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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA HAD A FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE with the United States in September of \$11,400,000 -- first credit balance since August, 1945.

MERCHANDISE ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA was valued at \$221,700,000 in September, and \$1,923,300,000 in the first nine months of 1948.

BOTH INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY PAYROLLS at the first of September were slightly higher than a month earlier.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING reached a new maximum of 93.4 cents in the week of September 1.

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES of Canadian railways in August both were at record levels for the month.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ending October 30 amounted to 91,603 -- a new high record for the year and also for the past 20 years.

DOLLAR SALES OF CANADIAN RETAIL MERCHANTS averaged seven per cent higher in September than in the corresponding month last year.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM in August exceeded the million-barrel mark for the third successive month.

STOCKS OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 28 amounted to 184,014,000 bushels, showing an increase of 3,639,000 over the total for October 21, and 34,906,000 in advance of last year's corresponding visible.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION showed a further decrease in October, the month's output totalling 23,985,000 pounds compared with 27,058,000 a year ago.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in cold storage in Canada on November 1 amounted to 52,175,000 pounds, showing a decrease of 1,478,000 from the October 1 figure, and a decline of 18,983,000 from November 1, 1947.

FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE WITH UNITED STATES
IN SEPTEMBER -- FIRST SINCE AUGUST, 1945

Canada had a favourable trade balance with the United States in September of \$11,400,000 -- the first credit

balance since August, 1945 when shipments were still heavy for the war in the Pacific and the first substantial peacetime credit balance since the middle Thirties, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The credit balance in September together with successive decreases in the adverse balances in earlier months of this year brought the cumulative debit balance for the nine months to \$265,700,000 compared with \$718,300,000 in the similar period of 1947.

September's commodity trade balance with the United Kingdom was favourable to Canada to the extent of \$24,100,000 as compared with \$27,900,000 in August and \$39,400,000 in the corresponding month last year. During the first nine months of this year, the balance in favour of Canada amounted to \$300,100,000 compared with \$411,500,000 a year ago.

The month's favourable balance of trade with all countries was \$64,400,000, highest so far this year, as compared with \$20,000,000 in August and \$13,400,000 in the same month last year. During the nine months ending September, the all-countries credit balance was \$261,600,000 as against \$135,000,000 in the like period of 1947.

Foreign trade of Canada in September was valued at \$507,700,000 as compared with \$429,700,000 in the corresponding month last year. The month's imports were valued at \$221,700,000 compared with \$208,100,000, domestic exports \$283,000,000 compared with \$218,600,000, and re-exports \$3,010,000 compared with \$2,982,000.

Aggregate value of external trade for the first nine months of this year was \$4,108,200,000 as against \$3,927,500,000 a year ago. Merchandise imports totalled \$1,923,300,000 as against \$1,896,200,000 last year, domestic exports \$2,158,200,000 compared with \$2,004,900,000, and foreign exports \$26,700,000 compared with \$26,400,000.

IMPORTS MODERATELY HIGHER

Merchandise entered for consumption in Canada was valued at \$221,700,000 in September, and \$1,923,300,000 in the nine months ending September, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Both figures were moderately higher than in 1947, last year's September total amounting to \$208,100,000 and in the nine-month period, \$1,896,200,000.

Imports from the United States in September were valued at \$152,738,000, down \$10,288,000 from September last year. In the nine-month period, the aggregate was \$1,322,765,000, a decrease of \$145,424,000 from 1947. September purchases from the United Kingdom had a value of \$24,100,000 compared with \$15,557,000, and in the nine months, \$217,292,000 compared with \$113,001,000.

Purchases from Latin American countries as a group moved up to \$18,506,000 in September from \$14,174,000 a year ago, and in the nine-month period to \$167,267,000 from \$112,116,000. Imports from Venezuela increased from \$4,335,000 in September last year to \$8,434,000, and in the nine months from \$33,105,000 to \$70,517,000, while imports from Mexico advanced from \$1,299,000 to \$1,721,000, and in the nine months from \$10,457,000 to \$22,706,000.

Merchandise imports from Australia in September were up from \$551,000 to \$2,953,000, and in the cumulative period from \$11,229,000 to \$17,107,000. Amount from India and Pakistan in September was \$1,687,000 as against \$2,056,000 a year ago, and in the nine-month period, \$27,203,000 as compared with \$28,805,000.

Higher import values were recorded in September and in the nine months for only three of the nine main commodity groups, but the non-metallic minerals group -- which has shown an outstanding advance this year -- alone was higher both in the month and nine months.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and products amounted in September to \$65,965,000 as against \$43,444,000 a year ago, and in the nine months to \$448,149,000 compared with \$322,011,000. Major part of the gain is due to advances in coal, crude petroleum and petroleum products. Coal imports rose to \$22,483,000 in the month as against \$15,518,000 last year, and for the nine months to \$133,978,000 against \$98,044,000. Crude petroleum increased in September to \$18,197,000 compared with \$10,287,000, and in the nine months to \$140,960,000 against \$91,758,000. For the nine months petroleum products advanced to \$86,588,000 compared with \$54,475,000.

Agricultural and vegetable products increased in September to \$27,700,000 compared with \$22,100,000 with advances in nuts, sugar, cocoa, coffee and rubber, but for the nine months the total was down slightly at \$246,700,000 against \$251,400,000. The fibres and textiles group was moderately higher in September at \$25,500,000 compared with \$24,500,000, but declined in the nine months to \$259,200,000 compared with \$298,000,000.

Largest in value, the iron and products group was lower in September at \$62,800,000 compared with \$68,200,000 last year, due chiefly to lower figures for automobiles, household and other non-farm machinery. During the nine months the group showed a moderate increase at \$575,000,000 compared with \$564,000,000, with the major gain in farm implements and machinery, smaller increases in automobile parts and certain classes of non-farm machinery, and decreases in household machinery and automobiles.

The animals and animal products group was lower both in September and in the cumulative period. The month's figure was \$5,072,000 compared with \$6,553,000 a year ago, and in the nine months, \$55,471,000 as against \$65,693,000. Furs were up but other commodities were generally lower. In the wood and paper group, which declined in the month from \$7,390,000 a year ago to \$5,695,000, and in the nine months from \$68,169,000 to \$54,722,000, decreases were general among the individual commodities.

Non-ferrous metals as a group fell from \$12,428,000 in September last year to \$11,144,000, and in the nine months from \$120,052,000 to \$112,134,000. For the chemicals and allied products section, the month's total stood at \$8,912,000 compared with \$9,322,000, and the nine month figure at \$86,533,000 compared with \$84,881,000. The miscellaneous group was valued at \$8,933,000 compared with \$14,226,000 in September a year ago, and in the cumulative period, \$85,435,000 compared with \$122,024,000.

SMALLER CROPS OF APPLES,
PEARS AND GRAPES INDICATED

volume anticipated a month ago and are now estimated at 697,000 bushels compared with 966,000 in 1947.

October estimate of the Canadian apple crop is placed at 1,056,000 bushels, a reduction of 16 per cent from last year's harvest. Pears also failed to reach the

Plum crop is estimated at 681,000 bushels compared with 779,000 last year, while a further substantial decrease in the peach harvest brings the estimate to 1,497,000 bushels. The grape crop was down from 73,803,000 pounds to 60,560,000.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 28 amounted to 184,014,000 bushels, showing an increase of 3,639,000 bushels over the total for October 21, and 34,906,000 bushels in advance of last year's corresponding visible.

Amount in store in western divisions rose from 121,330,000 bushels a year ago to 162,948,000, eastern seaboard ports from 1,091,000 bushels to 3,136,000, lake transit from 5,117,000 bushels to 5,749,000, rail transit in the eastern division from 1,108,000 bushels to 1,752,000, while eastern lake port stocks fell from 17,646,000 bushels to 7,791,000.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 28 totalled 7,868,000 bushels compared with 9,263,000 in the preceding week. Marketings of oats amounted to 3,808,000 bushels compared with 3,928,000, barley 2,897,000 bushels compared with 2,854,000, rye 419,000 bushels compared with 322,000, and flaxseed 766,000 bushels compared with 1,326,000.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 28 amounted to 2,202,000 bushels compared with 2,312,000 a year ago.

CREAMERY BUTTER OUTPUT LOWER IN OCTOBER

Creamery butter production showed a further decrease in October, the month's output totalling 23,985,000 pounds compared with 27,058,000 a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first 10 months of this year, 255,414,000 pounds were produced compared with 265,531,000 in the similar period of 1947. The decrease in the month was 11.4 per cent and in the cumulative period, 3.8 per cent.

Cheddar cheese output in October totalled 6,468,000 pounds compared with 10,488,000 a year ago, and in the 10-month period, 82,806,000 pounds compared with 114,666,000. In percentage terms the decline in the month was 38.3, and in the 10 months, 27.8.

The month's output of concentrated milk products amounted to 32,493,000 pounds compared with 30,732,000, and in the 10 months, 349,206,000 pounds compared with 305,611,000. Ice cream production in October, at 1,443,000 gallons, was down 18.4 per cent.

STOCKS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS ON NOVEMBER 1

Stocks of creamery butter in cold storage in Canada on November 1 amounted to 52,175,000 pounds, showing a decrease of 1,478,000 pounds from the October 1 figure, and a decline of 18,983,000 pounds from November 1 last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cheese stocks totalled 43,430,000 pounds, down 6,851,000 pounds from October 1, and 415,000 pounds lower than on the same date last year.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers amounted to 21,439,000 pounds as against 27,446,000 on October 1 and 13,188,000 a year ago, while the stocks of skim milk powder totalled 9,018,000 pounds compared with 9,327,000 on October 1 and 9,203,000 on November 1, 1947.

Stocks of shell eggs were sharply lower on November 1, amounting to 1,264,000 dozen compared with 6,742,000 dozen on October 1 and 5,574,000 a year ago. Holdings of dressed poultry totalled 14,110,000 pounds as compared with 10,860,000 on October 1 and 22,381,000 a year ago.

RETAIL SALES AGAIN
HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Dollar sales of Canadian retail merchants averaged seven per cent higher in September than in the corresponding month last year and were up eight per cent above August as the customary seasonal upswing began. The volume of business was 11 per cent higher in the first nine months of this year than in the same period of 1947. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 258.8 for September, 239.5 for August, and 241.0 for September, 1947.

Women's apparel shops and food stores remained in the forefront among individual trades when they recorded September increases of 15 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. These gains were not quite so large as those shown by the nine-month cumulative comparisons for the two trades.

For the second consecutive month, sales of men's wear and shoe stores fell short of 1947 volume. Declines in September amounted to seven per cent for both trades. One factor affecting the shoe store comparison was the unusually heavy demand for shoes in the early fall of 1947 when footwear prices mounted sharply.

Department stores had a much smaller sales increase of five per cent in September than the average gain in the first nine months of the year of 13 per cent. Restaurant receipts increased nine per cent, probably reflecting increased meal prices to some extent.

September increases for most other trades showed some moderation compared with those for earlier months of the year.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
HIGHER AT SEPTEMBER 1

Both industrial employment and weekly payrolls at the first of September were slightly higher than a month earlier, with payrolls showing the somewhat greater advance than employment.

Working forces of 19,232 leading employers in the major divisions of industry reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics rose 0.2 per cent, while their weekly payrolls advanced 0.7 per cent from August. These advances raised the Bureau's index of employment, based on 1926 equals 100, to a new peak of 201.3 as compared with 200.9 at August 1, and the index of payrolls, based on June 1, 1941, as 100, to 208.9 from 207.2.

The average weekly earnings of the employees in the eight industrial divisions amounted to \$40.88 -- the highest in the record of 7½ years -- as compared with \$40.66 at the beginning of August and \$36.76 at September 1, 1947.

There was a considerable expansion in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of September, the month's advance amounting to 1.3 per cent. Improvement in the month was also indicated in mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, and wholesale trade. On the other hand, employment in logging, highway construction and maintenance and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments was lower. The losses in the highway group, which took place largely in Quebec, were substantial.

Within the manufacturing division, the most noteworthy gain was that of 8.9 per cent in vegetable food processing. Large increases were also indicated in textile and iron and steel factories, with small advances in the leather, printing and publishing, paper products, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. There was a decline of 0.7 per cent in reported employment in lumber mills, with minor reductions in a few other classes.

HOURLY EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY
HIGHER AT SEPTEMBER 1

Continuing an upward movement that has been uninterrupted since March, 1946, average hourly earnings in manufacturing reached a new maximum of 93.4 cents in the week of September 1 this year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its monthly review of payrolls. The new peak, largely as a result of increases in wage rates, compares with 92.7 cents at the first of August and 82.2 cents in the first week of September last year.

Aggregate hours worked by hourly-rated wage-earners in the larger factories rose by 0.8 per cent in the week of September 1 over the previous month, while the number of wage-earners for whom data were reported increased 1.6 per cent. Seasonal activity in the food-processing, lumber and other industries, the Bureau states, was largely responsible for the increase in employment, while extreme heat tended to shorten the average working week in many establishments.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, average hourly earnings in coal mining showed a slight increase over August 1 and amounted to 126.7 cents at September 1 compared with 111.1 cents a year earlier. Hourly earnings of wage-earners engaged in the extraction of metallic ores, also slightly higher than the previous month, were 113.8 cents as against 102.6 cents. In the non-metallic mining group, the latest figure was 96.8 cents compared with 80.2 cents. In mining as a whole, average hourly earnings were 114 cents during the week of September 1 compared with 100.6 cents in the corresponding 1947 week.

In building construction, the aggregate hours, number of wage-earners and aggregate wages of reporting firms all increased over the preceding month. Hourly earnings also advanced 1.2 cents to 102.8 cents, an increase of 10.7 per cent over the average of 92.9 cents a year earlier.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>November 4</u>	<u>October 28</u>	<u>October 7</u>
	(1935-39=100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks)	120.5	117.5	115.2
76 Industrials	116.4	113.0	110.2
16 Utilities	124.2	122.6	123.3
8 Banks	132.7	130.3	127.5
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	86.7	83.0	82.5
25 Golds	63.7	61.9	62.6
5 Base Metals	133.2	125.7	122.6

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS

Production of natural gas in Canada in August amounted to 3,421,000 M cubic feet as against 3,617,000 in the preceding month and 3,159,000 a year ago, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first eight months of this year, 38,053,000 M cubic feet were produced as compared with 33,990,000 in the similar period of 1947.

CANADIAN CRUDE PETROLEUM OUTPUT AGAIN
EXCEEDS 1,000,000 BARRELS IN AUGUST

Canadian production of crude petroleum in August exceeded the million-barrel mark for the third successive month, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output, which was a new high record, amounted to 1,244,536 barrels as compared with the previous peak of 1,178,763 barrels in July and 645,589 in August last year. Total for the first eight months of this year was 7,548,760 barrels as against 4,863,432 in the same period of 1947.

The advance in June, July and August this year was due for the most part to the heavy production from the Leduc field. The August output from this area was 583,157 barrels, compared with 524,938 in July and 31,054 in August, 1947. Turner Valley produced 351,714 barrels compared with 345,623 in July and 394,585 a year ago. The month's total for the Province of Alberta rose to 1,104,113 barrels from 1,034,437 in the preceding month and 554,650 in the corresponding month last year.

New Brunswick produced 1,827 barrels in August this year as against 1,772 a year ago, Ontario 15,144 barrels against 12,014, and Saskatchewan 93,749 barrels against 51,516. Output for the Northwest Territories amounted to 29,703 barrels, a slight decline from the July output of 30,710 barrels, but up from the August, 1947 production of 25,637 barrels.

OUTPUT OF CANADA'S LEADING
MINERALS IN AUGUST

Reflecting the high level of activity in the Canadian mining industry, production of all but one of Canada's leading mineral products was higher in August than a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the eight months ending August, production was advanced in all but two items. In August, the decrease was in nickel, while in the cumulative period, lead and salt were lower.

This year's eight-month production was as follows by items, figures for the same period of 1947 being in brackets: asbestos, 454,304 (420,872) tons; cement, 9,215,502 (7,699,158) barrels; clay products, \$10,540,005 (\$8,773,834) coal, 11,257,514 (9,070,910) tons; copper, 321,049,680 (295,923,200) pounds; feldspar, 30,140 (22,095) tons; gold, 2,287,368 (2,036,208) fine ounces; gypsum, 1,944,907 (1,428,961) tons; lead, 208,261,422 (218,352,288) pounds; lime, 675,992 (633,882) tons; natural gas, 38,053,189 (33,989,715) M cubic feet; nickel, 170,528,744 (156,187,457) pounds; petroleum, 7,548,760 (4,863,432) barrels; salt, 481,667 (495,186) tons; silver, 9,750,066 (8,327,708) fine ounces; zinc, 309,749,099 (270,623,201) pounds.

STOCKS OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP
METAL AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER

Stocks of ingot makers' non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of September totalled 2,963,100 pounds compared with 3,171,400 at the first of the month. The amount purchased or received during the month was 4,289,600 pounds, while the total used or sold was 4,498,000. Month-end stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingots totalled 2,302,900 pounds compared with 2,149,400 at the first of the month, while the amount produced was 4,092,600 pounds. Total used or sold aggregated 3,939,100 pounds.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

There were **fewer** births and deaths but more marriages registered in the larger cities, towns and villages of Canada in September. Birth registrations numbered 14,409 as compared with 14,445 a year ago, deaths 4,777 compared with 4,873, and 7,752 marriages compared with 7,156.

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS AT NEW PEAK FOR AUGUST

Operating revenues and expenses of Canadian railways in August both were at record levels for the month, while operating income, exclusive of interest and other payments, moved to a lower level.

The month's operating revenues totalled \$73,163,000 as compared with \$65,305,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of nearly 12 per cent. Freight revenues showed the main increase, rising from \$47,431,000 to \$55,833,000, or by 17.7 per cent. Express and water line income also registered improvement over the preceding August but passenger receipts, mail and other revenues were down, with passenger account off 7.7 per cent to \$8,953,000.

Expenses of operation continued well above the same month last year at \$69,104,000, an increase of \$11,096,000 or 19.1 per cent compared with the revenue gain of \$7,859,000. Maintenance of way and structures rose 25.7 per cent to \$16,014,000, while maintenance of equipment was up 15.8 per cent to \$13,579,000. Transportation account at \$33,364,000 in the month was 19.1 per cent above the same month of 1947. Increased payrolls accounted for the major portion of the advances in operating costs. Operating income, exclusive of interest and other payments, was \$1,142,000 as against \$3,811,000.

Statistics of operation show that 13,981,000 tons of revenue freight was transported by all railways during the month, an increase of 1.8 per cent or 252,733 tons over August, 1947, whereas ton mileage carried rose by 2.2 per cent. The number of revenue passengers was down from 3,670,000 to 3,304,000 or by 10 per cent, while average journey was unchanged at 117 miles. Loaded freight car miles decreased slightly from August 1947, but empty mileage receded 5.2 per cent -- a saving of 3,820,000 empty car miles. Total payroll distributed during the month climbed to \$43,443,000, up 24.9 per cent over August last year. Employees increased in number from 177,270 to 185,182.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending October 30 amounted to 91,603 cars, reaching a new high record for the year and also for the past 20 years. The advance over the preceding week was 482 cars and over the corresponding week last year, 1,815 cars. Grain, grain products and live stock were below 1947 loadings but coal increased from 7,368 to 8,081 cars, ores from 3,247 to 3,762 cars, sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 5,112 to 5,868 cars, pulpwood from 2,916 to 3,381 cars, gasoline and oils from 4,064 to 4,442 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise from 18,837 to 19,564 cars.

FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The total marketed value of the products of the fisheries of British Columbia reached an all-time high point in 1947, amounting to \$53,765,000, an increase of 34 per cent over the 1946 figure of \$43,817,000. Quantity of fish and shellfish landed during the year was 4,756,000 cwt., an advance of 11 per cent over the preceding year. Part of the increase in value was due to the canning in 1947 of cold storage salmon caught in 1946.

Salmon was the principal species, its marketed value of \$35,693,000 accounting for 61 per cent of the total for all species. Landings of salmon were nearly nine per cent above those of 1946. Herring came next, with a marketed value of \$12,095,000 or 21 per cent of the total and halibut was third, with \$5,944,000, or 10 per cent of the total. Landings of herring were up 21 per cent and those of halibut by 34 per cent.

The capital employed in the primary fishing industry amounted to \$26,801,000, an increase of 23 per cent over 1946. Of the total, vessels and boats amounted to \$22,666,000. Total employment dropped from 19,744 persons in 1946 to 17,934 in 1947, or by nine per cent.

CANADIANS SPEND RECORD AMOUNT
ON MOTION PICTURE ENTERTAINMENT

Despite a decline of three per cent in admissions, Canadians spent a record total of \$78,685,000 on motion picture theatre entertainment last year.

Receipts increased five per cent over 1946, with gains recorded in all provinces except Nova Scotia, where the decline was 10 per cent. Attendance totalled 220,858,000 as compared with 227,539,000 in 1946. Of the receipts, \$15,820,000 went to the Dominion and provincial governments in taxes.

Per capita expenditures on this form of entertainment in 1947 amounted to \$6.30 compared with \$6.15 in 1946 and \$5.01 in 1942. Expenditures in the various provinces ranged from \$3.68 in Prince Edward Island to \$8.29 in British Columbia. Increases were shown for all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Advance Report on the Fisheries of British Columbia, 1947 (10 cents).
2. Motion Picture Theatres, Exhibitors and Distributors, 1947 (25 cents).
3. Retail Sales, September (10 cents).
4. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, August (10 cents).
5. Ingot Makers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, September (10 cents).
6. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, November (10 cents).
7. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings at Beginning of September (10 cents).
8. Dairy Factory Production, October (10 cents).
9. Fruit Crop Report (10 cents).
10. Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, September (25 cents).
11. Registrations of British, Deaths and Marriages, September (10 cents).
12. Transit Report, July (10 cents).
13. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, August (10 cents).
14. Area and Condition of Occupied Farm Land, 1946, by Subdivision, Manitoba (10 cents).
15. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August (10 cents).
16. Imports for Consumption, September (10 cents).
17. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, September (10 cents).
18. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
19. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
20. Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
21. Compressed Gases Industry, 1947 (15 cents).
22. Employment Situation at Beginning of September, Together with Payrolls (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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