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CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade of Canada reached record proportions during the first nine months of this year, being valued at \$3,927,500,000 compared with \$3,043,900,000 in the same period of 1946, an increase of 29 per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The previous high for the nine-month period was registered in 1944 at \$3,907,000,000. In September the trade was valued at \$429,700,000 practically the same as in August, but 31 per cent higher than in September last year when the total was \$328,000,000.

Domestic exports in the first nine months were valued at \$2,004,900,000 compared with \$1,663,900,000 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of 20.5 per cent. In September, there was a further slight recession from the record levels of May and June, but the month's total was substantially higher than in September last year. Exports in the month were valued at \$218,600,000 compared with \$221,300,000 in August and \$169,800,000 in September last year.

Commodities were imported to the value of \$1,892,600,000 during the first nine months of this year compared with \$1,360,800,000 in the same period of 1946, a gain of 39 per cent. In September, the value was \$208,100,000, slightly higher than in August when the total was \$204,600,000, but one-third higher than last year's September figure of \$156,100,000.

Foreign commodities were re-exported to the value of \$26,400,000 in the nine months of this year, compared with \$19,200,000 in the like period of 1946. In September, the value was \$3,000,000 compared with \$3,500,000 in August and \$2,100,000 a year ago.

In the nine months, the balance of merchandise trade with all countries was favourable to Canada to the extent of \$135,000,000 compared with \$322,300,000 in the same period of 1946, and the pre-war five-year average of \$132,200,000. Net exports of non-monetary gold -- additional to the balance of trade -- amounted in the nine months to \$71,900,000 compared with \$74,600,000 in 1946, and the pre-war five-year average of \$89,700,000.

Merchandise Imports

All main groups of imports, with the single exception of miscellaneous commodities, were higher in the first nine months of this year than last, largest absolute gains being shown by the iron and fibres and textile groups. The iron and products group rose from \$340,300,000 to \$564,000,000, and fibres and textiles from \$177,500,000 to \$298,000,000. The non-metallic minerals group showed the next largest increase, rising from \$232,100,000 to \$322,000,000 followed by none-ferrous metals from \$82,500,000 to \$120,100,000, agricultural and vegetable products from \$221,200,000 to \$251,400,000, animals and animal products from \$46,000,000 to \$65,700,000, and chemicals and allied products from \$68,300,000 to \$84,900,000. The drop in the miscellaneous section from \$143,026,000 to \$122,024,000, was due almost entirely to the decline in the return of Canadian goods.

Among the individual commodities, imports of sugar and its products rose in the nine months from \$29,703,000 to \$38,249,000, rubber and products from \$12,596,000 to \$22,106,000, cotton and cotton products from \$77,286,000 to \$140,503,000, wool and wool products from \$44,399,000 to \$63,229,000, artificial silk and products from \$14,996,000 to \$27,214,000, rolling mill products from \$37,222,000 to \$56,562,000, farm implements and machinery from \$47,766,000 to \$79,908,000, household, mining, metallurgical, business and other non-farm machinery from \$91,774,000 to \$151,032,000, automobiles from \$18,450,000 to \$55,228,000, automobile parts from \$47,938,000 to \$71,240,000, electrical apparatus from \$33,625,000 to \$51,254,000, coal from \$82,325,000 to \$98,044,000, crude petroleum from \$62,369,000 to \$91,758,000, and petroleum products from \$23,858,000 to \$54,475,000.

Imports from the United States during the nine months ending September were valued at \$1,468,198,000 compared with \$969,733,000 in the similar period of 1946 and in September, \$163,026,000 compared with \$115,766,000 a year ago. After deducting the value of Canadian goods returned (mainly military equipment), imports from the United Kingdom during the nine-month period were valued at \$132,243,000 compared with \$99,516,000, and in September, \$15,515,000 compared with \$11,438,000.

Imports from Latin American countries were increased during the nine months, being valued at \$112,116,000 compared with \$92,529,000 a year ago. Largest gains were shown by Argentina, Cuba, Guatemala and Venezuela, while declines were shown for Bolivia, Colombia and Mexico. Imports from India rose from \$21,919,000 to \$28,805,000, British Malaya from \$2,234,000 to \$12,713,000, New Zealand from \$7,543,000 to \$9,359,000. Total from Australia fell from \$14,642,000 to \$11,229,000.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX UP 2.8 POINTS IN OCTOBER

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-39=100, rose a further 2.8 points to 142.2 between September 2 and October 1, 1947. The increase continued to reflect price advances associated with the removal of subsidy payments and price control. The rise in the index since October last year was 15.4 points, and since April this year, 11.6 points. When adjusted to the base, August 1939=100, the Dominion cost-of-living index moved up to 141.1 on October 1 from 138.3 on September 2.

Foods, as a group, accounted for two-thirds of the over-all change, the index for this series rising 6.0 points to 171.3, supported by increases for bread, flour, butter, bacon, fresh pork, and a long list of minor advances in food prices. Meats were twice their pre-war prices.

Homefurnishings and services rose 2.5 points to 149.9, reflecting higher laundry rates coupled with further upturns in prices for furniture, floor coverings, sheets and towels. The furniture sub-group was 172.2, furnishings and textiles at 168.5, hardware at 164.7, and dishes and glassware at 170.3. An advance of 2.2 points to 154.2 in the clothing index was due to increases scattered throughout the entire list of items. The men's wear sub-group stood at 169.9.

The rental index moved up 2.1 points to 119.9. This increase in rentals was based upon a special one per cent sample survey, undertaken in October, which corroborated previously reported sample surveys (October, 1946, and June, 1947) and supplemented the information customarily supplied by real estate agents.

Higher prices for coal and coke, concentrated mainly in the Maritimes and Ontario, moved the fuel and light index up 0.8 to 121.9, while the miscellaneous index series advanced 0.1 to 117.6 under the impetus of higher costs for medicines, personal care and magazines, which overbalanced a reduction in the price of automobile tires.

Dominion Cost-of-Living Indexes (1935-39=100)

	Combined Index	Food	Rent	Fuel and light	Cloth- ing	Home- furnish- ings and Services	Miscell- aneous
October 1, 1947	142.2	171.3	119.9	121.9	154.2	149.9	117.6
September 2, 1947	139.4	165.3	117.8	121.1	152.0	147.4	117.5
October 1, 1946	126.8	146.5	113.4	107.3	130.2	128.8	113.9

OUTPUT OF PORTLAND CEMENT INCREASED DURING AUGUST

Production of Portland cement reached a high point in August, amounting to 1,136,877 barrels compared with 1,071,062 in the preceding month and 1,040,279 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the eight months ending August, 7,620,988 barrels were produced compared with 6,949,154 in the similar period of 1946. Stocks in plants and warehouses at the end of August totalled 388,622 barrels compared with 539,424 a year ago.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Nothing of significance has happened during recent weeks to change the prospects of a general world need for more wheat. In the September 1947 report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations it was estimated that requirements for grain imports for deficit countries in 1947-48 will total approximately 38 million metric tons. Last year the stated requirements were 37½ million tons and approximately 28½ million tons were received by importing countries. It was estimated by FAO at the end of September that 29 million tons might be available for export in 1947-48 from grain exporting countries.

The report of the FAO conference emphasized that unless special efforts are made in both exporting and importing countries to mobilize more food and reduce this wide gap the calorie intake in deficit countries must inevitably fall to still more unsatisfactory levels and stressed the necessity of using every available device to save grain for human consumption.

The United States this year harvested the largest wheat crop on record and it is expected that the major part of world wheat shipments will come from this country during the present crop year. One deterrent to high wheat exports from the United States this year is the very unsatisfactory corn harvest which may result in a greater quantity of wheat being utilized for domestic feeding purposes. Another factor which may adversely affect American exports this year is the prevailing dry weather in the western states which may lead to a larger than normal carry-over to safeguard supplies for next year.

A slight improvement in crop conditions has occurred in the Argentine during the last month, but this country will not have a very large surplus for export during 1948. Prospects for the wheat crop in Australia improved greatly during the past month and the latest forecast is for a total yield of not less than 215 million bushels which will ensure an exportable surplus considerably in excess of that of last year.

No change in the Canadian situation occurred during the last month. It is still estimated that around 200 million bushels of wheat and wheat in terms of flour will be available for export during the present crop year. This figure, however, may have to be revised in the light of conditions which have prevailed since the last crop estimate was issued early in September.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America were further increased during the week ending October 23, the total standing at 144,204,477 bushels compared with 136,823,520 on October 16 and 137,384,374 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 143,947,477 bushels in Canadian positions and 257,000 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were heavier during the week ending October 23, totalling 13,244,122 bushels compared with 11,999,317 in the preceding week. During the period August 1 to October 23, 147,472,139 bushels were marketed compared with 153,711,733 in the similar period of last year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 23, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 5,219,082 (4,217,156) bushels; barley, 3,669,975 (3,113,256); rye, 457,745 (346,107); flaxseed, 1,444,776 (1,647,208) bushels.

STOCKS OF INGOT-MAKERS' SCRAP METAL

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal were reduced during September, stocks at the end of the month amounting to 2,345,226 pounds compared with 2,868,637 at the beginning of the period, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. End-of-the-month stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot were also lower, totalling 2,463,557 pounds compared with 2,991,864.

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada on November 1 amounted to 48,491,919 pounds compared with 49,633,204 on October 1 and 41,547,100 on November 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of cheese were 26,739,357 pounds compared with 30,069,168 on October 1, and 19,954,961 a year ago.

Creamery butter stocks on November 1 were as follows by cities, totals for November 1 last year being in brackets: Quebec, 4,325,625 (4,597,288) pounds; Montreal, 19,157,346 (18,889,387); Toronto, 4,566,452 (4,682,551); Winnipeg, 9,660,897 (6,829,265); Regina, 667,972 (332,735); Saskatoon, 278,076 (324,011); Edmonton, 3,368,670 (1,721,165); Calgary, 1,950,928 (1,070,159); Vancouver, 4,515,953 (3,100,539).

AUGUST SALES OF MILK AND CREAM

Sales of fluid milk and cream in August amounted to 335,504,000 pounds, a decline of three per cent from August last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Fluid milk sales in the month totalled 268,765,000 pounds, and cream sales, expressed as milk, 66,739,000 pounds. Compared with August last year, milk sales declined 8.5 per cent, while cream sales increased nearly 27 per cent.

In the eight months ending August, fluid sales of milk and cream reached a total of 2,803,551,000 pounds, a decrease of 74,000,000 pounds or almost three per cent as compared with the same period of 1946. Cumulative milk sales fell 5.5 per cent, while cream sales in terms of milk increased 14 per cent.

Fluid sales of milk in forty urban centres for which the Bureau has figures, amounted in August to approximately 151,124,000 pounds (58,575,400 quarts), and for the eight months, January-August, a total of 1,218,758,000 pounds (472,386,800 quarts). These figures represent decreases of five and six per cent, respectively.

Sales of fluid cream in August as reported in the forty cities moved up to 33,922,400 pounds in terms of milk (3,249,800 quarts of cream); and in the January-August period, 266,307,000 pounds (26,717,100 quarts). In comparison with August, and January-August last year, respective increases of 14 and 16 per cent were shown.

HARVESTING OF FRUIT CROPS
PRACTICALLY COMPLETED

Harvesting of Canada's 1947 fruit crops is practically completed with the estimates only slightly changed from those of September, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The apple crop again shows a decline, being estimated at 15,222,000 bushels compared with 15,621,000 a month ago and 19,282,000 in 1946. Smaller crops than anticipated were harvested in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Production in New Brunswick however, was somewhat heavier.

An increase of 19 per cent in the prospective pear harvest in Ontario since September brings the total Canadian crop to 1,029,000 bushels. The current estimate is 78,000 bushels more than was harvested last season. Production this year in Nova Scotia and British Columbia still stands at 30,000 and 596,000 bushels, respectively. In Ontario, on the other hand, production has increased from 339,000 bushels to 403,000 bushels.

The estimate of the plum and prune crop also increased during the past month as a result of better yields in Ontario. The crop now stands at 760,000 bushels or four per cent above September. The estimate for Ontario has been raised from 237,000 bushels to 265,000 bushels, while that for British Columbia remains unchanged at 483,000 bushels.

The estimate of the 1947 peach crop was reduced slightly during the month from 1,728,000 bushels to 1,694,000 bushels. Brown rot and oriental peach moth caused considerable damage in Ontario where production is now set at 925,000 bushels. The British Columbia crop is still estimated at 769,000 bushels. There is no change in the expected grape crop since September when production was estimated at 74,223,000 pounds.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF
ASPHALT ROOFING MATERIALS

Production and sales of asphalt shingles and rolled roofing declined in September, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output amounted to 443,788 squares compared with 458,804 a year ago, and the sales, 417,593 squares compared with 439,793. Production of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing advanced to 5,228 tons from 4,848, and the sales to 4,864 tons from 4,636.

During the nine months ending September, production of shingles and rolled roofing increased to 4,145,386 squares from 3,567,358 a year ago, and the sales of 3,924,659 squares from 3,478,462. Output of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing totalled 41,128 tons compared with 39,365 a year ago, and the sales, 39,493 tons compared with 38,364.

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES
HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were higher in September, being valued at \$1,427,093 compared with \$1,150,742 in August and \$1,002,699 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the nine months ending September, sales aggregated \$9,410,066 compared with \$6,858,808 in the like period of 1946, an increase of 37 per cent.

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS
HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Production of wire nails reached a high point in September, amounting to 6,879 tons compared with 5,789 tons in August and 1,640 tons in September last year, when the steel strike had reduced output to a very low point, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first nine months of this year, 56,659 tons were produced as against 44,142 in the similar period of last year, an increase of 28 per cent.

Output of steel wire was also increased in September, totalling 27,266 tons compared with 22,738 in the preceding month and 3,746 tons in September last year. During the nine months ending September, 232,635 tons were produced compared with 162,887 in the like period of 1946.

Production of steel wire fencing in September amounted to 2,082 tons compared with 1,551 in August and 241 tons a year ago, output for the nine-month period totalling 19,475 tons compared with 16,511.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF ASBESTOS

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines during the first eight months of this year amounted to 420,872 tons as compared with 349,639 in the same period of 1946, an increase of slightly more than 20 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. August shipments, at 53,361 tons, were little changed from July this year and August last year.

In the eight-month period, 405,755 tons of asbestos were exported as against 327,496 in the similar period of last year. August exports were 49,804 tons compared with 53,856 a year ago. Exports in the cumulative period comprised 671 tons of crude asbestos, 145,274 tons of milled fibres and 259,810 tons of waste, refuse and shorts.

NEW DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN
271 CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES

Number of dwelling units completed during the first nine months of this year in 271 Canadian municipalities which have made complete returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the period both for 1946 and 1947 show an increase of nearly 25 per cent over last year, totalling 23,019 as against 18,474, according to the quarterly report on housing released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

LUMBER OUTPUT HIGHER IN AUGUST

Production of sawn lumber increased almost three per cent in August, totalling 585,429 M feet compared with 569,228 M feet in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative output for the first eight months of this year was 3,619,263 M feet compared with 3,335,254 M in the like period of 1946, an increase of 8.5 per cent.

Estimates for the month were as follows by provinces, totals for August last year being in brackets (figures in M feet): Prince Edward Island, 751 (819); Nova Scotia, 29,665 (27,954); New Brunswick, 31,223 (39,000); Quebec, 196,391 (181,827); Ontario, 122,082 (100,529); Manitoba, 5,423 (5,105); Saskatchewan, 1,500 (3,532); Alberta, 10,028 (9,231); British Columbia, 188,366 (201,231).

IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS

Reflecting curtailment in production of war needs as well as reconversion of Canadian industry, the gross factory value of products turned out by manufacturers of iron and steel in 1946 was 27 per cent lower than in the preceding year, respective values standing at \$1,441,447,000 and \$1,975,310,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Sharpest declines were shown in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, the former falling from \$278,652,880 to \$72,755,194, and the latter from \$204,594,323 to \$109,385,187. Pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel and rolled products fell from \$192,279,159 to \$160,997,782, automobiles from \$228,695,109 to \$193,439,688, automobile parts from \$126,562,829 to \$93,578,148, and railway rolling stock from \$181,249,842 to \$154,043,203.

Production of heating and cooking apparatus increased from \$29,954,426 to \$33,750,004, boilers, tanks and plate work from \$23,883,210 to \$26,247,139, farm implements from \$57,621,390 to \$61,620,669, machinery from \$138,192,090 to \$141,440,071, sheet metal products from \$106,257,719 to \$107,732,066, bicycles from \$3,072,950 to \$3,639,354, and iron castings from \$76,581,974 to \$76,880,521.

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The volume of trade in securities between Canada and other countries in August showed a minor increase over July, but continued lower than in 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total sales in August dropped to \$10,900,000 -- the lowest monthly figure since September, 1943 -- from \$11,500,000 in July and \$23,700,000 in August last year. The month's purchases totalled \$13,200,000 compared with \$11,200,000 in July and \$19,600,000 in August, 1946.

The eight months ending August provided a total purchase balance of \$9,500,000 as against net sales of \$131,000,000 during the period January to August, 1946. During the period, sales to all countries aggregated \$139,200,000 compared with \$316,700,000 in the similar period of last year, and total purchases, \$148,700,000 compared with \$185,700,000.

RADIO SALES HIGHER IN AUGUST

Sales of radio receiving sets by Canadian producers in August amounted to 51,606 units compared with 45,607 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 13 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first eight months of this year, producers' sales totalled 480,840 units compared with 332,625 in the like period of 1946, an increase of 44.5 per cent.

All provinces shared in the increase during the first eight months of this year. Totals follows, with those for the same period last year in brackets: Maritimes, 40,211 (24,394); Quebec, 102,394 (65,816); Ontario, 206,587 (149,134); Manitoba, 39,224 (31,005); Saskatchewan, 22,665 (17,221); Alberta, 27,689 (19,211); British Columbia, 42,070 (25,844).

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending October 30, 1947, a week and month earlier:

	<u>October 30</u>	<u>October 23</u>	<u>October 2</u>
	(Base 1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	105.0	106.3	104.5
74 Industrials	98.5	99.9	97.7
18 Utilities	115.4	117.4	118.2
8 Banks	129.6	126.0	125.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(27 Stocks)	87.3	88.8	86.6
23 Golds	78.2	79.5	80.6
4 Base Metals	103.2	105.0	102.0

CIVIL AVIATION IN JULY

Canadian scheduled air carriers earned \$2,057,686 in July as compared with \$2,030,817 in the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Operating expenses, however, increased from \$1,924,653 to \$2,106,694, which reduced the net operating revenue from \$106,164 to a debit of \$49,008. Non-scheduled carriers showed a better record. With revenues increasing from \$182,365 to \$617,182 and operating expenses from \$141,533 to \$478,841, their net revenue increased from \$40,832 to \$138,341.

Passenger traffic originated on scheduled flights for Canadian scheduled carriers increased from 47,723 in July 1946 to 53,404 passengers; 4,828 passengers or 87 per cent of this increase was on the international routes. Foreign carriers, however, showed a reduction of 4,603 passengers or 18.4 per cent. Non-scheduled carriers transported 13,581 revenue passengers as against 9,176 in 1946.

Revenue goods carried (duplications excluded) increased from 2,463,809 to 2,708,039 pounds, non-scheduled carriers accounting for 55 per cent of the 1947 total. Mail ton miles increased from 119,006 to 123,897, or by 4.2 per cent.

CANAL TRAFFIC IN SEPTEMBER

Traffic through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals was increased in September, totalling 15,395,701 tons compared with 14,314,161 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From the opening of navigation to the end of September, total traffic increased from 63,900,213 tons in 1946 to 83,018,851 tons. In September, shipments of iron ore increased from 9,14,764 to 11,469,118 tons, but wheat decreased from 778,915 to 655,382 tons, upbound soft coal from 2,683,758 to 2,435,253 tons, and oil and gasoline from 207,755 to 129,193 tons.

Total freight using the Welland Ship Canal in September increased to 1,580,052 tons from 1,449,252 a year ago. The large increases included barley which rose from 23,960 to 54,214 tons, wheat from 112,025 to 154,255 tons, gasoline from 78,668 to 106,818 tons, pulpwood from 79,454 to 111,454 tons, and iron ore from 161,204 to 213,713 tons. Soft coal declined by 70,984 tons, paper by 7,963 tons and oats by 7,398 tons.

Traffic Using the St. Lawrence canals during September amounted to 930,902 tons as compared with 960,265 tons in 1946. Shipments of soft coal fell 125,065 tons, gasoline by 24,634 tons, ore (other than iron and copper) by 15,834 tons, oats by 9,730 tons and corn by 9,501 tons. Wheat increased by 28,118 tons, petroleum and other oils by 65,624 tons, pulpwood by 19,92 tons, iron ore by 29,893 tons and sand, stone and gravel by 14,054 tons.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending October 25 rose to 88,889 cars from 78,317 cars for the previous week, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was the highest total recorded so far this year and compares with 86,198 cars for the corresponding week last year.

Compared with the preceding week, the larger increases were in grain, which rose from 9,390 to 9,738 cars, grain products from 3,370 to 3,888 cars, live stock from 2,143 to 3,493 cars, coal from 6,173 to 6,625 cars, ores and concentrates from 3,162 to 3,920 cars, sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 4,904 to 5,509 cars, lumber, lath and shingles from 4,176 to 4,758 cars, and wood pulp and paper from 3,747 to 4,244 cars, and merchandise l.c.l. from 16,147 to 18,863 cars.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Dealers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, August (10 cents).
2. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, September (10 cents).
3. Dwelling Units and New building Containing Dwelling Units, Nine Months Ending September (25 cents).
4. Population Characteristics by Social Areas, Metropolitan Area of Winnipeg, 1946 (10 cents).
5. Price Movements, October (10 cents).
6. Textile Industries of Canada, 1940, 1941 and 1942 (50 cents).
7. Fluid Milk Trade, August (10 cents).
8. Asphalt Roofing Industry, September (10 cents).
9. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
10. Asbestos, August (10 cents).
11. Wire Fencing, September (10 cents).
12. Steel Wire, September (10 cents).
13. Nails, Tacks and Staples, September (10 cents).
14. Trade of Canada: Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, September (25 cents).
15. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities, November 1 (10 cents).
16. Fur Production, 1945-46 (25 cents).
17. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August (25 cents).
18. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
19. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
20. Cement, August (10 cents).
21. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September (10 cents).
22. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and other Countries, August (10 cents).
23. Fruit Crop Report, (10 cents).
24. Sample Estimates of Occupied Farms by Tenure and Size, Farm population, Area, Value, Indebtedness and Farm Facilities, Prairie Provinces, 1946 (10 cents).
25. Iron and Steel and Their Products, 1946 (10 cents).
26. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, July (10 cents).
27. Civil Aviation, July (10 cents).
28. Canal Traffic, September (10 cents).
29. Radio Receiving Sets, August (10 cents).
30. Imports for Consumption, September (10 cents).
31. Summary of Foreign Trade, September (10 cents).

Copies of these and other Bureau reports may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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