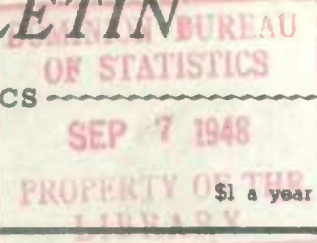




# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S EXPORT TRADE rose \$14,300,000 in July to reach a total of \$259,900,000 as compared with \$236,600,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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COAL PRODUCTION IN JUNE amounted to 1,386,400 tons, showing an increase of 23 per cent over the June 1947 total of 1,125,600 tons.

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GENERAL INDEX NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT, based on 1926 as 100, was 197.0 at July 1 -- a new high for that date.

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PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL in the first six months of this year showed substantial improvement over the high levels of a year ago.

. . .

VOLUME OF LANDINGS IN THE SEA FISHERIES of Canada increased eight per cent in July to 139,006,000 pounds, while the value to fishermen at \$3,953,000, was 29 per cent higher.

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GENERAL INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES, on the base 1926=100, reached 152.0 in July as compared with 151.9 for June and 129.1 a year ago.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES increased nine per cent in July over the same month last year.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended August 21 totalled 80,254 cars -- second largest volume for any week this year.

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SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES IN JULY fell considerably from both the 1948 peak established in June and the July, 1947 figure.

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INDEX NUMBER OF THE VALUE OF MANUFACTURING INVENTORIES, on the base December 1946=100, rose to 144.0 at the end of May from 142.5 at the end of April and 111.6 a year ago.

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VALUE OF RAW FURS taken in Canada from wild life and fur ranches in the 12 months ended June 30, 1947 was \$26,350,000, the lowest figure since 1942-43.

CANADA'S EXPORTS UP  
\$14,300,000 IN JULY

Boosted by large sales of ships and vessels, Canada's export trade rose \$14,300,000 in July to reach a total of \$250,900,000 as compared with \$236,600,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was \$1,651,000,000 as compared with \$1,565,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1947, an increase of 5.5 per cent.

The month's figures show a further gain in exports to the United States, a continuation of the decline in the value of shipments to the United Kingdom, and augmented exports to Latin American countries as a whole. Outstanding among the commodity changes were declines in wheat, wheat flour, bacon and hams, and automobiles and parts, with marked advances in cattle, fish, eggs, wood pulp, newsprint, rolling mill products, and farm implements and machinery.

Continuing the high levels of exports to the United States, the July figure rose to \$118,930,000 from \$82,107,000 in the corresponding month last year, expanding the seven-month aggregate to \$764,980,000 from \$564,089,000 in the like period of 1947. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined for the third month in succession, amounting to \$56,340,000 as compared with \$69,442,000 a year ago, and in the seven-month period to \$415,709,000 as against \$422,083,000.

With substantial gains in exports to Brazil, Cuba and Mexico, exports in July to countries of Latin America rose in total from \$9,366,000 a year ago to \$11,152,000, but fell in the seven-month period from \$73,349,000 to \$70,348,000. Reversing the trend of recent months, shipments to Europe were moderately higher in July, the total rising from \$32,095,000 to \$33,418,000; for the seven-month period the figure was \$177,363,000 compared with \$210,214,000.

July exports to leading markets next to the United States and the United Kingdom were as follows, in thousands, totals for July last year being in brackets: Newfoundland, \$5,053 (\$4,341); Jamaica, \$1,015 (\$1,297); Union of South Africa, \$6,620 (\$4,996); India and Pakistan, \$4,301 (\$4,452); Hong Kong, \$1,188 (\$437); Australia, \$1,949 (\$5,526); New Zealand, \$1,086 (\$2,190); Argentina, \$1,636 (\$2,444); Brazil, \$3,838 (\$2,108); Mexico, \$1,272 (\$867); Belgium, \$2,671 (\$5,858); Denmark, \$2,270 (\$148); France, \$15,144 (\$6,098); Germany, \$1,350 (\$49); Italy, \$1,544 (\$2,640); Netherlands, \$4,119 (\$5,406); Switzerland, \$1,445 (\$1,637).

Advances were shown in July by six of the nine main commodity groups of exports, most pronounced increases being registered by the miscellaneous section. In this group, which rose from \$6,200,000 a year ago to \$22,400,000, ships and vessels increased from \$139,000 to \$17,195,000. Of this amount, sales to France accounted for \$12,450,850, to Brazil, \$2,778,686, Denmark, \$1,225,000, and Hong Kong, \$725,000.

With all main items contributing to the rise, the wood and paper products group ranked second in absolute increase, advancing from \$75,530,000 to \$82,142,000. Due to reduced values of wheat and wheat flour exports, the agricultural and vegetable products group fell from \$62,690,000 in July last year to \$46,067,000. In the animal products section, which rose from \$21,435,000 in July last year to \$26,442,000, there were gains in cattle, fish and fishery products, and eggs, and decreases in furs, leather, and bacon and hams.

The non-ferrous metals and products group advanced from \$28,655,000 in July last year to \$30,930,000, copper and products, lead and products, nickel, precious metals except gold, zinc and products all showing increases. The iron and products group showed little change, standing at \$23,204,000 compared with \$23,703,000. There were increases in rolling mill products, farm implements and machinery, freight automobiles, and railway cars and parts, and declines in ferro-alloys, machinery other than farm, passenger automobiles and automobile parts.



The fibres and textiles group rose from \$4,493,000 in July last year to \$5,727,000, wool and products showing a marked advance, and artificial silk and products a sharp decrease. Non-metallics as a group rose from \$6,570,000 in July last year to \$7,578,000, and chemicals fell from \$7,256,000 to \$6,414,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS SHOW FURTHER  
INCREASE AT BEGINNING OF JULY

Employment and payrolls in leading establishments in the major industrial groups at the first of July showed continued increases in all provinces, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The reported gains ranged from two per cent in Nova Scotia to 5.3 per cent in New Brunswick and Alberta.

The general index number of employment in Canada, based on 1926 as 100, was 197.0 -- a new high for the beginning of July -- as compared with 192.3 at June 1, and 189.5 at July 1, 1947. The highest figure for July 1 during the war was 183.7 in 1943. Manufacturing, construction and other industries showed heightened activity at the beginning of July. For the most part, the industrial changes indicated were seasonal in character.

The advance general index number of payrolls increased 3.6 per cent in June to reach the highest point in the record of just over seven years. The per capita figure of weekly earnings reported in the eight leading industries stood at \$40.49 as compared with \$40.02 at June 1, and \$36.15 at July 1, 1947. Adjustment in the rates paid railway employees and workers in other industries, contributed to an important extent to the higher figure at the beginning of July.

The advance index of employment in manufacturing was 207.1, as compared with 203.6 at June 1, and 200.6 at July 1 last year. The index number of payrolls in these industries was higher by 3.2 per cent than at June 1, and exceeded by 16.6 per cent the July 1, 1947 figure. The advance per capita weekly earnings of persons employed in leading factories at July 1 stood at \$41.20 as compared with \$40.63 at June 1, and \$36.47 at the beginning of July, 1947.

CROP YEAR EXPORTS OF CANADIAN  
WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

Exports of Canadian wheat during the crop year just ended amounted to 136,897,000 bushels, down 23,439,000 bushels from the preceding year's figure of 160,336,000 bushels, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wheat flour exports also were lower, amounting to 13,906,000 barrels compared with 17,660,000 in 1946-47.

The United Kingdom took the bulk of the Canadian wheat exported during the 12 months at 123,974,000 bushels, followed by Belgium with 3,545,000, Netherlands 3,189,000, Malta 1,763,000, Egypt 1,745,000, Palestine 811,000, Switzerland 656,000, and Italy 519,000.

Crop year exports of wheat flour to the United Kingdom amounted to 8,553,000 barrels, India following with 928,000, Trinidad and Tobago 481,000, Italy 419,000, Newfoundland 386,000, Jamaica 376,000, Norway 317,000, Eire 243,000, and British Guiana 200,000. Large consignments of Canadian wheat flour were also sent to the Philippine Islands, France, Germany, Brazil and Venezuela.

HIGHER FISH LANDINGS CONTINUE The volume of landings in the sea fisheries of Canada increased eight per cent in July to 139,006,000 pounds, while the value to fishermen at \$8,953,000 was 29 per cent higher, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the seven months ended July, landings aggregated 682,018,000 pounds compared with 533,622,000 in the same period of 1947, and the value \$30,511,000 compared with \$24,059,000.

Atlantic landings in July were up 6,500,000 pounds and the value was nearly a million dollars above that of July, 1947. The percentage increases over July last year were seven per cent in volume and 38 per cent in value. On the Pacific Coast the increase in volume was over four million pounds, and more than a million dollars in value -- 13 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively.

In the East, groundfish of all types were taken in greater quantity than a year ago. Sardines, mackerel and lobsters also recorded an increase, but the catch of herring was considerably lower. Most Pacific species were caught in greater quantity, the most noticeable increase being in salmon, where 5,000,000 pounds more were caught than in July, 1947. The pack of canned salmon to date is one of the best in recent years, all species except sockeye showing an increase.

FUR PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY The value of raw furs taken in Canada from wild life and from fur ranches in the 12 months ended June 30, 1947 was \$26,350,000, the lowest figure for the five-year period, 1942-43 to 1946-47, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decline from the preceding season was 40 per cent. Of the nine principal kinds of furs taken, muskrat, beaver, ermine and red fox were less than half the value of the preceding year. The values of mink, silver fox, squirrel and marten also showed marked decreases. Average prices were considerably lower for practically all kinds of fur.

Ontario maintained its lead among the provinces with a value of \$7,006,000, followed by Quebec with \$3,914,000, Alberta \$3,739,000, and Manitoba \$3,099,000. These values were 35.3 per cent, 47.4 per cent, 28.2 per cent, and 52.4 per cent lower than in 1945-46.

Exports of Canadian furs declined from \$35,592,000 in 1945-46 to \$24,649,000 in 1946-47, of which \$8,000,000 were mink pelts, \$4,500,000 beaver, and \$3,500,000 muskrat. Imports of foreign furs decreased from \$19,919,000 to \$15,235,000. Persian lamb at \$5,000,000, represented about one-third of the total imports.

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR Stocks of raw and refined sugar both were lower on August 7 than on the corresponding date last year, the former falling from 177,940,000 pounds to 138,101,000, and the latter from 102,887,000 pounds to 57,238,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

LESS RHUBARB CANNED THIS YEAR This year's commercial pack of rhubarb was down sharply from the amount canned in 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The pack was 15,033 dozen cans and the net weight of contents 523,420 pounds, as compared with 29,757 dozen cans containing 1,248,038 pounds last year. The amount quick frozen -- not for re-processing -- was 5,037 pounds.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The general index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1926=100, reached 152.0 in July as compared with 151.9 for June and 129.1 a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All but one of the eight-sub group indexes -- vegetable products, a decline of 2.4 -- were up over June, with the sharpest advance shown for non-metallic minerals.

Group indexes for July were as follows, with those for June in brackets: vegetable products, 132.3 (134.7); animal products, 170.2 (167.3); textile products, 155.5 (155.4); wood products, 184.3 (184.0); iron products, 159.6 (159.1); non-ferrous metals, 143.9 (143.8); non-metallic minerals, 134.5 (131.6); chemical products, 116.7 (115.9).

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1947

Commercial failures in the first six months of this year totalled 425, a larger number than in the same period of any year since 1941, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase over the same period of last year was 60 per cent. Failures, however, were considerably lower than in the same period of pre-war years, comparing with 717 for the first half of 1939. Estimated current liabilities for the first six months aggregated \$7,123,000 compared with \$4,534,000 in the similar period of 1947, and \$7,782,000 for the first half of 1939.

During the first six months of this year, there were six failures in the Maritime Provinces compared with six last year. In Quebec and Ontario, the number rose from 212 to 323 in the former and from 32 to 67 in the latter. Twelve failures were shown in the Prairie Provinces, compared with six in the preceding year, and an increase from 10 to 17 occurred in the Pacific Province.

In trade failures totalled 154, compared with 74 in the same period of last year. Failing manufacturing establishments increased from 77 to 92. Nine failures were reported in the primary industries where nine failures also occurred in the first half of the preceding year. Thirty-seven failures were reported in construction and 16 in transportation.

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT IN JULY

A total of 38,790 claims for unemployment insurance benefit was registered in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during July compared with 39,644 in June and 26,262 in July last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the end of July there were 48,546 ordinary claimants signing the live unemployment register compared with 56,509 at the end of June and 41,877 a year ago.

During July, 64,432 persons received one or more benefit payments aggregating \$2,032,267 for 1,070,339 compensated unemployed days compared with 75,767 persons paid \$2,599,716 for 1,350,735 compensated days in June and 51,270 persons paid \$1,956,722 for 1,018,204 compensated days during July, 1947.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 16.6 days in July, 17.8 days in June and 19.9 days last July. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$32.32 in July, \$34.31 in June and \$38.17 in July, 1947. The average per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.95 in July, \$1.92 in June and \$1.92 last July.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>August 26, 1948</u>	<u>August 19, 1948</u>	<u>July 29, 1948</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) .....	113.6	113.6	113.7
76 Industrials .....	107.9	108.0	108.4
16 Utilities .....	122.9	123.7	123.3
8 Banks .....	130.9	128.9	126.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	78.5	78.3	79.4
25 Golds .....	60.6	60.3	60.6
5 Base Metals .....	114.2	114.5	117.0

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AGAIN HIGHER Department store sales increased nine per cent in July over the same month last year, while the inventories at the beginning of the month were five per cent higher, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Largest gain in sales of 18.8 per cent, was shown by household appliances and electrical supplies departments, followed by food and kindred products with a rise of 18 per cent, hardware and kitchen utensils 16.4 per cent, furniture 16.1 per cent, women's and children's apparel, 10 per cent.

Inventories increased 19.3 per cent in the household appliances and electrical supplies departments, 15.5 per cent in home furnishings, 12.8 in piece goods, 8.6 in shoes and other footwear, and 5.7 in food and kindred products. There were decreases in drugs and toilet preparations, furniture, radios, musical instruments, and stationery, books and magazines.

SALES AND FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLES Sales of new motor vehicles in July fell considerably in physical volume from both the 1948 peak established in June and the July 1947 figure, while the financing of new vehicles, although lower than in June, showed an increase over the total for July last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Sales of new motor vehicles in the month totalled 15,523 units with a retail value of \$31,007,126 as against 21,201 sold for \$41,646,360 in June and 20,696 units for \$36,340,691 in July last year. Passenger car sales numbered 9,683 as against 12,463 in June and 14,763 a year ago, while the sales of commercial vehicles totalled 5,840 compared with 8,738 in June and 5,933 in July, 1947.

In July the sales of 14,439 new and used vehicles were financed to the extent of \$13,402,600 as compared with 15,319 units financed for \$14,043,410 in June and 11,093 financed for \$9,798,090 in the same month last year. Financing of passenger vehicles totalled 10,621 units involving \$8,548,545 as compared with 8,062 financed for \$5,783,726 in July last year. In the commercial class, the sales of 3,818 units were financed for a total of \$4,854,055 compared with 3,031 units for \$4,014,364 a year ago.



COPPER AND NICKEL OUTPUT HIGHER  
IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR

Production of copper and nickel in the first six months of this year showed substantial improvement over the comparatively high levels of a year ago. First-half output of new primary copper amounted to 122,400 tons compared with 111,100 in the same period of 1947, a rise of 10 per cent, while the production of nickel totalled 69,100 tons compared with 58,100, a gain of 19 per cent.

June figures for both metals also were higher. Primary copper output in the month amounted to 20,100 tons compared with 19,400 a year ago, and the nickel total, 11,900 tons compared with 9,300 a year ago.

Exports of copper in ingots, bars and billets in the first half of 1948 totalled 113,208,500 pounds, and in ore, concentrates and matte, 23,739,300 pounds. Exports of nickel amounted to 137,310,300 pounds.

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE

Canadian production of coal in June amounted to 1,386,400 tons, showing an increase of 23 per cent over the June, 1947 total of 1,125,600 tons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first six months of this year, 8,517,800 tons were produced as compared with 6,649,700 in the similar period of last year.

June output of coke amounted to 321,300 tons as against 326,500 in the preceding month and 270,100 in June, 1947. Cumulative total for the half year ending June was 1,912,000 tons compared with 1,772,000 in the corresponding period of 1947.

Coal imported during the month totalled 3,584,500 tons, an increase of nine per cent as compared with the June 1947 total of 3,296,800 tons, while the exports totalled 57,200 tons as against 28,300 in June last year.

SALES OF PRODUCTS MADE  
FROM CANADIAN CLAYS

Reaching the highest monthly total since October 1947, producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays amounted to \$1,383,361 in May as compared with \$1,278,316 in April and \$1,228,316 in May last year. During the first five months of this year, the value was \$5,735,485 as against \$4,973,522 in the similar period of 1947. The October, 1947 value was \$1,414,062.

The month's sales comprised the following, totals for May last year being in brackets: building brick, \$742,073 (\$643,680); structural tile, \$200,422 (\$168,476); drain tile, \$63,804 (\$62,688); sewer pipe, \$179,520 (\$187,299); fireclay blocks and shpes, \$30,041 (\$20,556); pottery, \$102,693 (\$105,772); other clay products, \$64,803 (\$39,845).

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF  
ASPHALT ROOFING MATERIALS

Production and sales of asphalt shingles and rolled roofing both were lower in July, the former amounting to 334,400 squares as compared with 415,500 in the corresponding month last year, and the latter 380,400 squares compared with 444,700. The month's output of tar and asphalt felts and sheathing amounted to 4,840 tons compared with 4,780, and the sales, 4,370 tons compared with 4,690.

STOCKS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand at the end of June amounted to 137,828,000 pounds, showing a small increase over last year's corresponding figure of 136,336,000 pounds. Canadian tobacco stocks totalled 134,586,000 compared with 133,617,000, and imported tobacco, 3,242,000 pounds compared with 2,719,000.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF  
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 19 totalled 33,836,000 bushels compared with 35,773,000 on August 12 and 49,367,000 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week were 2,120,000 bushels compared with 1,397,000 a week earlier.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended August 19, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 556,400 (200,200) bushels; barley, 775,200 (310,100); rye, 1,085,700 (936,300); flaxseed, 3,000 (11,600).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended August 19 totalled 3,221,300 bushels compared with 2,160,400 in the same week last year.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION  
LOWER IN CROP YEAR

Canadian wheat flour production in the 1947-48 crop year amounted to 24,244,000 barrels, a decline of 15 per cent from the record output of 28,588,000 barrels established in 1946-47. Output for July was 1,814,000 barrels as against 2,251,000 in the corresponding month last year.

Wheat used in the manufacture of flour during the crop year was 110,206,000 bushels compared with 127,775,000 in the preceding year. The figure for July was 8,337,000 bushels compared with 10,110,000 a year ago. Stocks of wheat in flour mills at the end of July amounted to 1,854,000 bushels.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also ground during the crop year, totals for the preceding year being in brackets: oats, 23,134,000 (29,838,000) bushels; corn, 1,517,000 (2,361,000); barley, 9,635,000 (9,755,000); buckwheat, 30,000 (46,000); rye, 8,900 (82,500); mixed grains, 13,201,000 (25,232,000).

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE  
IN NINE CITIES ON SEPTEMBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on September 1 were 31,953,000 pounds as compared with 27,573,000 on August 1 and 45,480,000 on the corresponding date last year. Cheddar cheese holdings were 35,296,000 pounds compared with 31,024,000 on August 1 and 32,082,000 a year ago.

Following were the stocks of creamery butter by cities on September 1, figures for the same date last year being in brackets: Quebec, 3,913,000 (4,646,000) pounds; Montreal, 11,426,000 (17,367,000); Toronto, 4,095,000 (4,605,000); Winnipeg, 5,599,000 (8,645,000); Regina, 352,000 (596,000); Saskatoon, 279,000 (270,000); Edmonton, 2,136,000 (3,030,000); Calgary, 1,612,000 (1,754,000); Vancouver, 2,541,000 (4,567,000).

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND  
CREAM LOWER IN JUNE

Sales of fluid milk and cream in June amounted to 350,384,000 pounds, a decrease of approximately four per cent from the June 1947 total, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Fluid milk sales totalled 290,137,000 pounds, falling two per cent below the sales of June, 1947. Cream sales in the month amounted to 60,247,000 pounds, a decrease of 12 per cent. During the first half of 1948, the combined sales of fluid milk and cream aggregated 2,040,173,000 pounds, a decline of 3.5 per cent below the figure for the same period of 1947.



VALUE OF MANUFACTURING INVENTORIES HIGHER

The index number of the value of manufacturing inventories, on the base December 1946=100, rose to 144.0 at the end of May from 142.5 at the end of April and 111.6 a year ago. The rise over the preceding month was due to slight increases in each of the main classifications. Total inventories of consumers' goods rose by 0.6 points (though in the durable group they fell by 2.3 points); capital goods inventories rose by 2.1 points; producers' materials by 4.9 points; and construction materials by 5.9 points. Much of the rise in value in construction inventories is probably balanced by the advance in the wholesale price of builders' materials, which was 5.1 points during the same period.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Loadings of railway revenue freight during the week ending August 21 totalled 80,254 cars, representing the second largest volume for any week this year. Increases of 4,283 cars over the preceding week and 3,647 cars over the same week of 1947 were recorded.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, Quarter Ending June 30, 1948 (15 cents).
3. Copper and Nickel Production, June (10 cents).
4. Canadian Statistical Review, July (35 cents).
5. Fur Production, 1946-47 (25 cents).
6. Fluid Milk Trade, June (10 cents).
7. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, July (10 cents).
8. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, July (10 cents).
9. Area of Field Crops by Subdivision, 1946; Area and Value of Vegetables, Fruits, Greenhouse and Nursery Products 1945, and Area, 1946, Manitoba (10 cents).
10. Advance Statement of Employment and Weekly Earnings, July 1 (10 cents).
11. Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, May (25 cents).
12. Shipments and Inventories of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, June (25 cents).
13. Coal and Coke Statistics, June (10 cents).
14. Products Made from Canadian Clays, May (10 cents).
15. Domestic Exports, July (10 cents).
16. Imports Entered for Consumption, June (25 cents).
17. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
18. Department Store Sales and Inventories, July (10 cents).
19. Prices and Price Indexes, July (10 cents).
20. Canadian Fisheries Statistics, July (10 cents).
21. Sugar Report, July 10 to August 7 (10 cents).
22. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, July (10 cents).
23. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities of Canada, September 1 (10 cents).
24. Preliminary Summary Statistics of Iron and Steel and Their Products, 1947 (10 cents).
25. Canadian Milling Statistics, July (10 cents).
26. Feed Mills in Canada, 1948 (\$1.00).
27. Commercial Failures in the Second Quarter of 1948 (25 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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