadian firms manufactured a total of \$11,044,000 worth of builders' and shelf hardware.

...

Canadians bought \$50,284,117 worth of pies, cakes, cookies and pastries from bakers in 1950, 13.6 per cent or some \$8,085,920 worth less than in 1949.

...

In 1950, \$226,659,057 worth of men's factory clothing was made in Canada as against \$220,701,259 worth in 1949.

...

Sales of lubricating oils in Canada in 1951 totalled 79,786,000 gallons of which 47,962,000 gallons were for motor transport and tractor use, 904,000 gallons for aircraft and 30,920,000 gallons for industrial and other uses.

...

The single-detached house is the predominant type of dwelling in all provinces except Quebec.

...

Of Canada's manufacturing industries, the percentage of individually owned establishments is highest in the wood products group (63 per cent), followed by the food and beverage group (50 per cent).

...

Canadian telephone companies paid a total of \$1,397,269 for 206,381 telephone poles in 1950.

...

Canadian manufacturers sold a total of \$11,305,904 worth of stoves and furnaces in Canada in the first four months of this year.

...

Canada's steel furnaces produced a total of 3,446,125 tons of steel ingots in 1951 as against 3,298,071 in 1950.

...

The total farm value of Canada's 1951 tobacco crop was \$66,213,000.

...

Canada exported 39,139 tons of lead in pigs worth \$14,521,097 and 3,624 tons of lead in ore worth \$1,222,629 in the first four months of this year.

...

A total of 53,094 tennis, badminton and squash racquets worth \$219,342 was made in Canada in 1950.

...

Between 1941 and 1951 the biggest increase in housing rents was in Vancouver where the average monthly rental rose \$17 from \$26 to \$43.

...



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1957, 12, 1957

The following table shows the total value of exports from Canada to the United States in 1957, by commodity group.

The total value of exports from Canada to the United States in 1957 was \$1,200,000,000. This represents an increase of 10% over the total value of exports in 1956.

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The following table shows the total value of exports from the United States to Canada in 1957, by commodity group.

The total value of exports from the United States to Canada in 1957 was \$800,000,000. This represents an increase of 5% over the total value of exports in 1956.

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