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EMPLOYMENT CLOSE TO 5,000,000 IN LAST WEEK OF MAY; UNEMPLOYMENT LESS THAN 100,000

Employment in Canada reached the high level of 4,821,000 in the last week of May, an increase of about 250,000 over the last week in February, and nearly 120,000 higher than in the same week a year earlier. Unemployment in the last week of May fell to 91,000, a decline of 50,000 since the end of February and 35,000 lower than at the end of May, 1946. The civilian labour force, which includes persons at work, with a job or looking for work was 4,912,000, about 90,000 short of the 5,000,000 mark.

These estimates, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, give the highlights of the largest sample survey of its kind ever conducted in Canada. The survey, carried out in June, covered a scientifically selected cross-section of approximately two per cent of the civilian population of Canada living outside of institutions. More than 50,000 households were interviewed in this survey.

The main changes in the employment status of Canadians 14 years of age and over between the end of May and three and twelve months earlier are shown in the following summary table:

	June 1, 1946	March 1, 1947	May 31, 1947
Civilian labour force	4,828,000	4,706,000	4,912,000
Employed	4,702,000	4,565,000	4,821,000
Unemployed	126,000	141,000	91,000
Not in the labour force	3,890,000	4,230,000	4,018,000

Agricultural employment was at a high level at the end of May, accounted for mainly by the seasonal increase in farm activities, but it was still about 100,000 lower than in the comparable period of last year. Number employed in agriculture was 1,163,000 compared with 931,000 at the end of February and 1,274,000 at the end of May last year.

Employment in industries outside of agriculture totalled 3,658,000, an increase of about 20,000 over the end of February, but a gain of 230,000 over May last year. In manufacturing, employment rose to 1,325,000 at May 31 this year from 1,303,000 at the end of February and 1,256,000 a year ago. In construction, employment figure stood at 254,000 -- 67,000 higher than at the end of February, and 13,000 more than at the same time last year.

Employment in transportation and communications at the end of May was 369,000 compared with 371,000 at the end of February and 336,000 at the end of May last year; in trade, finances and insurance, 721,000 compared with 719,000 at the end of February and 685,000 a year ago; while in service the total was 823,000, unchanged from the end of February, but 51,000 ahead of May last year.

There was a general fall in unemployment among persons 14 years of age and over between the end of February and the end of May, except in the Maritime Provinces where there was no change. Of the total unemployment of 91,000, 16,000 were women, respresenting no significant change in the number of women unemployed since March 1, 1947. In the Maritimes, the percentage unemployed was nearly five per cent, higher than in any other region, while the percentage of unemployment in the Prairies was less than one per cent.

Most of the unemployment was concentrated in the manufacturing and service industries. The largest group was in manufacturing with 25,000, and the service industry was next with 15,000. The transportation and communication industry and trade, finance and insurance were equal with 9,000.

Unemployment had fallen to about 8,000 in construction and 17,000 unemployed persons could not be industrially classified because they had never worked. The balance of unemployment, amounting to 8,000 was in agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.

About 2,822,000 or 70 per cent of the persons not in the labour force were engaged in keeping house while 600,000 or 16 per cent were going to school. The retired or voluntarily idle amounted to 300,000, about seven per cent of the total. Of the remainder, seven per cent or 279,000 were permanently unable or too old to work, and a small residue of 17,000 were not in the labour market for other reasons.

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Except for districts in southern Manitoba frequent showers during the week and heavy rains in west-central Saskatchewan and over most districts of Alberta delayed harvesting operations generally throughout the Prairie Provinces, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Favourable harvest weather prevailed in Manitoba during the past week except for the northwest portion of the province. It was the middle of the week or later before wetter parts of the Red River Valley could be swathed. Cutting and swathing is nearly completed in the south-west and combining has started. The same is true of the south part of the Red River Valley. Swathing is well advanced in most other areas. The yields and grades are very considerably lower than first anticipated. Prospects for beets, corn, sunflowers, potatoes and gardens are promising and pastures are excellent. Wet weather has caused some hay loss.

Harvesting operations were delayed in most districts of Saskatchewan during the last week by frequent showers and cool, damp weather. Cutting has now commenced in all districts with most progress having been made in the extreme south-east and from Moose Jaw south and west to the boundaries of the province. In these areas wheat is about 50 per cent harvested. In other parts of the province the harvest is from 10 to 30 per cent completed. Crops have ripened fast and in general are all ready for harvest, given suitable weather. Harvesting of fall rye is now completed in most districts. Crop prospects have not materially altered and good to fair yields are being harvested over most of the eastern and south-central districts. The grade, however, is quite variable and in general considerably below average. Heavy soils in west central areas are also returning fair yields but in large areas of the south-west, north-centre and north-west yields are very low. Recent rains have improved pastures and also late crops to some extent with the result that the feed shortage will not be as serious as expected earlier in the season. Livestock is doing well in most districts.

Heavy rains in Alberta during the past week have further delayed harvesting operations. In some areas driving rains have increased the wheat stem sawfly damage. With dry warm weather cutting should be general towards the end of this week. Some frost has occurred in the Peace River area but it is too early to estimate the damage.

ESTIMATE OF THE HONEY CROP

Honey production in Canada this year is estimated at 41,862,000 pounds, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The estimate of this year's crop is 75 per cent higher than in 1946, when the crop was the smallest in many years due to unfavourable weather, especially in Ontario and Quebec. Early reports this season were not encouraging, particularly in view of the late arrival of many of the package bees from Southern United States.

Much larger crops than in 1946 are expected in all provinces, but the greatest improvement is shown in Eastern Canada. Estimated production follows by provinces, totals for 1946 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 78,000 (15,000) pounds; Nova Scotia, 152,000 (65,000); New Brunswick, 226,000 (109,000); Quebec, 6,124,000 (1,900,000); Ontario, 13,598,000 (5,685,000); Manitoba, 7,732,000 (4,810,000); Saskatchewan, 5,802,000 (3,953,000); Alberta, 6,820,000 (6,192,000); British Columbia, 1,330,000 (1,246,000).

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Present prospects indicate that a continuing tight feed situation is in store for the 1947-48 season, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its quarterly coarse grains review. Any hope of relief from the harassing problem of attempting to equate short supplies of and urgent requirements for feed grains, a problem which has faced members of the feeds and live-stock industry for the past two years, seems foredoomed to disappointment this season.

Cold, wet weather during the seeding season in eastern Canada and hot, dry weather during the critical growing period in western Canada largely account for the substantial reduction in feed grain production this year. Although the overall oat acreage was down this year as against last, smaller yields were for the most part responsible for a total 1947 outturn of only 291.6 million bushels as compared with 400.0 million bushels in 1946. The significance of the weather factor during the current season is quite apparent in the case of barley. Despite an acreage increase of more than a million acres, the total production amounted to only 154.6 million bushels, 5.3 million bushels below that of a year ago.

As was expected the carry-over of coarse grains was further reduced below the low levels of 1946. At July 31, 1947 stocks of oats in all positions totalled 68 million bushels, 10 million less than at the same date a year ago. This year's barley stocks at 29 million bushels were one million bushels below the 1946 level. When carry-over stocks are combined with production it becomes evident that total supplies of oats and barley for the current season are the smallest on record for the past six years.

The gravity of the situation from the eastern feeders' standpoint is further heightened by a comparison of the barley and oats situation in eastern Canada this year as against last. It is estimated that eastern feeders will start the feeding season with 125.7 million bushels of oats, including farm carry-over and local production, and 15.0 million bushels of barley. This year they have 100.0 million bushels of oats and 11.0 million bushels of barley. Last year feed banks were in operation under the direction of the Feeds' Administrator and at August 1, 1946 there were about 13 million bushels of oats and barley in eastern elevators and mills. This year no feed banks are in operation and at the beginning of the current season, oats and barley stocks in eastern elevators and mills totalled a little over six million bushels. While no estimate of mixed grain production, an important item in the feed picture of Quebec and Ontario, has been made for 1947, the acreage is estimated to be 25 per cent below that of 1946. If yields per acre are as adversely affected by the weather as were those for oats and barley, a substantially smaller feed contribution may be forthcoming from that source this year. It is estimated that during the 1946-47 season about 110 million bushels of wheat, oats and barley were moved into eastern Canada under the Freight Assistance scheme.

On the requirements side it is estimated at this time that any decreases likely to occur in cattle and sheep numbers will be offset by an increase in the hog population. Consequently, it is felt that feed grain needs in the eastern feed deficit areas during the current crop year will be no smaller than they were in 1946-47. If that proves to be the case at least 50-55 million bushels of feed wheat, oats and barley, in addition to an amount equal to last year's Freight Assistance shipments, will have to be made during the next twelve months to compensate for the decrease in the East's production of oats, barley and mixed grains.

Supplies of hay, clover and alfalfa are estimated to be somewhat larger than a year ago. Total production this year, including only the first cutting of alfalfa, amounts to 18 million tons as against 16.5 million in 1946-47.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada as at the close of business on August 22 amounted to 44,085,011 pounds compared with 42,751,516 on August 15, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings by cities were as follows, totals for August 15 being in brackets: Quebec, 4,481,784 (4,379,052) pounds; Montreal, 17,269,842 (17,614,861); Toronto, 4,341,693 (3,941,675); Winnipeg, 8,275,500 (7,451,802); Regina, 552,057 (544,088); Saskatoon, 245,601 (267,141); Edmonton, 2,611,864 (2,406,854); Calgary, 1,662,952 (1,628,813); Vancouver, 4,643,718 (4,517,230).

BUTTER SUPPLIES

The upward trend in creamery butter production continued during the month of July, registering a three per cent gain over the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The stocks at August 1 did not reflect this gain in production, the holdings of 58,560,000 pounds being only 128,000 pounds greater than those shown at the same date twelve months ago.

The total supply of creamery butter available for distribution in July was approximately 85,000,000 pounds as against 67,000,000 in June and 81,000,000 in July, 1946. However, the disappearance increased more rapidly than supply. In the month of July the domestic disappearance of creamery butter was 26,000,000 pounds as against 22,000,000 in the same month a year ago. On a per capita basis this amounted to 2.13 pounds for July, this year, compared with 1.80 a year ago.

Total output of butter in July, including creamery, dairy and whey butter, amounted to approximately 47,000,000 pounds. This was 2¼ million pounds less than the output for the same month in 1943, but 1½ million pounds greater than that of July, 1939. For the seven-month period to date, the production of approximately 204,000,000 pounds compared with 222,000,000 pounds in 1943 and 208,000,000 pounds in 1939. The increase in the July make over the same month of the preceding year was nearly 1½ million pounds, and the cumulative production for the seven months ended July was about 4,000,000 pounds greater than that produced in the same period of 1946.

FISH LANDINGS BELOW LAST YEAR

Total landings of sea-fish by Canadian fishermen during the first seven months of 1947 amounted to 538.7 million pounds, compared with 599 million in the same period of 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The value of the catch to fishermen amounted to $24.7 million, a drop of $5.6 million from the returns of the same period of 1946. The decline was largely on the Atlantic Coast where returns from the cod and lobster catch have been sharply lowered as a result of the reduced catch and lower prices. Returns to fishermen in British Columbia are somewhat higher than last year.

Reduced prices to fishermen, particularly for cod, following a decline in export demands for frozen fish is reflected in the July statistics of fish landings. The catch of Atlantic cod in July amounted to 47.4 million pounds compared with 67.7 million pounds in the same month of 1946. The decline is most noticeable in Quebec and Nova Scotia. Salmon run has commenced in volume on the Pacific Coast, raising landings for the Dominion from 20.9 million pounds in July last year to 28.3 million. The catch of salmon to the end of July totalled 37.9 million pounds compared with 29.5 a year ago.

In response to the strong demand for salted fish both from the traditional export markets and from the government's relief purchase program, a substantially greater percentage of the catch of Atlantic cod, hake and pollock is being processed in the salted forms. This represents a diversion from frozen products. Freezings of cod fillets in July of 1947 were sharply below those of the same month of 1946. As a result, stocks of cod fillets were comparatively low at August 1. There were no significant changes in the forms of sales of the main Pacific species, salmon and halibut.

The total value of exports of fishery products up to the end of July at $38.3 million was close to the 1946 figure, although there were considerable changes in the position of individual products. The value of exports of fresh and frozen cod fillets, whitefish and lobsters show reductions, while the value of exports of fresh and frozen halibut and salmon were substantially greater.

FACTORY SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES IN JULY

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at $803,734 in July, compared with $1,034,217 in the preceding month and $641,072 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first seven months of this year, sales aggregated $6,832,201 as compared with $4,965,327 in the similar period of 1946.

RECORD TOBACCO HARVEST EXPECTED

A record crop of 146,369,000 pounds of tobacco is expected to be harvested this year, according to the first estimate released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, principal tobacco marketing associations and manufacturing companies. This is an increase of approximately 5,000,000 pounds over the previous record harvest in 1946 of 141,334,000 pounds.

Flue-cured tobacco makes up the bulk of the crop and the current estimate sets production of this type at 123,920,000 pounds. There were 119,027,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco harvested last season. Production of burley tobacco this season also shows an increase over 1946. The crop is currently estimated at 14,175,000 pounds compared with 12,058,000. in 1946.

Dark tobacco crop will be 30,000 pounds greater than in 1946, being estimated at 2,496,000 pounds. Cigar tobacco production, however, is somewhat lighter this season. The crop at present is estimated at 4,030,000 pounds compared with 5,435,000 pounds in 1946. Production of pipe tobacco is also expected to be lighter this season at 1,748,000 pounds compared with 2,395,000 last year.

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

Cheques cashed against individual accounts in July totalled $6,124,000,000 as compared with $5,547,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 10.4 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases were shown in each of the five economic areas, the greatest percentage gain having been shown in British Columbia.

Thirty-one of the clearing centres recorded advances in the first seven months of this year over the same period of the preceding year, and the Dominion total at $42,533,000,000 was greater than in any similar period in history, comparing with $40,031,000,000 in the seven months of 1946. Advances were shown in each of the five economic areas except Ontario, where the decline in Ottawa and Toronto resulted in a recession.

Totals for July were as follows by economic areas, those for the same month last year being in brackets: Maritime Provinces, $151,877,000 ($143,213,000); Quebec, $1,970,498,000 ($1,797,245,000); Ontario, $2,375,888,000 ($2,361,107,000); Prairie Provinces, $1,060,875,000 ($831,931,000); British Columbia, $564,960,000 ($413,367,000).

CANADIAN FAILURES IN SECOND QUARTER OF THIS YEAR

Concerns failing in the second quarter of this year rose to 146, a larger number than in the same period of any year since 1942, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Failures were more than twice as numerous as in the same period of 1946, when the number was 59. Despite the sharp increase over the second quarter of 1946, failures were considerably lower than in the same period of pre-war years, comparing with 346 for the second quarter of 1938.

Failures rose appreciably in the first half of 1947, being greater than in the same period of any year since 1942. The 266 failures, however, were less than in the first half of the previous years in the period of observation from 1922 to the early part of the second world war. The increase over the first half of 1946 was 135 per cent, the total for that period having been 113.

Current liabilities for the second quarter of the year aggregated $3,101,753 compared with $1,043,949 in the same period of 1946, a sizeable increase being noted in this comparison. This is the highest total for the period under review since the pre-war year 1939, when second-quarter liabilities totalled $4,189,660.

SHIPMENTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN JUNE

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in June totalled 21,137 units, slightly under the May shipments of 21,665 units, but 35.6 per cent higher than last year's June total of 15,585 units, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first six months of this year, 126,215 units were shipped, as compared with 79,789 in the corresponding period of 1946.

Of the shipments in June, 14,465 units were passenger cars, of which 11,445 were for sale in Canada and 3,020 for export. Shipments of trucks during the month totalled 6,599 units -- 4,439 for sale in Canada and 2,160 for export.

In the first half of this year, 78,787 passenger cars were shipped from the factories, comprising 56,864 units for sale in Canada and 21,923 for the export market. Trucks shipped during the six months totalled 47,047 units, including 29,878 units for use in Canada and 17,169 for export.

In June, shipments of vehicles imported from the United States totalled 3,978 units, comprising 2,858 passenger cars and 1,120 commercial vehicles. In the half-year these shipments aggregated 20,855 units -- 15,846 passenger models, and 5,009 commercial.

MOTOR-VEHICLE FINANCING IN JULY MAINTAINED AT SECOND-QUARTER LEVEL

Financing of motor vehicle sales in Canada during July continued at approximately the same level as in the three preceding months, with the number of new vehicles financed slightly above the June level and that of used vehicles slightly lower, according to the monthly figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Compared with July last year, the number of new vehicles increased 67 per cent and used vehicles 213 per cent.

New vehicles financed during July totalled 3,994 units as against 3,978 in June and their financed value was $5,394,855. The month's total was made up of 2,430 passenger models with a financed value of $2,716,272, and 1,564 trucks and buses financed for $2,678,583. Increases over July last year were 128 per cent in number and 168 per cent in amount of financing for passenger cars, and 18 per cent and 45 per cent respectively for commercial vehicles.

Number of used vehicles financed was 7,017 in July compared with 7,119 in June, the financed value for July amounting to $4,290,091. The total consisted of 5,564 used passenger cars financed for $2,992,253, showing increases of 245 per cent in number and 432 per cent in amount of financing over July last year; and 1,453 used commercial vehicles financed for $1,297,838, up 131 per cent in number and 166 per cent in financed value.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS IN JULY

Production of steel ingots in July amounted to 226,439 net tons, slightly under the June total of 230,581 net tons, but well above last year's July total of 130,754 net tons, when the strike in steel mills had slowed output, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first seven months of this year, 1,667,920 net tons were produced, as compared with 1,533,551 in the similar period of 1946.

SALES OF PAINTS IN JUNE

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for 98 per cent of the total Canadian production, amounted to $6,851,917 in June, compared with $6,706,916 in May, and $5,487,810 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first six months of this year, sales aggregated $36,682,257 as against $30,644,104 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of about 18 per cent.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN MAY

Gold production in May totalled 268,910 fine ounces compared with 254,889 in the preceding month and 240,339 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first five months of this year, 1,244,822 fine ounces were produced as compared with 1,193,862 in the similar period of 1946.

Production of gold in May was as follows by areas, totals for the corresponding month last year being in brackets: Ontario, 176,261 (151,590) fine ounces; Quebec, 52,927 (54,573); British Columbia, 19,773 (15,092); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 14,885 (17,693); Northwest Territories, 5,034 (1,137); Yukon, 30 (nil); Nova Scotia, nil (254).

CONCRETE BRICK AND BLOCK OUTPUT SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER IN JUNE

Production of concrete bricks and blocks during June was substantially above the output for the preceding month and for June last year, according to monthly figures of production by principal manufacturers issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

June output of concrete bricks reached the high total of 1,690,350 as compared with 1,118,068 in May and only 348,735 in June last year. Total for the half-year was 6,200,517 as against 5,195,137 in 1946.

Production of concrete blocks -- solid, hollow and cinder -- increased sharply in June to 2,622,080 pieces as compared with 1,938,920 pieces in the preceding month and 1,881,480 pieces in June last year. Aggregate for the six months ending June was 9,455,993 pieces compared with 7,568,276 last year.

Output of cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile rose similarly to 11,376 tons as against 10,433 tons in May and 7,048 tons in June a year ago, the half-year total reaching 52,353 tons compared with 37,639 tons in 1946.

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY IRON AND STEEL SHAPES IN JUNE

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 188,655 net tons in June, compared with 202,681 net tons in May, according to the monthly report on primary iron and steel by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The June total consisted of 5,495 tons of semi-finished shapes; 15,533 tons of structurals; 14,797 tons of plates; 16,004 tons of rails; 45,424 tons of hot rolled bars; 10,876 tons of pipes and tubes; 17,535 tons of wire rods; 19,942 tons of black sheets; 7,481 tons of galvanized sheets; 513 tons of tool steel; 7,491 tons of castings; and 27,564 tons of other shapes. The amount of producers' interchange was 70,478 tons in June and 74,813 tons in May.

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production of rigid insulating board showed a marked increase in July, amounting to 18,044,898 square feet as compared with 12,977,727 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first seven months of this year, 113,741,726 square feet were produced compared with 86,260,089 in the like period of 1946.

Domestic sales also were increased during the month, totalling 14,856,900 square feet compared with 10,156,833 in the same month last year. In the seven months ended July, sales aggregated 87,495,218 square feet compared with 73,783,563 in the similar period of 1946.

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR

Refinery stocks of raw sugar on August 9 were recorded at 177,939,809 pounds, compared with 96,608,244 on the corredsponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Refined sugar stocks were 102,886,604 pounds as against 98,669,596 a year ago.

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER IN JUNE

Production of sawn lumber, excluding ties, amounted to 550,058,000 feet board measure in June as compared with 415,331,000 feet in May, and 416,775,000 feet in June 1946, according to estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's gain over the corresponding month of 1946 was 32 per cent and brings the estimate for the six month's ending June to 2,420,992,000 feet as compared with 2,190,586,000 for the similar period of last year, an increase of 10 per cent.

Production in British Columbia in June was 198,586,000 feet, a sharp increase over the 1946 figure of 43,573,000 feet. Output for the six months ending June for British Columbia was 1,188,351,000 feet as compared with 887,731,000 feet for the similar period of 1946.

Output east of the Rockies decreased by six per cent to 351,472,000 feet as compared with June 1946 but increased 42 per cent over the May production figures. For the six months ending June, production decreased to 1,232,641,000 feet from the 1946 figure of the similar period of 1,302,855,000 feet.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 16 increased to 73,728 cars from 72,662 cars for the preceding week and 70,863 cars for the corresponding week last year, the gain being practically all in the eastern division, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Loadings of grain declined to 4,235 cars from 4,869 cars for the preceding week, and 5,306 cars last year. Live stock, coal and logs, piling, cordwood also decreased from 1946 loadings. Ores and concentrates increased from 2,684 cars in 1946 to 3,507 cars, sand, stone, gravel from 4,319 to 4,974 cars, pulpwood from 4,050 to 4,801 cars, gasoline and oils from 3,943 to 4,310 cars, and iron and steel products from 697 to 1,227 cars.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Railway Revenue Freight, July (10 cents).
3. Motor Vehicle Shipments, June (10 cents).
4. Canal Statistics, 1946 (25 cents).
5. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, June (10 cents).
6. Steel Ingots, July (10 cents).
7. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
8. Gold Production, May (10 cents).
9. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, July (10 cents).
10. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption, June (25 cents).
11. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, July (10 cents).
12. Canadian Coarse Grains, Quarterly Review (25 cents).
13. Honey Crop Report (10 cents).
14. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces, (10 cents).
15. Canadian Failures in Second Quarter of 1947 (15 cents).
16. Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, July (10 cents).
17. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July (10 cents).
18. Sugar Report, July 19 to August 9,, 1947 (10 cents).
19. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, June (10 cents).
20. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills, June (25 cents).
21. Canadian Pacific Railway, 1923 - 1946 (25 cents).
22. Canadian National Railway, 1923 - 1946 (25 cents).
23. Machinery Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
24. Tobacco Crop Report, (10 cents).
25. Primary Iron and Steel, June (10 cents).
26. Primary Iron and Steel, May -- Part 11 (10 cents).
27. Cheques Cashed and Money Supply, July (10 cents).
28. Department Store Sales, July (10 cents).
29. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, July (10 cents).
30. Preliminary Estimate of Principal Statistics of the Bread and Bakery Products Industry, 1946 (10 cents).
31. Fisheries of Prince Edward Island, 1946 (10 cents).
