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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

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CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE or in transit in North America at midnight on February 26 totalled 108,120,600 bushels compared with 114,017,500 on February 19 and 119,299,100 on the corresponding date last year.

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CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS produced 3,753,916,000 kilowatt hours in January as compared with 3,729,731,000 in the preceding month and 3,851,111,000 in the same month last year.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT showed a seasonal recession at January 1 when 18,461 firms in the eight major industrial groups reported a staff of 2,012,000 compared with 2,062,000 at December 1.

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COAL PRODUCTION in 1947 totalled 15,863,500 tons, a decline of 11 per cent from the 17,311,700 tons turned out in 1946.

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CAR LOADINGS on Canadian railways for the week ended February 23 increased to 76,422 cars from 68,817 for the preceding week and 70,306 in the same week last year.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA IN JANUARY

External trade of Canada in January was valued at \$445,200,000, down about \$20,000,000 from the December total but almost \$61,000,000 above the figure for January last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's total was about \$3,600,000 below the monthly average for the calendar year 1947.

Imports for consumption from all countries in January were valued at \$206,100,000 as against \$194,200,000 in December and \$173,800,000 in January, 1947. The total for January this year was about \$8,400,000 below the monthly average for the year 1947.

Value of domestic merchandise exported during the month was \$235,400,000 compared with \$266,200,000 in December and \$208,600,000 in January, 1947. The month's export trade exceeded the monthly average for 1947 by \$4,200,000.

The overall commodity trade balance with all countries was favourable to Canada to the extent of \$33,000,000, compared with \$76,700,000 in December and \$36,700,000 a year ago. Favourable balance with the United Kingdom was \$43,400,000 compared with \$52,500,000 in December and \$36,300,000 in January, 1947. The debit balance with the United States was \$43,200,000 compared with \$33,900,000 in December and \$55,800,000 in January last year.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS IN JANUARY

Canada's merchandise imports in January were valued at \$206,100,000 as compared with \$194,200,000 in December and \$173,800,000 in January, 1947. Purchases from the United States during the month were valued at \$150,000,000 as against \$141,700,000 in December and \$136,400,000 in January 1947, while the total from the United Kingdom was \$21,600,000 compared with \$20,300,000 in December and \$14,300,000 a year ago.

Venezuela was the next largest source of supply in January, imports from that country amounting to \$5,783,000 compared with \$2,243,000 in the corresponding month last year. India followed with a total of \$3,134,000 as against \$1,775,000, Mexico \$3,129,000 as against \$873,000, British Malaya \$2,016,000 as against \$4,000, Brazil \$1,884,000 as against \$734,000, and Ceylon \$1,509,000 as against \$194,000.

Gains were shown for seven of the nine main commodity groups of imports. Largest absolute increase was registered for the iron and its products group which rose from \$48,800,000 in January last year to \$65,600,000, advances being shown for rolling-mill products, farm implements and machinery, other machinery, automobile parts, and engines and boilers. Imports of automobiles were lower. The non-metallic minerals group rose from \$25,604,000 to \$40,122,000, gains being most pronounced in coal, crude petroleum and petroleum products.

The agricultural and vegetable products group showed a small increase, rising from \$24,000,000 to \$24,500,000. Fruits and vegetables declined sharply, but increases were recorded for sugar, coffee, tea and rubber. The fibres, textiles and products group fell slightly from \$32,900,000 to \$31,500,000. Declines were shown for cotton products and artificial silk and products, but increases for raw cotton, wool and wool products.

The animals and animal products group rose from \$6,500,000 in January last year to \$8,100,000; non-ferrous metals and products from \$9,700,000 to \$11,400,000; chemicals and allied products from \$7,900,000 to \$9,600,000; but wood, wood products and paper fell from \$6,500,000 to \$5,500,000; and miscellaneous commodities from \$10,900,000 to \$9,900,000.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES FOR EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released Tuesday cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities for February 2, 1948, together with those for January 2, and February 1, 1947. These are shown in the table below.

The Bureau points out that in interpreting the city cost-of-living indexes, two factors should be borne in mind. First, they are on the base August 1939=100, and February 2 figures may be compared directly with the Dominion figure of 148.9. Second, they measure percentage changes in living costs for each city, but cannot be used to compare the cost of maintaining the same standard of living from city to city.

The indexes are compiled from budgets appropriate for each city, and these differed in cost in the base period August 1939. As an example, the Montreal index includes percentage changes for rent based mainly on rents of apartments and flats, while Toronto figures are calculated principally from single house rents. Accordingly, on the basis of the figures shown below it is incorrect to conclude that Montreal has the highest living costs, and Halifax the lowest.

It is noticeable that the percentage changes for any month vary considerably from city to city, but that over a period of time they do not differ appreciably from the Dominion average for all cities.

City	February 1 1947	January 2 1948	February 2 1948
Halifax	125.6	143.2	144.3
Saint John	125.9	146.8	147.7
Montreal	129.6	151.3	152.8
Toronto	126.0	145.8	147.8
Winnipeg	124.0	142.8	144.4
Saskatoon	129.0	151.1	151.9
Edmonton	124.9	143.8	145.1
Vancouver	127.7	147.8	148.7

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-39=100, for the week ending March 4, a week and month earlier:

	<u>March 4</u>	<u>February 26</u>	<u>February 5</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	101.4	102.1	104.3
76 Industrials	95.6	96.2	98.3
16 Utilities	107.8	109.0	111.6
8 Banks	127.7	128.8	130.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	84.5	84.6	83.6
25 Golds	74.3	74.5	70.3
5 Base Metals	103.1	102.9	109.2

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CANADIAN CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine Canadian cities as at the close of business on March 5, amounted to 9,692,269 pounds compared with 11,692,494 pounds on March 1, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were as follows by cities, totals for March 1 being in brackets: Quebec, 638,937 (831,221) pounds; Montreal, 3,173,892 (4,137,783); Toronto, 1,402,939 (1,607,848); Winnipeg, 1,632,543 (1,799,753); Regina, 117,934 (138,090); Saskatoon, 78,111 (96,439); Edmonton, 411,725 (526,350); Calgary, 474,132 (537,344); Vancouver, 1,762,056 (1,967,666).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 26 totalled 108,120,600 bushels compared with 114,017,500 on February 19 and 119,299,100 bushels on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 102,327,100 bushels in Canadian positions and 5,793,500 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in western Canada to country elevators during the week ending February 26 totalled 556,600 bushels as compared with 831,600 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year -- August 1 to February 26 -- farmers' marketings aggregated 203,495,600 bushels as compared with 252,353,700 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 26, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 213,800 (361,700) bushels; barley, 124,300 (222,100); rye, 10,100 (8,500); flaxseed, 8,800 (17,700).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended February 26 totalled 4,328,700 bushels compared with 1,959,000 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 72,743,000 bushels as against 84,918,300 in the similar period of 1946-47.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF
FIBRE FLAX AGAIN LOWER

Continuing the downward trend of the past two years, acreage and production of fibre flax in the 1947-48 season was well below the 1946-47 level. According to preliminary estimates, the area devoted to flax in 1947 was 11,003 acres compared with 15,762 acres in 1946. Production of flaxseed of fibre varieties has been estimated at 50,000 bushels compared with 81,000. The yield of scutched fibre was slightly below the 1946 level at 411 tons compared with 460 tons, while scutched tow production increased to 515 tons from 433 tons. The value of production, including flax fibre and seed, during the 1947-48 season, currently estimated at \$782,000, compares with \$857,000 in 1946-47.

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES

Stocks of canned fruits held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses on January 1 this year totalled 3,942,882 dozen cans compared with 2,870,653 on the corresponding date last year, while the stocks of canned vegetables amounted to 11,595,907 dozen compared with 11,462,896.

Among the canned fruits, increases were almost general, the principal exception being plums, gages, etc. which fell from 792,099 dozen a year ago to 739,624. Beets, carrots, corn, and peas were among the canned vegetables to show reductions, stocks of other types being higher.

Stocks of canned apple juice were increased but other fruit juices were held in lesser volume. Overall stocks of canned foods for infants were higher, as were the stocks of jams, jellies and marmalades. There were sharp increases in the holdings of pickles, relishes and sauces. Canned soup stocks were up, but tomato products were reduced.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AT JANUARY 1

In conformity with the movement invariably indicated at the beginning of January, the volume of employment afforded by leading industrial establishments showed an important recession at January 1, 1948, when the 18,461 firms furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the eight major industrial groups reported a staff of 2,011,984 as compared with 2,062,073 at December 1.

The sum of \$72,557,274 was distributed at January 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the 18,461 reporting employers in the eight leading industries; this total was lower by 8.1 per cent than that of \$78,934,081 disbursed at the first of December. The per capita weekly earnings declined from \$38.28 at December 1 to \$36.24 at the first of January, or by \$2.04.

Among the more important factors contributing to the decline in employment may be mentioned curtailment in outdoor and other seasonal operations, shut-downs during the holiday season and for inventory purposes, and absenteeism. The general contraction in activity was on a rather larger scale than that which took place a year earlier, although the percentage loss was less than at January 1, 1946, being also below the average for the time of year in the period since 1920.

The index number of employment, on the base 1926=100, declined from 199.6 in the preceding survey to 193.7 at the date under review, as compared with 181.0 at January 1, 1947. The latest figure is the highest on record for the time of year, exceeding by 4.3 per cent the previous January 1 maximum of 185.7 which had been reached in 1944. The contraction in employment at the first of January as compared with December 1 was accompanied by a substantial decline in the salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments, in which the general reduction exceeded that noted 12 months earlier, although it was rather smaller than at January 1, 1946.

Logging, communications, trade and steam railway operation showed heightened employment at January 1. Manufacturing, mining, local and water transportation, construction and maintenance and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, on the other hand, showed contractions which in some cases were seasonal in character. There were especially noteworthy reductions in manufacturing and construction, in which the indicated losses amounted to 2.4 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively.

Within the manufacturing division, there was a considerably seasonal increase in tobacco, together with a minor advance in beverage factories. In all other classes, there were general reductions, of which the most noteworthy were in food, textile and iron and steel plants.

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BENEFITS HIGHER IN JANUARY

Claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in January totalled 109,311 as compared with 71,773 at the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases were shown in all provinces. Claims representing new cases of unemployment -- initial and renewal claims -- numbered 100,304 as against 63,681 in January, 1947.

Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register at the end of January numbered 130,798, compared with 94,525 at December 31 and 103,995 at the end of January, 1947. In addition there were 14,462 other claims as against 7,434 at the end of December and 1,881 a year ago. Claims disposed of during the month totalled 97,850, of which 74,407 were considered entitled to benefit, 21,762 not entitled to benefit, 508 special requests not granted, and 1,173 referred to courts of referees.

During January, 106,367 persons received one or more benefit payments amounting to \$3,924,641 as compensation for 1,999,849 unemployed days compared with 69,097 beneficiaries paid \$2,544,796 for 1,315,282 compensated unemployed days in December and 92,837 persons paid \$4,006,529 for 2,002,102 benefit days during January, 1947.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 18.8 days in January, 19.0 days in December and 21.8 days in January last year. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$36.90 in January, \$36.83 in December and \$43.16 in January, 1947. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.96 in January, \$1.93 in December and \$1.98 in January last year.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE
FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1947

Live births in Canada during the first six months of 1947 numbered 185,173, giving an equivalent annual rate of 29.7 per 1,000 population as compared with 159,433 births and a rate of 26.2 for the first half of 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stillbirths numbered 3,862 or 20.9 per 1,000 live births as against 3,549 and a rate of 22.3. Deaths totalled 59,132 with a rate of 9.5 compared with 60,318 and a rate of 9.9. The natural increase for the half-year period was 126,041 as against 99,115, and the rate rose from 16.3 to 20.2.

Deaths under one year of age numbered 8,521 and the infant mortality rate was 46 per 1,000 live births. These figures compare with 7,904 deaths and a rate of 50 for the corresponding period of 1946. Deaths under one month of age totalled 4,941, giving a rate of 27 per 1,000 live births as against 4,569 and a rate of 29. There were 267 maternal deaths during the half year compared with 332 and the rate was 1.4 as against 2.1.

Deaths from certain causes for the first six months of 1947 were as follows, totals for the same period of 1946 being in brackets: typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 31 (50); scarlet fever, 21 (31); whooping cough, 83 (139); diphtheria, 81 (109); tuberculosis, 2,780 (3,115); influenza, 805 (1,327); smallpox, - (-); measles, 95 (142); acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis, 12 (10); cancer, 7,574 (7,267); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, 4,881 (4,952); diseases of the heart, 16,251 (15,919); diseases of the arteries, 1,193 (1,201); pneumonia, 3,216 (3,283); diarrhoea and enteritis, 863 (832); nephritis, 3,428 (3,788); suicides, 437 (508); homicides, 58 (72); motor vehicle accidents, 664 (670); other accidental deaths, 2,495 (2,471).

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN JANUARY

Births registered in cities, towns and villages of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 14,353 in January, deaths 6,857 and marriages 3,356 as compared with 14,819 births, 5,657 deaths and 3,662 marriages in January last year, showing decreases of three and eight per cent, respectively for births and marriages and an increase of 21 per cent for deaths.

FEED SITUATION

Visible supplies of both oats and barley at February 19 were in excess of the commercial supply position on the same date a year ago. Oat supplies at 30.2 million bushels exceeded last year's figure by nearly a million bushels, while barley stocks at 32.1 million were more than 11 million bushels greater.

Quantities in store at Bay and Lower Lake ports were also considerably greater than a year ago. Stocks of oats and barley located at Eastern Lake ports were reported on February 19 this year at 7.8 and 5.3 million bushels respectively. Last year only 3.4 million bushels of oats and 1.1 million bushels of barley were at Eastern Lake ports. Lakehead stocks of barley at 11.5 million bushels were also up six million bushels, while Lakehead oats stocks at 9.5 million bushels were nearly a million bushels greater than a year ago.

Marketings of oats in the Prairie Provinces from August 1 to February 19 of the current crop year were down only 2.5 million bushels from the comparable figure for 1946-47. Barley marketings increased nearly 10 million bushels, and deliveries of rye and flaxseed, were roughly double the marketings of these grains during the same period of the previous crop year.

While the 1947 oats and barley crops were both smaller than in 1946, marketing of the 1947 crop has been facilitated by the early removal of delivery quotas. Due largely to the reduced 1947 wheat crop, the Wheat Board was able to declare an open quota on the delivery of all grains as early as October 14, 1947. The increase in oats and barley prices subsequent to the removal of ceilings has also been a factor in maintaining the flow of deliveries from western farms. The heavier deliveries of flaxseed and rye reflect directly the increased production of these crops in 1947, as well as the high prices prevailing for these grains. In addition to western oats and barley already marketed it is estimated that some 23 million bushels of oats and 14 million bushels of barley remain on western farms to be marketed before the close of the crop year.

CIVIL AVIATION IN NOVEMBER

Scheduled Canadian air lines earned \$1,601,940 during November as against \$1,432,626 in November 1946. Operating expenses, however, increased from \$1,800,881 to \$2,054,644, which increased the operating loss from \$368,255 to \$452,704. Non-scheduled carriers also showed a loss in November of \$276,487 as against \$81,505 for November, 1946.

The number of revenue passengers transported by Canadian scheduled carriers declined from 38,438 in 1946 to 37,215 and for foreign international carriers from 15,611 to 12,347. Non-scheduled carriers showed an increase from 3,015 to 5,329, making the total for all carriers 54,891 as against 57,064 in November, 1946.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended February 28 increased to 76,422 cars from 68,817 cars for the preceding week and 70,306 cars for the corresponding week last year. Loadings of grain increased from 3,574 cars for the previous week to 4,931 cars, but declined from 6,323 cars in 1947.

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Central electric stations produced 3,753,916,000 kilowatt hours during January as compared with 3,729,731,000 in the preceding month and 3,851,111,000 in the corresponding month last year. Exports to the United States were reduced to 136,292,000 kilowatt hours from 168,163,000 in January 1947; also, 7,364,000 kilowatt hours were imported into British Columbia. Exports of secondary power were reduced from 49,154,000 kilowatt hours to 16,192,000.

Consumption of primary power -- total output, less net exports and deliveries of secondary power to Canadian consumers -- increased from 3,091,417,000 kilowatt hours in January and 3,388,899,000 in December 1947 to 3,397,178,000 kilowatt hours, the largest consumption in any month to date.

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND
COKE IN 1947

Coal production in Canada in 1947 totalled 15,860,500 tons, a decline of 11 per cent from the 17,811,700 tons produced in the preceding year. The drop in tonnage in 1947 was due chiefly to the strike in the Maritimes during the early part of the year. In December, 1,762,800 tons of coal were produced, an increase of 12 per cent over the December 1946 output of 1,573,700 tons.

Production of coke during 1947 totalled 3,501,000 tons as compared with 3,314,000 in 1946, an increase of 5.6 per cent. December output amounted to 323,000 tons compared with 297,000 in November and 321,000 in December, 1946.

Imports of coal during the calendar year increased to 30,564,100 tons from a total of 26,822,900 tons in 1946, while the total for December rose to 2,515,000 tons compared with 1,477,300. The percentage increase for December and for the year compared with 1946 was 70 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively. Exports of coal in 1947 amounted to 714,500 tons compared with 862,400 tons, and in December, 86,000 tons compared with 103,300.

OUTPUT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN 1947

Output of refined petroleum products in Canada during 1947 totalled 73,073,516 barrels as compared with 66,752,345 in the preceding year, an increase of nine per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Amount of crude oil received during the year was 76,720,879 barrels as against 70,215,016 in 1946. Of the receipts in 1947, 69,327,914 barrels were imported and 6,892,965 were from Canadian sources. Inventories of crude at refineries at the end of the year amounted to 4,049,795 barrels compared with 4,140,911 at the end of 1946.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both were increased in January as compared with the corresponding month last year. Production increased from 15,765,471 square feet to 17,533,404, and domestic sales from 12,166,624 square feet to 14,333,561.

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP METAL

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of 1947 totalled 2,567,000 pounds as compared with 4,866,000 at the end of 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the year, 42,933,000 pounds were purchased or received, and 45,232,000 pounds were used or sold. Year-end stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot amounted to 3,336,000 pounds as against 2,271,000 at the end of 1946. Production during the year totalled 44,461,000 pounds, while 45,396,000 pounds were sold or used.

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS ON
HAND OF SAWMILLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia totalled 186,095 M feet in December as compared with 196,005 M feet in November, a decrease of 5.1 per cent. Production by coast mills, which account for 79 per cent of the total, decreased 6.9 per cent, while interior mills, which produced the remaining 21 per cent, showed an increase of 2.7 per cent.

Shipments in December totalled 207,611 M feet as compared with 215,728 M feet in the preceding month, a decrease of 3.8 per cent, with coast mills registering a decrease of 5.1 per cent and interior mills an increase of 1.9 per cent. Stocks on hand at the end of December amounted to 214,403 M feet as compared with 236,365 M feet at the end of November. Coast mills reported stocks totalling 150,101 M feet, while interior mills showed 64,302 M feet.

PRODUCTION OF WARM AIR FURNACES

Output of warm air furnaces by Canadian manufacturers increased over 10,000 in 1946 to the record total of 45,482 units with a factory selling value of \$4,139,125 from 35,163 units with a value of \$2,895,949 in 1945, according to an industry report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Although greatly exceeded in 1946, the 1945 figure was close to the peak for a year's production, being exceeded since 1920 only by the 1926 output of 35,960 units.

Factories in Ontario accounted for 30,745 units of the 1946 production; British Columbia, 6,576; New Brunswick, 3,420; Quebec, 1,676; Nova Scotia, 376; and the Prairie Provinces, 2,689 units. Fifty plants reported production of warm air furnaces during the year, of which 23 were in Ontario, 11 in British Columbia, three each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, and one in Saskatchewan.

LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS INDUSTRY

The value of products made by the leather gloves and mittens industry increased nine per cent in 1946 to reach a new high point, aggregating \$10,767,000 as compared with \$9,915,000 in 1945. The increase was caused by higher prices rather than by increased production, as the output of gloves and mittens fell by 1.4 per cent while the value rose by 13.7 per cent. Decreases in the amounts received for other products and custom work account for the difference between the overall increase and that of gloves and mittens alone.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Imports for Consumption, January (10 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, January (10 cents).
3. Canadian Coarse Grains, Quarterly Review, February (25 cents).
4. Cotton and Jute Bag Industry, 1946 (15 cents).
5. Housing Characteristics by Social Areas, Regina, 1946 (10 cents).
6. Primary Iron and Steel, (Part II), November (10 cents).
7. Asphalt Roofing Industry, January (10 cents).
8. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
9. Coal and Coke Statistics, December (10 cents).
10. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, January (10 cents).
11. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, January 1, 1948 (15 cents).
12. Fibre Flax Report (10 cents).
13. Civil Aviation, November (10 cents).
14. Central Electric Stations, January (10 cents).
15. Articles Imported from Each Country 1947 (25 cents).
16. Births, Deaths and Marriages, Second Quarter of 1947 (25 cents).
17. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, January (10 cents).
18. Refined Petroleum Products, December (10 cents).
19. Warm Air Furnaces, 1946 (25 cents).
20. Leather Gloves and Mittens, 1946 (20 cents).
21. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, 1947 (10 cents).
22. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia December (10 cents).
23. Population Characteristics by Social Areas of Calgary and Edmonton, 1946 (10 cents).
24. Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, January (10 cents).
25. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
26. Employment Situation, Together with Payrolls, January (10 cents).

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