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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADIAN IMPORTS IN MAY were valued at \$250,500,000, up from \$242,700,000 in April and \$225,100,000 in May last year, the aggregate for the first five months rising to \$1,158,900,000 as against \$1,037,100,000 in the 1948 period.

CANADA HAD A FAVOURABLE OVERALL BALANCE IN MERCHANDISE TRADE of \$25,100,000 in May as compared with a favourable balance of \$62,400,000 in May last year, and debit balances of \$2,400,000 in April and \$16,900,000 in March this year. The adverse balance with the United States was \$49,100,000 in May as against \$65,100,000 in April and \$28,700,000 in May a year ago.

TOTAL VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES during May amounted to \$654,000,000 as against \$615,000,000 in the same month last year, a gain of 6.3 per cent. Sales from January to May increased 7.4 per cent, amounting to \$2,869,530,000 compared with \$2,670,890,000 in the five months of 1948.

CREDIT SALES accounted for a slightly higher proportion of total sales in 16 major retail fields in the first quarter of this year than in the same three months of 1948. Cash sales declined to 62 per cent of the total from 62.9, charge sales remained unchanged, and instalment sales absorbed the drop in cash sales.

HIGHWAY BORDER CROSSINGS during the first five months this year were 10 per cent greater than in the similar period last year, numbering 2,757,300 as compared with 2,480,200. United States entries rose from 1,826,700 to 1,894,300 and returning Canadian traffic from 653,500 to 863,000.

OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS during June increased to 260,256 tons compared with 249,710 tons in June, 1948, making a half-year total of 1,617,264 tons as against 1,537,013 tons last year.

EGG PRODUCTION IN CANADA was down six per cent in June from a year ago and nine per cent lower in the first half of this year. Estimated totals were 32,465,000 dozen for June and 207,884,000 dozen for the six months.

LEATHER FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION IN CANADA was 28 per cent greater in May than a year earlier and was 12 per cent greater for the first five months this year.

HIGHER MAY IMPORTS
RAISE FOREIGN TRADE TOTAL

Total Canadian imports in May were valued at \$250,500,000, comparing with \$242,700,000 in the preceding month and \$225,100,000 in May, 1948. The cumulative total for the first five months was \$1,158,900,000 as against \$1,037,100,000 a year ago.

As reported earlier this month, domestic exports in May reached a value of \$272,900,000 as against \$237,800,000 in April. This was the best month in the year for Canadian exports, but about \$10,000,000 below the total of \$282,300,000 in May last year. Over the five months domestic exports were slightly above those of last year at \$1,169,600,000 compared with \$1,166,600,000.

Re-exports of foreign goods were valued at \$2,700,000 in May compared with \$5,200,000 last year, and over the five months fell from \$16,300,000 in 1948 to \$11,500,000 this year. Thus total foreign trade in May, domestic and foreign exports plus imports, amounted to \$526,100,000, representing an increase of 2.6 per cent over last year's total of \$512,600,000. Total value in the first five months was \$2,339,900,000 as against \$2,220,000,000, a gain of 5.4 per cent.

Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in the month realized an export surplus of \$43,400,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over April, but below last year's May balance of \$57,800,000. The cumulative figure for the five months fell from \$192,600,000 last year to \$140,000,000 this year. Imports were up from \$113,100,000 in the first five months of 1948 to \$136,300,000 in 1949.

The Dominion's adverse balance with the United States amounted to \$49,100,000 in May as against \$65,100,000 in April, and \$28,700,000 in May last year. The aggregate deficit with the United States for the year-to-date was \$247,000,000 as compared with \$184,600,000 in 1948 and \$397,500,000 in 1947. Thus while Canada's balance position this year with the United States is less favourable than that of a year ago, it is still much better than in the comparable period of 1947. The chief reason for a greater deficit this year was the increase in imports, which between January and May 1948 were \$729,600,000 and between January and May 1949 were \$832,000,000.

In trade with all countries Canada had a favourable May balance of \$25,100,000 as against debit balances of \$2,400,000 in April and \$16,900,000 in March. The comparable figure for May, 1948, was \$62,400,000. Over the five months this year the total favourable balance was \$22,200,000 compared with \$145,800,000 last year.

The decrease which has taken place in Canada's favourable balance of trade has been entirely due to the increased purchases made in the United States and overseas markets, particularly in the former. Imports have increased by \$122,000,000, and, since exports have remained at almost the same level as last year, this increase is equivalent to the reduction in the balance of trade. Over \$100,000,000 of the increase in imports was accounted for by the United States alone; as exports to that country increased by approximately \$40,000,000, the net loss incurred in trading with the United States between January and May 1949 was \$60,000,000. (1)

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS IN MAY Canada's imports during May continued their upward trend. Purchases from the United States showed substantial increases over last year, while smaller gains were recorded for imports from the United Kingdom and Europe. Imports from Latin America showed a decline.

The increase in the value of imports from the United States was from \$145,000,000 in May last year to \$172,100,000 this year. This raised the United States share of total Canadian imports from 64 per cent last year to 69 per cent. During the five months imports from the United States reached \$832,000,000, 72 per cent of total, as compared with \$729,600,000, or 70 per cent, in the five months of last year.

Goods valued at \$29,500,000 entered Canada from the United Kingdom in May. This was approximately \$2,000,000 higher than in May last year. Comparative totals for the five months were \$136,300,000 in 1949 and \$113,100,000 in 1948.

Imports from other European countries increased moderately from \$7,200,000 in May last year to \$8,100,000 this year, raising the aggregate value from \$22,300,000 to \$35,700,000 in 1949. Canada bought more in the month from Belgium and Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Lower purchases were recorded from France, Denmark and Spain.

Among purchases from Commonwealth countries, imports from Australia were down slightly in the month, but over the five months had risen from \$7,200,000 last year to \$8,900,000 in 1949. Those from New Zealand increased during the month from \$608,000 last year to \$1,900,000 this year, while the five months total showed little change being \$4,400,000 last year and \$4,600,000 this year. Canada bought \$7,500,000 worth of goods from the British West Indies in May as against \$6,700,000 last year. The comparative totals for the January to May period were \$18,900,000 compared with \$14,000,000 last year. Increases were recorded for Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica, which offset declines from Barbados and British Guiana. Imports from India fell from \$7,000,000 in May of last year to \$2,500,000 this year. Ceylon, British Malaya, the Gold Coast, and Fiji all showed increases in May.

Venezuela, chiefly due to heavier purchases of petroleum, accounted for more than half (\$9,300,000) the value of imports from Latin American countries in May. There were sharp reductions in imports from Brazil, Cuba and Mexico. These movements, with an assortment of lesser gains and losses, brought down total imports from Latin American countries in May from \$18,500,000 last year to \$16,900,000. In the five months our imports had fallen from \$87,400,000 to \$70,500,000 this year.

Among the chief commodity groups there was a sharp rise in imports of iron and iron products in May from \$66,200,000 a year ago to \$86,500,000, while the cumulative total for the five months this year rose to \$402,200,000 from \$324,000,000 last year. The chief increases were in rolling-mill products, farm implements and machinery and automobiles. Smaller gains were shown in most other main items except household machinery, wire and chain, and tools.

Non-metallic minerals imports increased to \$49,000,000 this year from \$45,600,000 last year. This gain was largely due to higher imports of crude petroleum, which were valued at \$19,000,000 as against \$16,000,000 last year. On the other hand, non-ferrous metals imports fell from \$15,000,000 to \$13,900,000, due mainly to decreases in imports of aluminum and products, and electrical apparatus. However, the group total for this category remained substantially higher at \$72,300,000 as against \$63,000,000 last year.

Increases in imports of fruits, vegetables, tea, alcoholic beverages and rubber raised the total of imports of agricultural and vegetable products slightly to \$32,500,000. In the animals and animal products group there was little change at \$5,700,000, lower imports of furs and products being offset by increases in raw hides and skins. The wood products and paper group, and chemicals and allied products showed small increases at \$6,900,000 and \$10,600,000. Imports of fibres and textiles fell off for the second successive month to \$31,500,000 against \$34,100,000 last year. Raw cotton, flax, hemp, jute and products, raw wool and wool products were lower, while cotton products increased. The miscellaneous group rose to \$13,900,000 from \$9,800,000 last year, the chief increases being in aircraft and parts, tourist purchases and parcels of small value. (2)

RETAIL TRADE IN MAY
CONTINUED UPWARD TREND

With sales of motor vehicles and lumber and building materials leading in size of gains, retail trading during May continued the upward trend shown in the first four months this year.

Total volume of retail sales in the month amounted to \$654,000,000 as compared with \$615,000,000 in May last year, a gain of 6.3 per cent, according to the monthly estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The May gain compares with eight per cent for the first four months, the smaller increase in the month being partly attributable, the Bureau's report says, to the month having only four Saturdays as against five in 1948.

Sales in the first five months totalled \$2,869,530,000 as compared with \$2,670,890,000 last year, a cumulative gain of 7.4 per cent.

Regionally, Alberta showed the greatest gain in May with an increase of 14 per cent over last year, and of 22 per cent for the five months. Sales in Saskatchewan -- which have been sharply upward in recent months -- fell slightly below a year ago, but the five-month figure showed the substantial increase of 18 per cent. Manitoba sales were up nine per cent in the month and 14 per cent in the five months. British Columbia also had an increase of nine per cent for May, the cumulative figure being lower at six per cent. In Ontario sales increased by eight per cent in May as compared with 6.5 per cent for the January-May period. Sales in Quebec and the Maritimes were closely consistent with the cumulative changes. In Quebec there was a gain in the month of three per cent as against 3.7 for the five months, while for the Maritimes the respective figures were 1.5 and one per cent.

Motor vehicle sales jumped 28 per cent in May as compared with a cumulative gain of 11 per cent for the January-May period, substantial increases being recorded in the month for every province. On the other hand, receipts of garages and filling stations, reduced by the few week-ends, gained only six per cent in May as compared with 10.5 per cent for the five months.

Heavy gains in May sales of lumber and building material outlets in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies more than offset losses in the Maritimes and British Columbia to produce an increase of 17 per cent over May last year for all Canada and continue the trend of the first four months, when sales were up 12 per cent over 1948. Hardware sales, reflecting similar influences, gained over six per cent in May, slightly above the five-month increase.

Grocery and combination store sales, influenced by the number of Saturdays, increased only three per cent in May as compared with eight per cent in the five months. The gain for meat outlets similarly was just under seven per cent as against 11 per cent. Among the clothing trades, men's clothing, family clothing, and shoe stores continued the tendency to slower trading, with decreases of two to four per cent in the month compared with cumulative gains between two and six per cent. Following sizeable gains in earlier months, sales of women's clothing was practically unchanged from a year earlier. (3)

LITTLE CHANGE IN PROPORTIONS
OF CASH AND CREDIT DEALING

Little change took place in the percentage of cash and credit business transacted by establishments in 16 major retail fields in Canada between the first quarter of this year and last, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its quarterly survey of retail consumer credit. Cash sales declined from 62.9 per cent of total sales to 62.0 per cent. Instalment sales absorbed this drop, gaining slightly, while charge sales remained the same at 29.9 per cent.

The index number of cash sales increased from 166.1 in the first quarter of 1948 to 169.2 in the first three months of 1949. Eleven of the 16 trades showed decreases in cash sales and five reported increases. Instalment sales showed the greatest gains with nine of the 10 instalment dealing businesses reporting increased sales. The instalment index rose from 99.2 in 1948 to 110.1 in the first quarter of 1949. Ten of the 16 trades had increased charge sales to make a combined trades index rise from 166.8 to 170.1.

Accounts outstanding at the end of March this year were 16.7 per cent above the 1948 level at the same date. This increase was made up of a gain of 35.2 per cent in instalment receivables and a rise of 9.1 per cent in charge accounts outstanding.

Seven of the 10 instalment trades reported increases in receivables from the first three months of 1948 and 13 of the 16 trades had greater charge accounts outstanding. (4)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP THREE PER CENT

Department store sales rose three per cent during the week ending July 16 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All regions of the country participated in the rise except Manitoba. Sales in the Maritime Provinces advanced 14 per cent, followed by a rise in Alberta of 10 per cent, Saskatchewan nine per cent, British Columbia six per cent, Ontario two per cent, and Quebec one per cent. Sales in Manitoba declined 11 per cent.

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SECURITIES
BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Security transactions between Canada and other countries in May resulted in a small purchase balance of \$200,000 in place of the sales balance of \$4,200,000 which occurred in April. The total value of trade dropped 24 per cent, sales declining by \$6,800,000 and purchases by \$2,400,000. Transactions during the first five months of this year produced net sales of \$3,900,000 as against net purchases of \$12,400,000 in the corresponding period last year.

The decline in May was due principally to a smaller volume of trade with the United States, which produced a purchase balance with that country of \$400,000. Sales to the United Kingdom were down \$200,000, while purchases remained unchanged from April, resulting in a purchase balance of \$100,000. Transactions with other countries declined in May, sales exceeding purchases by \$100,000.

Sales to all countries in May were valued at \$14,600,000 as compared with \$21,400,000 in April and \$19,500,000 in May last year, while the purchases from all countries totalled \$14,800,000 compared with \$17,200,000 in April and \$25,300,000 a year ago. In the five months ending May, sales to all countries aggregated \$80,300,000 compared with \$83,600,000 in the similar period of 1948, and the purchases, \$76,400,000 compared with \$95,800,000. (5)

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT
CANADIAN BORDER POINTS

Highway traffic between Canada and the United States was eight per cent heavier in May than in the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

There were increases of one per cent in the number of United States vehicles entering Canada and 29 per cent in the number of Canadian vehicles returning from the United States.

The aggregate number of border crossings in May was 816,300, consisting of 579,100 foreign entries and 237,200 Canadian vehicles returning. Of the foreign inflow, 154,000 vehicles entered on traveller's vehicle permits, 406,500 were non-permit or local entries, and 18,600 commercial vehicles. The Canadian traffic comprised 23,500 units remaining abroad for more than 24 hours, 197,600 staying for shorter periods and 16,100 commercial vehicles.

Cumulative totals for the first five months of this year place highway border crossings at 2,757,300 as compared with 2,480,200 in the similar period a year ago, an advance of 10 per cent. As in May, a large part of the rise was due to increased volume of returning Canadian traffic, up from 653,500 a year ago to 863,000. In the same period, United States entries rose from 1,826,700 a year earlier to 1,894,300. (6)

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

July 21, 1949 July 14, 1949 June 23, 1949
(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(106 Common Stocks)	104.3	104.7	99.6
82 Industrials	97.6	98.0	92.4
16 Utilities	114.6	114.6	109.3
8 Banks	130.1	130.5	131.4

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks)	84.4	84.9	79.9
25 Golds	70.1	70.7	67.7
5 Base Metals	112.1	112.4	103.0

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN JUNE

Production of eggs in Canada in June amounted to 32,-465,000 dozen, a decrease of almost six per cent from last year's corresponding total, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There was also a decrease in the month of 48 eggs per 100 layers. Cumulative production for the first half of this year was 207,884,000 dozen as compared with 228,261,000 in the same period of 1948, a decline of nine per cent.

In June, sales of eggs for consumption totalled 26,087,200 dozen, or 79 per cent of all disposals, valued at \$10,637,700, while sales of hatching eggs amounted to 314,600 valued at \$194,700. Eggs used for consumption by producers totalled 6,437,200 dozen or 19.5 per cent of the total, valued at \$2,562,500, and the quantity used by producers for hatching amounted to 143,200 dozen valued at \$71,700. (7)

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Fairly general rains fell over most of the Prairie Provinces during the past week.

Average rainfall since April 1 for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta now stands at two, seven, and 17 per cent below normal respectively -- a marked improvement in all three provinces over a week earlier. Pre-seasonal precipitation, however, was far below normal in the greater part of the West and this factor continues to affect crop development adversely, particularly in the normally low rainfall areas.

Prospects in Manitoba with few exceptions remain good to excellent. Rains have well maintained the satisfactory condition already established in northern and eastern districts of Saskatchewan, and should now carry the crops to maturity in those areas. Some improvement is noted in central and western districts but relief came too late to most of the drought area in south-central and south-western Saskatchewan, where the principal benefit accruing will be to pasture and fodder crops. Crop prospects in Alberta are still, with some exceptions, generally poor to fair, although good rains have improved late-sown crops and relieved the feed situation in central and northern parts of the province.

Rain fell over much of Manitoba last week and except for localized dry areas in the southern part of the province prospects for nearly all crops remain good to excellent. Harvesting of early crops has begun in some areas and should be general by the first of August. Insect infestations are abating and losses from now on are expected to be at a minimum. Hail storms have been of very limited extent and, while leaf rust is quite general, no serious losses from this cause are anticipated.

Rains received during the past week have provided sufficient moisture to carry the crop through to maturity in most of the northern and eastern districts of Saskatchewan. Crop conditions are somewhat improved in central and western districts but further moisture will be required to ensure proper filling. While it is too late for rain to promote much recovery to crops in the drought area of south-central and south-western Saskatchewan, pasture and fodder growth will alleviate the critical feed shortage to some extent. Grasshoppers are becoming more numerous in areas where earlier control measures were less concentrated and some heavy local damage is reported.

Crop prospects in Alberta continue from poor to fair despite medium to heavy rains over wide areas of the province. Some improvement is expected in late-sown crops in most areas but the greatest benefit will be derived from the improved feed situation in central and northern Alberta. Sawfly infestation causing 35 to 70 per cent damage has been reported in the New Dayton, Warner, Nobleford, Barons, Carmangay and Vulcan areas. Aggregate grasshopper damage is not expected to be over three per cent for the province. Some local hailstorms have been reported but damage is slight in most areas. (8)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 14 amounted to 59,794,000 bushels compared with 65,263,000 on July 7, and 41,569,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 1,134,100 bushels of wheat during the week ending July 14 as compared with 1,537,300 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 272,411,000 bushels as against 237,797,600 in the like 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 July 14, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 667,500 (442,800) bushels; barley, 335,000 (354,300); rye, 211,900 (4,500); flaxseed, 54,700 (38,200).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending July 14 totalled 4,402,800 bushels compared with 2,945,500 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 167,924,800 bushels compared with 125,118,700. (9)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 22 rose to 38,125,000 pounds from last year's corresponding total of 24,617,000 pounds, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings were higher in five of the nine cities, decreases being shown in Quebec, Saskatoon, Calgary, and Vancouver.

Stocks were as follows by cities on July 22, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 2,179 (2,870) pounds; Montreal, 15,259 (9,398); Toronto, 8,226 (3,621); Winnipeg, 7,310 (4,023); Regina, 821 (280); Saskatoon, 150 (220); Edmonton, 2,536 (1,292); Calgary, 870 (1,074); Vancouver, 774 (1,839).

OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS IN JUNE

Continuing the gains over 1948, the Canadian output of steel ingots rose in June to 260,256 tons from 249,710 a year earlier, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During the first six months of this year, output aggregated 1,617,264 tons compared with 1,537,013 in the like period of 1948. The monthly average output for the first half of 1949 was 269,544 tons compared with 256,169 a year earlier.

The daily average output for June this year was 8,675 tons compared with 8,324 in the same month last year, while the daily rate for the first half of 1949 was 8,935 tons as against 8,445. (10)

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Canadian production of leather footwear was up sharply in May, advancing 28 per cent over the same month last year, while the total for the first five months of this year rose 12 per cent. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, production for the month amounted to 3,247,100 pairs as compared with 2,536,400 last year. This year's May figure brought production for the cumulative period to 15,419,700 pairs as against 13,767,700 in the similar period last year. (11)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both advanced in June and the first six months of this year over the corresponding periods of 1948, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output amounted to 21,095,500 square feet as compared with 20,839,900 in the preceding month and 17,761,100 in the same month a year ago. During the six months ending June, 126,926,800 square feet were produced as against 104,336,500 in the similar period last year.

Domestic sales in June registered a slight increase over May, amounting to 20,162,000 square feet compared with 20,122,800, but showed a sharp rise over the 14,388,000 sold in June last year. In the cumulative period, sales totalled 121,491,600 square feet against 88,015,500 in the like 1948 period. (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF
ASPHALT FLOOR TILES IN JUNE

Production and domestic sales of asphalt floor tiles both were lower in June and the first half of this year than in the corresponding periods last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output amounted to 1,379,600 square feet as compared with 1,433,700 in the preceding month and 1,608,800 a year earlier. During the first six months of this year, 7,530,100 square feet were produced as against 10,187,600 in the similar period last year.

Domestic sales advanced to 1,387,100 square feet from 1,365,800 in May, but showed a sharp decline from the 1,515,600 sold in June last year. In the cumulative period, sales totalled 8,080,400 square feet compared with 8,745,800 in the similar period of last year. (Mem. 2)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 16 amounted to 73,181 cars, showing a slight increase over the preceding week's total of 72,936 cars, but a drop of 4,548 cars or 5.8 per cent from the corresponding week last year.

Compared with 1948, coal loadings dropped from 5,671 to 4,847 cars, coke from 864 to 488 cars, building material from 5,708 to 5,055 cars, other mine products from 1,811 to 1,698 cars, pulpwood from 6,190 to 3,597 cars, lumber from 4,770 to 3,870 cars, gasoline from 5,196 to 4,462 cars and wood pulp from 4,012 to 3,571 cars. Gains were shown in grain which rose from 3,742 to 4,012 cars, ores and concentrates, up from 3,755 to 4,335 cars, autos and parts from 783 to 1,235 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise from 17,582 to 18,171 cars. Other commodities showed minor changes. (12)

PROCESSED CHEESE INDUSTRY IN 1948

The total value of production of the processed cheese industry in Canada in 1948 amounted to \$21,616,200, showing a slight decrease from the record 1947 total value of \$21,652,400, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The main product -- processed cheese -- declined 13 per cent in quantity and three per cent in value last year as compared with 1947.

Other products of the industry, which include such items as egg powder, sandwich spread, and salad dressings, made up 36 per cent of the total value. Their value increased by six per cent over that recorded in 1947. (Mem. 3)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, May (10 cents).
2. Imports for Consumption, May (10 cents).
3. Retail Trade, May (10 cents).
4. Retail Consumer Credit, First Quarter, 1949 (25 cents).
5. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, May (10 cents).
6. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, May (25 cents).
7. Monthly Poultry Estimates, June (10 cents).
8. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
9. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
10. Steel Ingots, June (10 cents).
11. Production of Leather Footwear, May (10 cents).
12. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
13. Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1946 (50 cents).
14. Trade of Canada: Exports, May 1949 (25 cents).
15. Paper Box and Bag Industry, 1947 (25 cents).
16. Production of Poultry and Eggs, 1948 (25 cents).
17. Health Reference Book, 1948

Memoranda

1. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, June (10 cents).
 2. Asphalt Floor Tiles, June (10 cents).
 3. Processed Cheese Industry, 1948 (10 cents).
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