



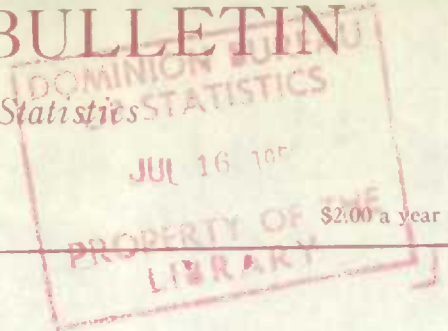
D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: During May the consumer price index rose 1.2 points or 1% for the largest monthly increase in several years. This advance, after months of small changes or no change, was due mainly to a sharp advance in the food index. The shelter index continued an almost uninterrupted monthly advance. ... Wholesale prices also advanced on average during May, the Bureau's general index rising four-fifths of a point from 224.5 to 225.3, the biggest gain being in animal products. Vegetable and iron products indexes also moved up, but those for other groups were lower or unchanged.
(Pages 2 & 3)

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Population: Estimated population at March 1 this year was 15,861,000. The rise from a year earlier was 379,000, somewhat less than in the two previous corresponding 12-month periods.
(Page 6)

...

Merchandising: Dollar estimates for department store sales in May show a rise of 10.5% over a year earlier to \$102,884,000, with all except five of the 29 specified departments reporting sales increases. Cumulative rise to the end of May is put at nearly 10%. Weekly summary data show sales gains continuing through the week ending June 23.
(Page 7)

...

Labour: Unemployment insurance benefit claims were fewer by 14% in May than last year ... Index of industrial employment for April 1 was at a new high for the time of year and weekly wages and salaries reached a new peak.
(Pages 7 & 8)

...

Transportation: Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines were 33% larger in April than a year earlier, and 30% larger in the four months ending April.
(Page 9)

...

Mining: Domestic coal production was again up in May, the output for five months this year showing a rise of nearly 8%. Landed imports in the period were nearly 13% larger ... Copper production rose in April, while that of nickel dropped, but both were larger in the four months ... Total gold output was also slightly lower in April and the four-month production higher than last year's.
(Page 10)

...

Agriculture: If first forecasts are realized, the total commercial crops of cherries and strawberries will be much less this year than last, the decreases being in British Columbia and Ontario ... Egg output rose in May but the five-month production was still slightly below last year's ... Fluid milk and cream sales to the end of April were 5% larger than in 1955.
(Pages 10 & 11)

...

Canada's Consumer Price Index
Rose 1% Between May And June

Canada's consumer price index advanced 1% from 116.6 to 117.8 between May and June this year. This was the largest monthly increase in the

index in several years and compares with an index of 115.9 a year ago. Although four of the five component groups moved higher in the current period, the increase in the total index was almost entirely due to a sharp advance in the food series.

Foods rose 2.9% from 109.3 to 112.5 on the strength of an exceptionally strong seasonal increase in potatoes, combined with increases in coffee, fresh fruits and vegetables, and all meat items. The shelter index moved up 0.4% from 132.1 to 132.6 as a result of increases both in the rent and home-owner-ship components. The advance in the rent index reflected changes associated with the traditional May first moving date. The household operation index increased fractionally from 116.5 to 116.7 under the influence of higher prices for laundry and dry cleaning, floor coverings, utensils and equipment, and shoe repairs. Further seasonal declines in coal prices were reported.

The "other" commodities and services index moved from 120.5 to 120.6 as further price increases for men's haircuts, as well as higher quotations for personal care items and bus fares, proved more important than minor decreases for camera film and gasoline. Clothing decreased from 108.8 to 108.6 as lower prices for women's and children's wear groups were only partly offset by increases for men's shoes. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
June 1956	117.8	112.5	132.6	108.6	116.7	120.6
May 1956	116.6	109.3	132.1	108.8	116.5	120.5
June 1955	115.9	111.0	129.2	107.8	116.1	117.8

Wholesale Prices Slightly Lower In June Industrial material prices decreased 0.1% from 249.1 to 248.9 in the four-week period from May 25 to June 22. Reflected in the change were declines of 10.9% for steel scrap and 7.3% for linseed oil, followed by lesser decreases for sisal, oats, steers, copper, tin, iron ore, bleached sulphite pulp and raw sugar. The prices of some items reflected the improvement of the Canadian dollar on the foreign exchange market. Offsetting these decreases was a rise of 13.4% in hog prices, followed by lesser increases for raw cotton, raw wool, beef hides and raw rubber.

The index of Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets rose 2.3% in the period from 212.7 to 217.5. Gains were concentrated largely in the animal products sector where the index rose 3.6% from 244.0 to 252.9. In addition to spring lambs which came on the western market at sharply higher prices, major gains were noted for hogs, eggs and western steers, while eastern cheesemilk moved up slightly. Partly offsetting were lower prices for western calves, and in the East for poultry, lambs, calves, steers and butterfat.

The index for field products rose fractionally from 181.4 to 182.0, reflecting further sharp increases for western potatoes in addition to moderate increases for eastern wheat, potatoes, hay and rye. Declines in this group were registered by western flax, hay and rye and eastern barley, tobacco and corn. (1)

Wholesale Price Index Up In May Showing its seventh consecutive monthly advance, Canada's general wholesale price index, on the 1935-39 base, rose to 225.3 in May from 224.5 in the preceding month. The increase over last year's May index (217.8) was 3.4%. The movement of the eight component groups was mixed as compared with April, three advancing, four receding and one remaining unchanged.

Animal products, which had shown a slight increase in April after several months of decline, registered the largest gain, moving up 1.5% to 221.4. Substantial increases in livestock and fresh meats supported by lesser increases in fowl, cured meats, raw furs, boots and shoes, eggs, and lard and tallow were only partly offset by seasonal decreases in lobster in the shell and fresh milk, along with decreases for beef hides, butter and cheese.

Vegetable products rose 0.9% to 198.4. Potatoes continued to rise sharply and raw rubber and cocoa and its products to fall. Increases also occurred in fresh imported fruits, raw sugar and its products, grains, vegetable oils, livestock feeds, milled cereal foods, green coffee beans, and canned vegetables.

Increases in wire and wire rods moved iron and its products up 0.4% to 237.0. Non-metallic minerals and their products showed the largest decline with a drop of 0.8% to 178.8 caused largely by seasonal decreases in United States anthracite coal, coke, sand and gravel.

Wood, wood products and paper receded 0.2% to 306.0 when an easier rate of exchange for the United States dollar in Canadian funds was reflected in lower export prices for newsprint, woodpulp and cedar shingles. Increases occurred for a few pine, spruce and hemlock lumber items. Weakness in the United States dollar was also responsible for decreases in gold and silver, which, along with a decrease in tin, caused non-ferrous metals to decline 0.1% to 207.2.

Fibres, textiles and textile products also declined 0.1% to 228.9, when decreases in raw cotton and worsted yarns outweighed increases in worsted and wool cloth, imported raw wool, cotton fabrics, and miscellaneous fibre products. Chemicals and allied products held steady at 180.9.

The composite index of Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets advanced 3.6% to 207.7 from 200.4 in April. An increase of 5.2% in field products again mainly reflected sharply higher potato prices on eastern markets and lesser gains in the West. Prices were also moderately firmer for Ontario corn, barley and wheat, while partly offsetting declines occurred in the West for hay, rye and flax. The animal products index rose 2.6% from 232.0 to 238.0 as spring lambs came onto eastern markets at seasonably high levels and lesser gains took place in steers, hogs, and western egg prices. Items showing lower prices were calves, western fluid milk and eastern cheesemilk. Western lambs were fractionally lower.

Residential building material prices rose fractionally as the index (1935-39) changed from 293.4 to 294.1. In the same interval the index of non-residential building material prices on the 1949 base also registered a small gain from 127.2 to 127.4. Both series reflected higher quotations for a number of lumber items in addition to bricks. (2)

Investor's Index Of Common Stock
Prices Rose 2.8% In Four Weeks

The investor's index of 96 common stocks presented an unsteady advance over the four-week period from May 24 to June 21 as the series changed from 260.6 to 267.9 for an increase of 2.8%. Among the three major groups, industrials registered the only increase as this index moved up 3.8% from 273.7 to 284.2.

Following a seven-week decline, seven banks rallied slightly in the last two weeks, but closed the four-week period 2.4% lower. The drop from 267.7 to 261.3 brought this group index to a level 11.2% below the April 5 high of 294.2. Weakness was also evident in utilities, which declined 0.4% from 200.4 to 199.5.

The utilities index is currently 5.8% below the 1956 peak of 211.7 touched the week of March 29 and 6.8% under the all-time high of 214.1 reached July 28 last year. Increases in seven sub-group indexes were led by oils (9%), machinery and equipment (3.7%), and power and traction (3.7%). Declines occurred in five sub-groups headed by milling (3.4%), telephone (3.3%), and pulp and paper (1.8%). (1)

M O T O R A C C I D E N T S

Fewer Fatalities Resulting From
Motor Vehicle Accidents In April

Fatalities resulting from motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) declined to 131 in April from 144 in the corresponding month last year, DBS reports in a special statement. Fatalities in Ontario fell to 70 from 76 in April last year, in Alberta to 11 from 15, in Nova Scotia to 8 from 12, and in Saskatchewan to 2 from 10. In British Columbia the number rose to 22 from 16, in Manitoba and New Brunswick to 8 from 7, and in Newfoundland to 2 from 1.

Province	Number		of		Accidents		Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage
	Fatal	Injury	Property Damage Only	Total	Total				
(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1) (3)					
1 9 5 6	1955	1956	1956	1956					
Nfld.....	2	44	165	211	129	2	52	\$ 77,680	
P.E.I.	-	6	34	40	36	-	10	13,665	
N.S.....	8	98	388	494	560	8	113	138,612	
N.B.....	8	83	148	239	337	8	102	82,560	
Que.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ont.....	..	..	..	..	3,542	70	..	..
Man.....	4	117	341	462	593	8	187	140,550	
Sask.....	2	87	388	477	457	2	124	147,620	
Alta.....	8	164	867	1,039	986	11	242	351,411	
B.C.....	19	423	1,046	1,488	1,359	22	637	613,264	
Yukon & N.W.T..	-	3	15	18	33	-	3	5,777	
TOTAL 1956(1)	51	1,025	3,392	4,468		131(2)	1,470	1,571,139	
TOTAL 1955(2)	120	2,207	5,705		8,032	144	3,044	2,748,241	

(1) Excluding Quebec and Ontario. (2) Excluding Quebec only. (3) Minimum property damage reported varies from \$50 to \$100; reportable minimum was raised in Nova Scotia from \$50 to \$100, effective April 12, 1956.
.. not available; - nil.

Use and Supply In Canada Total net consumption of energy sources in Canada, including use as raw materials such as coke used in blast furnaces, amounted to 2,265 billion British thermal units in 1952 as opposed to 2,019 billion in 1948 and 1,315 billion in 1929, according to a new reference paper on energy sources in Canada just released by DBS. This was equal to 157 million British thermal units per head of population in 1952 compared to 157.4 in 1948 and 131.1 in 1929.

When uses as raw materials are excluded, the estimated net consumption of energy was 150.5 million British thermal units per head in 1952, 151.6 in 1948 and 128.2 in 1929. Of course, the slight decrease in the amount of energy used per head between 1948 and 1952 does not necessarily mean that the amount effectively applied per head decreased.

Between 1948 and 1952 there was a considerable change in the types of energy sources used, with the proportion applied by petroleum fuels and electricity increasing. The same years saw a change towards wider use by final consumers of manufactured fuels, as opposed to unmanufactured ones. This was because of the decreased use of coal and the increased use of petroleum products.

This reference paper brings together material from a number of DBS sources and presents the figures in the form of balance sheets for individual fuels. For each year there is also a single table which shows the supply and distribution of all types of fuel and electricity. This represents a new departure in the presentation of commodity statistics in Canada.

For the main tables in the reference paper the quantities of fuel and electricity have been converted from their original units of measurement, such as tons, gallons or kilowatt hours, into British thermal units. By using one unit of measurement for all the commodities, it was possible to add them up, thus making a further consolidation of the statistics possible.

Canada was self-sufficient in electricity, fuelwood, natural gas and manufactured gas in 1952. Canadian refineries supplied over three-quarters of the country's need for liquid petroleum products other than liquefied gases and Canadian wells provided 44% of their feed. Domestic sources also furnished over three-quarters of the coke from coal, and between 42% and 50% of the requirements of other fuels.

Striking increases occurred between 1948 and 1952 in the Canadian production of crude petroleum and its products. Output of electricity showed a substantial increase, while gas, both natural and manufactured, showed a moderate rise. The production of coal and of fuelwood declined.

The production of the country's supply of crude petroleum which came from Canadian wells more than trebled between 1948 and 1952. The available supplies increased by 57.2% during this period and most of the increase was met by a gain of 403% in the output from Canadian wells, although imports also increased. This increase in supply went to meet increased demand from Canadian refineries, which increased their input of crude oil by 58% to 4,885,000,000 gallons in 1952 from 3,092,000,000 in 1948. This increased input was associated with a rise of 66.3% in Canadian production of gasoline and naphtha, 132.6% in petroleum coke, 244.2% in liquefied petroleum gases and 68.2% in other petroleum fuels.

Canadian refineries increased their share in the domestic market for gasoline and naphtha, liquefied petroleum gases, and petroleum coke, but met a smaller part of the demand for other petroleum fuels in 1952 than in 1948. One reason for this was that the economy called for a 55.2% increase in the supply of gasoline and naphtha over the four years, while the supply of other petroleum fuels went up still more by 80.9%. Imports of gasoline and naphtha went down but imports of fuel oil went up.

Output of natural gas increased 13.3% from 1948 to 1952, increasing faster than the supply retained in Canada. In the case of manufactured gas, Canadian plants are the only source of supply, their output going up 13.8% from 1948. This output was accompanied by a small increase of 2.8% in the production of coke from coal. The domestic supply of coke from coal decreased 0.9%, owing to an increase in exports.

Canadian production of coal, excluding briquettes, declined about 5% between 1948 and 1952, but not as fast as the apparent available supply, which fell about 10%. Production of fuelwood approximated Canada's requirements. It dropped close to 16% from 1948 to 1952. Production of electricity in Canada increased almost 40% between 1948 and 1952.

Some of the commodities concerned were used to make other fuels or electricity. For instance, nearly 19% of the apparent available supply of coal in 1952 was used in the manufacture of briquettes or coke and gas, or burned by central electric stations. In 1948 the figure was 15.4%. Of the supply of crude petroleum, measured consumption in the energy-producing sector was 99.3% in 1952 (98.8% in 1948). For natural gas the figure was 15.8% (12.9% in 1948); manufactured gas, 35.2% (33.6%); coke, excluding petroleum and pitch coke, 7.7% (9.6%); petroleum coke, 11.6% (2.5%); liquefied petroleum gas, 18% (0.8%); and electricity, 1% (1%). (3)

POPULATION

<u>Population At March 1</u>	Canada's population reached 15,861,000 at March 1 this year,
<u>Estimated At 15,861,000</u>	according to the regular quarterly DBS estimate. This was
	an increase of 69,000 or 1.7% from the previous quarterly
	estimate of 15,792,000 at December 1 last year and compares with a gain of 72,000
	or 1.9% for the corresponding 1954-55 quarter.

Estimated increases are usually lowest of the year for the three months December, January and February, due to the small inflow of immigrants in this period, and highest from March to May or June to August. During the 12 months ending March 1 this year, the largest gain was an estimated 119,000 or 3.1 from March 1 to June 1. The increase from June 1 to September 1 was put at 105,000 or 2.7%, and from September 1 to December 1 at 86,000 or 2.2%.

The total estimated gain for the 12 months ending March 1 this year thus amounted to 379,000 or a rate of 2.4%. This compares with the estimated increases of 399,000 (2.6%) in the previous twelve months, 391,000 (2.7%) for the corresponding 1953-54 period and 376,000 (2.6%) for the 1952-53 period.

These estimates will be subject to revision when the data from the 1956 Census becomes available.

Department Store Sales Increased
10.5% In May And 9.6% In 5 Months

9.6% to \$440,457,000 from last year's \$401,762,000. Stocks held by department stores at the end of April were valued at \$290,973,000, 9.6% greater than the \$265,522,000 a year earlier.

Department store sales increased 10.5% in May to an estimated \$102,884,000 from \$93,071,000 a year earlier, boosting January-May sales

Twenty-four of the 29 specified departments as well as the "all other" category had sales increases in May. All provinces shared in the rise in the month, Alberta leading with a sales gain of 14.7%, followed by the Atlantic Provinces with 14.3%, British Columbia 13.8%, Saskatchewan 13.3%, Ontario 10.2%, Quebec 7.8%, and Manitoba 2.5%.

Some of the major increased sales in the month were: stationery, books and magazines, 23.1% to \$1,273,000 from \$1,034,000; sporting goods and luggage, 17.6% to \$4,461,000 from \$3,792,000; "all other" departments, 17.1% to \$9,237,000 from \$7,890,000; home furnishings, 14.6% to \$7,530,000 from \$6,570,000; furniture, 13.9% to \$7,403,000 from \$6,497,000; toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, 13.6% to \$2,319,000 from \$2,042,000; and china and glassware, 13.1% to \$1,125,000 from \$995,000.

Decreased sales were reported for the following: jewellery, 5.1% to \$1,496,000 from \$1,576,000 a year earlier; radio and music, 4.4% to \$1,682,000 from \$1,759,000; women's and misses' dresses, 1.7% to \$4,157,000 from \$4,230,000. (4)

Sales rose 13% during the week ending June 23 as compared with a year earlier. Sales gains were posted for all provinces: Atlantic Provinces, 12.2%; Quebec, 14.6%; Ontario, 11.5%; Manitoba, 13.9%; Saskatchewan, 8.7%; Alberta, 20.6%; and British Columbia, 11.3%.

L A B O U R

Fewer Claims For Unemployment
Insurance Benefits In May

numbered 84,099, down 40% from the preceding month's 135,369 and 14% from last year's 97,623.

Fewer initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit were received in local UIC offices in May. Initial and renewal claims

Claimants having an unemployment register in the "live file" at the end of May totalled 188,927 (132,145 males and 56,782 females) versus 240,708 (176,267 males and 64,441 females) a year ago. New beneficiaries for regular and seasonal benefit during May numbered 78,232 as compared with 94,663 a year earlier. Benefit payments amounted to \$19,154,627 in respect of 1,005,401 weeks compared with April's \$33,201,609 for 1,743,909 weeks and last May's \$20,016,815 for 6,388,940 days.

Numbers of initial and renewal claims filed in local offices in the provinces in May were (1955 figures in brackets): Newfoundland, 2,608 (2,038); Prince Edward Island, 244 (239); Nova Scotia, 3,711 (4,987); New Brunswick, 3,904 (4,277); Quebec, 27,236 (31,565); Ontario, 30,771 (33,299); Manitoba, 3,395 (4,010); Saskatchewan, 1,371 (1,994); Alberta, 3,281 (5,004); and British Columbia, 7,578 (10,210). (5)

Industrial Employment, Weekly Wages
And Salaries At New Peaks At April 1

Canada's index of industrial employment for April 1 reached a new high for the time of year. The rise in employment was accompanied by a further increase to a new all-time peak in weekly wages and salaries.

The employment index, on the 1949 base, advanced to 113.4 from 113.2 a month earlier and 105.7 a year earlier. The payrolls index, on the same base, rose to 168.1 from 167.3 in March and 150.0 last year, and weekly wages and salaries advanced to an average of \$63.37 from \$63.21 at the beginning of March and \$60.68 a year ago.

Higher levels of employment than at March 1 were reported at the beginning of April in manufacturing, construction, transportation, storage and communication, trade, finance, insurance and real estate and in the service industries. Manufacturing showed a fairly large gain, mainly in the durable goods industries, in which a rise of 1.4% was due in part to reinstatement of striking employees who had not been called back to work when the last survey was made. Logging camps reported important curtailment in staffs, and employment in public utility operation declined moderately. Mining showed little change.

The trend in employment was downward in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec, but some improvement was indicated in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Activity in almost all industries and areas was greater than at April 1 last year. (6)

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Sales Of Electric Storage
Batteries Increased In May

Factory sales of electric storage batteries increased 22% in May to \$2,364,938 from \$1,934,597 a year earlier, raising the January-May total 12.3% to \$10,717,329 versus \$9,547,164, DBS reports. (7)

Production & Shipments Of
Gypsum Products Up In May

Production and shipments of gypsum products increased in May and the January-May period this year over last. Combined output of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing block and tile rose 10.4% in May to 64,371,707 square feet from 58,328,445 a year ago, raising the five-month total 22% to 286,558,129 square feet versus 234,548,534. Production of gypsum plasters advanced 13% in the month to 25,965 tons from 22,978 and 4% in the January-May period to 110,174 tons from 105,939.

Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath, sheathing, block and tile increased 7.6% in May to 63,730,481 square feet versus 59,218,596 and 18% in the five months to 272,014,038 square feet from 229,912,359. Shipments of gypsum plasters rose 10.4% in the month to 25,856 tons from 23,428 and 4.5% in the five-month period to 111,063 tons as against 106,296. (8)

Net Sales Of Refined Petroleum
Products Declined 8% In February

Net sales of refined petroleum products in February totalled 18,998,111 barrels, down 8.4% from the preceding month's 20,743,269 barrels.

Net sales of some major products were: light fuel oil, 5,971,570 barrels (6,891,369 barrels in January); motor gasoline, 4,836,472 (5,061,732); heavy fuel oil, 3,542,397 (3,709,106); kerosene and stove oil, 1,773,072 (2,214,713) and diesel fuel oil, 1,189,503 (1,152,750). (9)

Manufacturers' Shipments Of Luggage Canadian manufacturers' shipments of luggage in 1955 were valued at \$10,380,000, up 4.9% from the preceding year's \$9,894,000, according to advance figures released by the Bureau. By regions the values were: Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, \$3,930,000 (\$3,863,000 in 1954); Ontario, \$5,312,000 (\$5,096,000); and the Western Provinces, \$1,138,000 (\$935,000).

Wine Industry 1955 Value of factory shipments by Canadian wineries increased slightly in 1955 to \$12,396,000 from \$12,045,000 in 1954, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industry. Number of establishments remained unchanged at 20 in 1955, but employees increased to 538 from 484, salaries and wages to \$1,907,000 from \$1,781,000, cost of materials to \$5,443,000 from \$4,680,000, and costs of fuel and electricity to \$154,000 from \$130,000.

Production of new wine rose to 5,684,088 gallons valued at \$3,540,000 versus 5,055,164 gallons worth \$3,199,000 a year earlier and shipments of matured wine to 4,687,848 gallons worth \$12,012,000 versus 4,546,411 gallons worth \$11,636,000, but value of shipments of "other" products -- grape juice, cocktails, grape concentrate and wine spirits -- fell to \$384,000 from \$410,000. (10)

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

Railway Car Loadings Continue Heavier Car loadings on Canadian railways during the week ending June 21 rose 6.5% to 92,991 cars from last year's corresponding total of 87,349. From the start of the year to June 21 loadings increased 11.8% to 1,982,513 cars from 1,773,571 a year earlier. Receipts from connections were up 8% in the week to 34,188 cars from 31,643 and 10.4% in the cumulative period to 848,787 cars from 768,478.

A sharp jump in loadings of wheat to 10,003 cars from 6,617 a year earlier accounted for a large part of the total increase in the third week of June. Other commodities moved in increased volume were: iron ore, 7,890 cars (6,681); crude petroleum, 1,068 (619); and merchandise, l.c.l., 6,132 (5,544). Shipped in fewer cars were: sand, gravel and crushed stone, 5,932 (6,338); lumber, timber and plywood, 4,975 (5,660); pulpwood, 3,671 (4,561); and automobiles, trucks and parts, 1,984 (2,531). (11)

Net Deliveries Of Oil Climbed 33% In April Net deliveries of oil through Canadian pipe lines increased 33% in April to 20,990,353 barrels from 15,818,889 a year ago, boosting January-April deliveries 30% to 88,422,928 barrels versus 68,222,523 in the corresponding period last year.

Net deliveries in April rose in British Columbia to 2,683,969 barrels from 2,275,629 a year ago, Alberta to 1,453,934 barrels from 1,013,430, Saskatchewan to 1,394,948 barrels from 1,268,554, Manitoba to 5,618,166 barrels from 2,698,117, Ontario to 3,716,941 barrels from 3,260,896, and Quebec to 6,122,395 barrels from 5,302,263.

January-April totals were: British Columbia, 13,873,230 barrels (8,618,407 a year ago); Alberta, 6,446,283 (5,679,030); Saskatchewan, 5,832,779 (4,888,321); Manitoba, 22,538,245 (14,697,209); Ontario, 14,934,494 (13,050,471); and Quebec, 24,797,897 (21,289,085) (12)

Production & Imports Of Coal Rose In May Domestic production and landed imports of coal increased in May and the January-May period this year over last. Production rose 5% in May to 1,080,000 tons from 1,028,419 a year ago, boosting the January-May total 7.7% to 6,571,917 tons from 6,102,001. Landed imports increased 11.9% in May to 2,574,507 tons from 2,299,892 and 12.8% in the five months to 6,705,857 tons versus 5,946,349. (13)

Copper Production Up, Nickel Down In April Production of primary copper increased in April and in January-April, but nickel declined in the month but rose in the four months. Output of primary copper rose 10.3% in April to 27,804 tons from 25,202 a year earlier, raising the January-April total 12.4% to 116,393 tons versus 103,518. Nickel output declined 3.9% in April to 14,431 tons from 15,011 last year, but due to increases in January and February the four-month total rose 2.7% to 59,917 tons as compared with 58,317. (14)

Gold Production Down Moderately In April Production of gold decreased 0.4% in April to 368,502 fine ounces from 369,965 last year, but increased 1.2% in January-April to 1,477,193 fine ounces compared with 1,459,055 in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Production rose in Ontario in April to 218,869 fine ounces (207,908 a year ago); Yukon, 107 (2); and North West Territories, 27,649 (26,853). Lower output was reported in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 678 (1,195); Quebec, 89,443 (96,874); Prairie Provinces, 17,322 (18,009); and British Columbia, 14,434 (19,124). (15)

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

Smaller Cherry And Strawberry Crops Forecast In Ontario And British Columbia First forecasts indicate a sharp decline of nearly 37% in this year's commercial crop of sweet and sour cherries to 389,000 bushels from 615,000 bushels in 1955, according to advance figures released by the DBS. Forecast of Ontario's cherry crop is placed at 334,000 bushels versus 499,000 and British Columbia's at 55,000 bushels versus 116,000.

Sharp decreases in commercial production of strawberries are indicated in British Columbia to 1,577,000 quarts from 7,530,000 a year ago and in Ontario to 6,900,000 quarts from 8,568,000. Crops are expected to be larger in Prince Edward Island at 1,115,000 quarts versus 890,000, and in Nova Scotia at 875,000 quarts versus 825,000. No change is looked for in New Brunswick at 850,000 quarts.

A sharp drop is also anticipated in British Columbia's raspberry crop to 1,877,000 quarts from 9,147,000 a year earlier. The crop is expected to be about 13% larger in Ontario at 2,853,000 quarts versus 2,521,000, moderately lower in New Brunswick at 40,000 quarts versus 45,000, and unchanged in Nova Scotia at 40,000. No estimates are available yet for this year's crops of strawberries and raspberries in Quebec.

Egg Production Increased Production of eggs in May increased 3.5% to an estimated 34,138,000 dozen from last year's 32,987,000, but January-May production declined 0.9% to 176,498,000 dozen versus 178,122,000. (16)

Fluid Milk Sales Increased In April Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, amounted to 456,361,000 pounds in April, up 2% from a year earlier, bringing January-April production to 1,854,559,000 pounds, up 5% over the corresponding period last year. All but three provinces -- Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario -- reported increased sales in April; in the January-April period Prince Edward Island registered the lone decrease.

April sales were: Prince Edward Island up 5% to 2,103,000 pounds; Quebec up 5% to 175,687,000; Manitoba up 2% to 19,687,000; Saskatchewan up 1% to 21,502,000; Alberta up 1% to 25,136,000; British Columbia up 2% to 33,024,000; Nova Scotia down 3% to 14,825,000; New Brunswick down 2% to 12,643,000; and Ontario unchanged at 151,664,000. (17)

Wheat Export Clearances And Visible Wheat Supplies Overseas export clearances of wheat continued to rise sharply in the week ending June 20, amounting to 9,896,000 bushels compared to 4,808,000 in the corresponding week last year and raising the cumulative total from August 1 to 223,940,000 bushels as against 184,784,000 in the like period of the previous crop year.

Prairie farmers' marketings of wheat in the week rose moderately to 14,027,000 bushels compared to 13,756,000 last year, bringing the cumulative crop-year total to 248,924,000 bushels against 227,211,000 a year ago. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at June 20 amounted to 335,765,000 bushels, 1.6% lower than the 341,341,000 recorded on the corresponding 1955 date. (18)

Crop Conditions In The Prairie Provinces Cool, wet weather has prevailed throughout the Prairie Provinces during the past week, stated the Bureau's crop report issued July 4. Crops generally are making good to excellent progress except in low-lying areas where moisture has been excessive. Spotty germination due to earlier drought in some areas is presenting a weed-spraying problem. Hay crops are good in Manitoba and most of Saskatchewan but the first cut will be light in much of Alberta and western parts of Saskatchewan. Hail damage has been reported from all three provinces.

In Manitoba, crops continue to make favourable progress under nearly perfect conditions in most areas. Moisture supplies are ample. Early-seeded grain is beginning to head while extremely late-seeded crops are just showing above ground. All crops, however, irrespective of the stage of growth, have a promising outlook. There is little evidence of rust and grasshoppers are causing little damage to date.

Moisture conditions are good in all districts of Saskatchewan and crop growth during the past week has been fairly rapid as a result of previous beneficial rains. However, some early-sown fields of wheat and barley are heading short in some parts of the province because of the prolonged drought earlier in the spring. In the central and western areas new growth of previously ungerminated seeds presents a weed-spraying problem as the crops are developing somewhat unevenly.

Abundant rains were received in practically all areas of Alberta during the past week. Crop prospects are now considered better than average although some late crops are spotty, with excessive moisture retarding development on low lands. Some of the wheat has headed in the south and in the Peace River District and is rapidly coming into shot blade in other districts. (19)

Production Of Oils And
Fats Increased In May

Larger quantities of oils and fats were produced in May and in January-May this year than last. Production of shortening increased in May to 11,881,000 pounds from 11,058,000, refined oils to 3,652,000 pounds from 3,237,000, lard to 9,889,000 pounds from 9,765,000, tallow to 13,843,000 pounds from 11,509,000, grease to 863,000 pounds from 827,000, and "other" oils to 1,092,000 pounds from 945,000. Output of margarine and spreads declined to 9,870,000 pounds from 11,447,000.

January-May production totals were (in thousands): margarine and spreads, 55,074 pounds (55,721 a year ago); shortening, 64,465 (62,575); refined oils, 15,854 (14,214); lard, 48,634 (44,095); tallow, 64,399 (54,709); grease, 3,436 (4,140); and "other" oils, 4,770 (4,390). (20)

RELEASED THIS WEEK

- 1-Price Movements, June, 10¢
 - 2-Prices & Price Indexes, May, 20¢
 - 3-Energy Sources In Canada - Commodity Accounts for 1948 & 1952, \$1.00 (R. No. 69)
 - 4-Department Store Sales & Stocks, May, 10¢
 - 5-Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, May, 25¢
 - 6-Employment & Payrolls, April, 20¢
 - 7-M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May, 10¢
 - 8-M: Gypsum Products, May, 10¢
 - 9-M: Refined Petroleum Products (Preliminary Report), February, 10¢
 - 10-Wine Industry, 1955, 25¢
 - 11-M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, June 21, 10¢
 - 12-M: Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, April, 10¢
 - 13-M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, May, 10¢
 - 14-M: Copper & Nickel Production, April, 10¢
 - 15-M: Gold Production, April, 10¢
 - 16-M: Production of Eggs, May, 10¢
 - 17-M: Fluid Milk Sales, April, 10¢
 - 18-M: Grain Statistics Weekly, June 20, 10¢
 - 19-Telegraphic Crop Report - Prairie Provinces, July 4, 10¢
 - 20-M: Oils & Fats, May, 10¢
 - M: Report on Condition of Fruit Crops, June, 10¢
 - Quarterly Bulletin of Agriculture Statistics, January-March 1956, 25¢
 - Trade of Canada - Imports - March & 3 Months Ended March, 50¢
 - Trade of Canada - Articles Exported to Each Country - 3 Months Ended March, 50¢
 - Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, April, 20¢
- (Summarized in Weekly Bulletin dated June 29)

M: Memorandum

R: Reference Paper

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NEWS NOTES

Canada's Forests Over nine-tenths of Canada's forests (93%) is owned by the people of Canada in the right of the Crown. Only 7% is privately owned by individuals or corporations.

Pulp And Paper, Leading Industry From 1946 to 1954 Canada's pulp and paper industry has ranked first in the gross value of its products among all manufacturing industries.

Farm Income Canadian farm cash income reached an all-time high in 1952 when it was estimated at \$2,849,300,000, but the record high for farm net income was the estimated \$2,154,500,000 for 1951.

Grain Storage Capacity Total licenced grain-storage capacity in Canada at the end of 1955 amounted to 599,324,960 bushels, and unlicenced capacity to 4,410,000 bushels, making a total of 603,734,960 bushels.

Farm Income In Kind Income in kind of Canadian farmers in 1955 is estimated at nearly \$405,000,000, shelter accounting for \$142,000,000, food produced on the farm for over \$138,000,000, and forest products for some \$72,000,000.

Sugar Beets Sugar beets are grown commercially in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta and processing plants are located in each of these provinces. In 1955, 933,000 tons of sugar beets were produced from 81,928 acres compared with 1,003,869 tons in 1954 from 90,453 acres.

Provincial Debt Direct and indirect debt of Canada's ten provincial governments and the Yukon Territory rose to \$254.32 at the end of March 1955 from \$240.13 a year earlier. Alberta had the lowest per capita debt among the provinces at \$93.45.

Iron Ore Developments in iron ore are transforming Canada, a non-producer in 1938, into a major world source of that metal. The 1955 output amounted to a record 17,377,000 tons, of which Newfoundland accounted for 7,920,000 tons, Quebec for 4,529,000, Ontario for 4,230,000 and British Columbia for 698,000 tons.

Tuberculosis Among Indians And Eskimos Canada's native Indians and Eskimos, amounting to just over 1% of the population in 1951, accounted for approximately 13% of all tuberculosis patients admitted to sanatoria (first admissions and re-admissions) in the 3-year period 1950-1952. Their admission rate was 12.3 times as high as for the remainder of the population.

Ages Of TB Admissions More than half of Canada's Indians and Eskimos admitted to sanatoria for the care and treatment of tuberculosis in the 3 years from 1950 to 1952 had not reached their 20th birthday, one in five being a child under 10 years of age. An additional third were aged 20 to 39 years and only one in seven was past the age of 40. In contrast, only one-seventh of the admissions among the rest of the population were under 20, and less than one-twentieth were 9 years or younger; three out of ten were over 40 years.

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