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DOMINION BUREAU  
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## --- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

VALUE OF CANADA'S RETAIL TRADE ROSE SLIGHTLY more than two per cent in October over the corresponding month last year, amounting to \$696,000,000 as compared with \$682,000,000. The average gain in the first 10 months of this year amounted to 6.5 per cent.

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DOLLAR VOLUME OF WHOLESALE SALES was down two per cent in October from the same month last year, and five per cent below September this year. Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of this year were four per cent higher than in the corresponding period in 1948.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES ROSE EIGHT PER CENT during the week ending December 10 as compared with the corresponding week last year. All regions participated in the rise, largest advance of 15 per cent being recorded in the Maritimes.

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LIVING COSTS MOVED HIGHER IN MOST COUNTRIES during the first half of 1949, while reductions predominated in the levels of wholesale prices. In the majority of countries, advances in cost-of-living indexes were not over five per cent, while declines in wholesale prices ranged up to eight per cent.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in November totalled 76,700, showing an increase of two per cent over last year's corresponding figure of 75,000. This raised the cumulative total for the first 11 months of this year to 1,935,300 from 1,776,500, or by nine per cent.

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SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS from Canadian mines continued at a high level in October, amounting to 71,677 tons as compared with 66,364 in the corresponding month last year.

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WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION THIS YEAR is estimated at 6,185,000,000 bushels, up 100,000,000 bushels over the September forecast, and 170,000,000 bushels over the 1935-39 average crop of 6,015,000,000 bushels.

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CANADIAN WHEAT AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT AND CARRY-OVER during the current crop year amounted to 319,100,000 bushels compared with 330,300,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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WORLD PRICE MOVEMENT  
IN FIRST HALF OF 1949

Living costs moved higher in most countries during the first half of 1949, while reductions predominated in the levels of wholesale prices. In the majority of countries, advances in cost-of-living indexes were not over five per cent, while declines in wholesale prices ranged up to eight per cent.

Improved supplies of certain commodities permitted the decrease or discontinuance of subsidies in some countries, and a number of prices reacted buoyantly. Exchange difficulties still plagued world markets, although further attempts were made to lower barriers and promote a better balance of trade between countries.

The consumers' price index of the United States moved within narrow limits to show a net decline of one per cent for the six months, foods being little changed, but sizeable reductions occurring in clothing and house-furnishings. The cost-of-living index for the United Kingdom rose by one per cent in the same interval. Subsidy payments on some important articles of food were reduced, and the rationing of clothing and all kinds of textiles ended March 15. Living costs were one per cent higher in Canada, with increases fairly wide-spread, while in Australia and South Africa they were up five per cent and three per cent, respectively. In France a higher point was touched in January by the index of retail prices in Paris, but by June it had dropped by slightly over 10 per cent.

In the case of wholesale prices, the index for France declined eight per cent, Italy seven per cent; Belgium, seven per cent; Switzerland and the United States, five per cent; and Canada two per cent. All groups included in the United States index moved lower, as chemicals and drugs led the way with a 10 per cent decrease. Among the countries in which wholesale prices advanced, the index for Peru rose over 32 per cent; Chile, eight per cent; the United Kingdom, five per cent; Mexico, four per cent; South Africa, four per cent; and Australia, two per cent. In the United Kingdom, the index remained fairly steady through March, but mounted sharply in April, and again in May with a fractional increase in June establishing a high for this index. (1)

RETAIL SALES MODERATELY  
HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Showing one of the smallest increases so far this year, the value of Canada's retail trade rose slightly more than two per cent in October over the corresponding month last year, amounting to \$696,000,000 as compared with \$682,000,000. Sales were also up slightly from the September total of \$685,000,000. The average gain in the first 10 months of this year amounted to 6.5 per cent.

Practically all trades making up the retail sales showed evidence of moderation in October. Sales of grocery and combination stores rose 0.3 per cent in the month, but were up six per cent in the cumulative period, while country general store sales were down two per cent both in the month and 10-month period. Furniture sales were down one per cent in October, but up 0.4 per cent in the 10 months. Hardware store sales rose two per cent in October, and three per cent in the 10 months, while drug store sales were off one per cent in the month, but up four per cent in the cumulative period. Restaurant sales were up four per cent in the month and 10 months.

Provincial sales increases varied considerably in October. Alberta and Saskatchewan recorded the only large gains over the same month a year ago, with increases of seven and 11 per cent, respectively. Most other provinces reported gains approximating the average of 2.2 per cent for Canada as a whole.

In the first 10 months of this year, Manitoba and Ontario recorded gains of 12 per cent and six per cent respectively, while their October increases amounted to only one per cent. Alberta's gain of 15 per cent in the 10 months was much higher than the seven per cent increase for October. Sales gains for October in the other provinces did not attain the proportions of those recorded during the first nine months of 1949. (2)

WHOLESALE SALES DOWN  
TWO PER CENT IN OCTOBER

Dollar volume of wholesale sales was down two per cent in October from the same month last year, and five per cent below September this year, according to statements submitted by 378 wholesalers representing nine lines of trade. Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of this year were four per cent higher than in the corresponding period in 1948.

The general unadjusted index, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 314.5 for October this year, 319.3 for October last year, and 332.6 for September, 1949.

The Prairie Provinces, with a gain of one per cent, was the only region to register an increase in dollar volume of wholesale sales in the month. Wholesale sales in Ontario were fractionally lower than in October, 1948 while declines of four per cent were recorded for Quebec and British Columbia. Sales in the Maritime Provinces were down five per cent.

The largest percentage increase in dollar sales over October, 1948, was reported by fruit and vegetable dealers, sales being up seven per cent over last year. Automotive equipment and hardware wholesalers' sales were four per cent in excess of October last year while tobacco and confectionery wholesalers and drug wholesalers reported gains of two per cent and one per cent, respectively.

Declines from 1948 were again reported for the three dry goods and apparel trades. Sales of clothing wholesalers were down four per cent, footwear wholesalers' sales five per cent, while a drop of 11 per cent was recorded in the dollar sales volume of dry goods wholesalers. Wholesale grocers' sales were six per cent below the October, 1948, volume. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES  
UP EIGHT PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales in Canada rose eight per cent during the week ending December 10 as compared with the corresponding week last year. All regions participated in the rise, largest advance of 16 per cent being recorded in the Maritimes. Saskatchewan followed with a rise of 13 per cent, British Columbia 12 per cent, Alberta nine per cent, Ontario and Manitoba each seven per cent, and Quebec one per cent.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

Dec. 15, 1949      Dec. 8, 1949      Nov. 17, 1949  
(1935-39=100)

Investors' Price Index

(106 Common Stocks) .....	117.6	118.4	119.3
82 Industrials .....	112.0	112.9	114.2
16 Utilities .....	122.2	123.1	122.0
8 Banks .....	141.2	140.8	142.2

Mining Stock Price Index

(30 Stocks) .....	92.0	92.8	94.8
25 Golds .....	72.9	73.5	77.0
5 Base Metals .....	129.8	130.9	129.5

WORLD WHEAT CROP World wheat production this year is estimated at 6,185,000,000  
REVISED UPWARDS bushels, up 100,000,000 bushels over the September forecast, and  
 170,000,000 bushels over the 1935-39 average crop of 6,015,000,000  
 bushels. If present indications are fully realized, the 1949 world wheat crop will  
 be only some 200,000,000 bushels under the large outturn in 1948. The upward revision  
 from September is due principally to higher estimates for some European countries  
 and improved prospects in important producing southern hemisphere countries.

The North American crop in 1949 amounted to 1,511,000,000 bushels compared with  
 1,700,000,000 in 1948, and 1,086,000,000 in the five pre-war years. The United States  
 crop for the sixth consecutive year has topped a billion bushels, compared with the  
 1935-39 average of 759,000,000 bushels. Canada's production of 557,000,000 bushels,  
 though smaller than that of the war years, is still above the 1935-39 average of  
 312,000,000 bushels. Mexico's production, slightly less than last year's outturn,  
 is also above the 1935-39 average.

Wheat production in Europe is now estimated at 1,465,000,000 bushels compared  
 with the pre-war average of 1,595,000,000 bushels. The reduction is attributed to  
 smaller acreage, with yields for the continent apparently near the pre-war level.  
 Unusually favourable conditions over some areas resulted in record or near-record  
 yields. In the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom yields were  
 generally higher than those experienced for many years. Drought in Spain and Portugal  
 has been responsible for below-average yields but even so outturns were considerably  
 better than anticipated on the basis of earlier reports. In the Balkan countries  
 yields are also believed to be below average.

Wheat production in Africa is placed at about 156,000,000 bushels, which is  
 somewhat above average as well as larger than the 1948 crop. In South America where  
 the harvest is just getting under way, growing conditions have generally been favour-  
 able for grain. Indications are that a wheat outturn of 275,000,000 bushels is likely.  
 Conditions in the Argentine wheat areas point to above-average yields from a considerably  
 below-average acreage. Production in Australia is estimated to be about the same as in  
 1948 when an above-average crop was harvested.

The following table shows world wheat production figures for 1949, 1948, 1947 and  
 pre-war averages for 1935-39, by areas. Figures for 1947 to 1949 are based on estimates  
 of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Estimated  
 world totals -- rounded to millions -- include allowances for any missing data. (4)

	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949
	- thousand bushels -			
North America .....	1,086,000	1,725,000	1,700,000	1,511,000
South America .....	281,000	321,000	270,000	275,000
Europe .....	1,595,000	1,005,000	1,455,000	1,465,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) ....	1,240,000	850,000	1,025,000	1,100,000
Asia .....	1,499,000	1,526,000	1,593,000	1,480,000
Africa .....	143,000	128,000	147,000	156,000
Oceania .....	176,873	224,655	195,170	195,600
Estimated World Total .....	6,015,000	5,780,000	6,385,000	6,185,000

CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLIES Canadian wheat available for export and carry-over during the current crop year amounted to 319,100,000 bushels, based on the November 1 estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This compares with 330,300,000 on the corresponding date last year.

The carry-over of Canadian wheat at the beginning of August this year totalled 98,700,000 bushels, up 21,000,000 bushels over the same date last year. The November 1 estimate of this year's wheat crop, at 367,400,000 bushels, was down 25,900,000 from last year's crop of 393,300,000 bushels. Estimated domestic requirements for the crop year amounted to 147,000,000 bushels compared with 141,000,000 in the preceding year.

Exports of wheat and wheat flour during the first three months of the current crop year totalled 63,900,000 bushels compared with 45,600,000 in the same period last year. The balance on hand on November 1 for export or carry-over amounted to 255,200,000 bushels as compared with 284,700,000 on the same date last year. (4)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 8 amounted to 165,198,800 bushels as compared with 166,609,500 on December 1 and 177,007,800 on the corresponding date last year.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 4,540,600 bushels of wheat during the week ending December 8 as compared with 3,439,500 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 222,763,500 bushels as against 222,590,300 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 December 8, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: oats, 1,827,700 (1,419,700) bushels; barley, 605,000 (992,700); rye, 122,100 (194,000); flaxseed, 13,100 (101,800).

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending December 8 totalled 3,298,800 bushels compared with 2,035,600 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 74,292,300 bushels against 50,076,000. (5)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada amounted to 43,361,000 pounds on December 16 as compared with 25,525,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increased holdings were recorded for each of the nine centres with the exception of Quebec and Vancouver.

Stocks were as follows by cities on December 16, totals for the same date last year being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 2,580 (3,242) pounds; Montreal, 14,915 (9,289); Toronto, 9,413 (4,315); Winnipeg, 9,474 (3,203); Regina, 987 (260); Saskatoon, 266 (239); Edmonton, 2,761 (1,539); Calgary, 1,348 (873); Vancouver, 1,617 (2,565).

STOCKS OF FISH ON DECEMBER 1 Cold storage holdings of fish amounted to 45,964,000 pounds on December 1 as compared with 53,630,000 on November 1 and 44,154,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on December 1 this year comprised 43,552,000 pounds frozen fresh and 2,412,000 pounds frozen smoked. Figures on the stocks of fish in Newfoundland, showed 2,877,000 pounds of frozen fresh sea fish, and 44,000 pounds of frozen smoked sea fish. These figures are not included in the all-Canada total. (6)

STOCKS OF RAW AND REFINED SUGAR Refinery stocks of raw sugar were lower at the end of November than on the corresponding date last year, while stocks of refined sugar were higher. Stocks of raw sugar amounted to 116,790,900 pounds as compared with 124,594,500, and refined stocks totalled 219,803,300 pounds as against 178,813,100.

The amount of refined sugar manufactured during the four weeks ending November 30 was 210,337,300 pounds compared with 186,433,300 in the similar period last year. Receipts of raw sugar during the period increased to 198,283,600 pounds from 107,557,100, and meltings and sales to 172,128,700 pounds against 120,555,100. (7)

ENTRIES OF FOREIGN VEHICLES UP TWO PER CENT IN NOVEMBER Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in November totalled 76,700, showing an increase of two per cent over last year's corresponding figure of 75,000. This raised the cumulative total for the first 11 months of this year to 1,935,300 from 1,776,500, or by nine per cent.

Early snow resulted in lighter traffic in Quebec and Ontario but volume was maintained in the Maritimes and was considerably heavier than in the preceding year in the Western provinces.

Entries were as follows by areas in November, figures for last year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 11 (26); New Brunswick, 7,614 (5,614); Quebec, 15,806 (16,605); Ontario, 38,284 (40,015); Manitoba, 1,579 (1,024); Saskatchewan, 598 (377); Alberta, 712 (637); British Columbia, 11,996 (10,497); Yukon Territory, 99 (172). (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS AND WASHING MACHINES IN SEPTEMBER Production of domestic electric refrigerators moved up sharply in September to reach an all-time high monthly total, while the month's output of washing machines, although lower than in the corresponding month last year, was maintained at a high level.

Output of electric refrigerators in September amounted to 16,733 units compared with 12,349 in September last year, raising the cumulative total for the first nine months of this year to 130,945 units as compared with 99,736 a year earlier.

Production of washing machines in September totalled 29,342 units as compared with 30,707 a year ago, the nine-month output standing at 260,613 units as compared with 232,365 in the like period of 1948.

In September, 876 domestic electric washing machines were exported, bringing the cumulative total for the nine months to 10,105. Imports were comparatively small, amounting to 10 units in September and 179 in the nine months.

Exports of electric refrigerators in September amounted to 909 units, while the imports amounted to 47 units. In the nine months ending September, 10,142 units were exported, and 485 were imported. (8)

COAL PRODUCTION ADVANCED NINE PER CENT  
IN NOVEMBER; IMPORTS DOWN 52 PER CENT

Production of coal in Canada was nine per cent higher in November than in the corresponding month last year, and was up three per cent in the first 11 months of the year. Imports were down 52 per cent in the month and 38 per cent in the cumulative period.

According to preliminary figures, the all-Canada output amounted to 2,055,800 tons in November as compared with 1,892,600 a year earlier. During the 11-month period, 17,090,600 tons were produced as against 16,610,100 in the same months last year. Imports in November decreased to 1,481,300 tons from 3,069,400 a year ago, bringing imports for the year to date to 18,517,900 tons against 29,772,000 in 1948.

Mines in Alberta produced 1,013,100 tons in November compared with 973,800 in November last year, and in Nova Scotia 585,500 tons compared with 574,900. Total for Saskatchewan stood at 246,300 tons compared with 122,300, British Columbia and the Yukon combined 163,500 tons compared with 174,000, and New Brunswick 47,400 tons compared with 47,600. (9)

OUTPUT OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS  
ADVANCED 15 PER CENT IN JULY

Canadian production of refined petroleum products increased almost 15 per cent in July over the corresponding month last year, while in the first seven months of the year the gain was 12 per cent. Receipts of crude in the month were five per cent above July last year, and were 12 per cent higher in the cumulative period.

The month's output amounted to 8,762,900 barrels as compared with 7,623,000 in July last year. During the first seven months of this year, 49,076,300 barrels were produced as against 43,911,000 in the similar period last year. Receipts of crude in the month totalled 9,618,400 barrels compared with 9,182,200, and in the seven months amounted to 54,188,400 barrels against 48,444,600.

Of the crude petroleum received during the month, 1,744,000 barrels came from Canadian sources as compared with 1,192,100 a year ago, the seven-month total rising sharply to 11,115,100 barrels from 6,104,900. Receipts of imported crude in the month fell off slightly to 7,874,300 barrels from 7,990,100, but were up in the seven months to 43,073,300 barrels from 42,339,700.

Venezuela was the chief source of crude petroleum imports in the first seven months of this year, accounting for 20,907,800 barrels, down from 21,561,400 barrels a year earlier. Imports from the United States -- second largest source -- fell to 16,469,400 barrels from 18,684,500. Imports from Arabia, on the other hand, rose sharply to 4,045,300 barrels from 459,900. Crude supplies from Trinidad amounted to 1,340,400 barrels against 1,353,500, Iraq 310,400 against nil, and Mexico nil against 80,500. (10)

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY STEEL  
SHAPES HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 223,339 net tons in September, up about 10 per cent from the August total of 203,345 tons. The amount of producers' interchange was 75,959 tons in September as against 68,824 in August. (11)

SHIPMENTS OF ASBESTOS  
HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines continued at a high level in October, amounting to 71,677 tons as compared with 66,264 in the corresponding month last year. Output for the first 10 months of this year was down to 435,216 tons from 590,884 a year ago as a result of the labour dispute which reduced production in the first half of the year.

Exports of asbestos in October were up to 71,185 tons from 64,075 in the same month last year, but the 10-month total was down to 407,218 against 563,786 in the like period of 1948. (12)

SHIPMENTS AND PRODUCTION OF  
PORTLAND CEMENT IN OCTOBER

Shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers increased to 1,465,700 barrels in October as compared with 1,373,300 in October last year. During the first 10 months of this year, 13,760,800 barrels were shipped as against 12,048,700 in the similar period last year.

Production during the month amounted to 1,493,300 barrels compared with 1,399,800 in October last year, bringing the total for the 10-month period to 13,445,800 barrels as against 11,697,500 in the corresponding period of 1948. (13)

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS  
OF SALT IN OCTOBER

Production of salt in October amounted to 68,709 tons as compared with 71,229 in the preceding month and 68,254 in October last year. During the first 10 months of this year, 616,413 tons were produced as against 614,775 in the similar period last year.

Shipments in the month decreased to 68,973 tons from 72,554 in September and 69,654 in October last year. During the 10 months, shipments totalled 618,606 tons against 618,097 in the like 1948 period. (14)

PRODUCTION OF SAWN LUMBER  
EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Production of sawn lumber in Canada east of the Rockies was down almost 18 per cent in September from the same month last year, while in the first nine months of this year there was a decrease of five per cent. In the month there were decreases in all provinces except New Brunswick, while in the nine months, estimates for Prince Edward Island and Quebec were higher.

Estimated production for the month was as follows, totals for September last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 1,234 (1,286) M feet board measure; Nova Scotia, 9,507 (23,337); New Brunswick, 19,880 (16,403); Quebec, 97,191 (122,577); Ontario, 83,891 (94,059); Manitoba, 5,621 (6,516); Saskatchewan, 575 (825); Alberta, 5,526 (6,831). (15)



CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER Consumption of rubber increased three per cent in October, total for the month amounting to 12,852,000 pounds as compared with 12,572,800 in September. Natural rubber consumption advanced to 7,478,900 pounds from 7,298,900, synthetic to 3,160,100 pounds from 3,116,700, and reclaim to 2,213,000 pounds from 2,157,200.

In terms of end-product use, the consumption of all rubber in the production of tires and tubes, including tire repair materials, increased by 168,500 pounds, in rubber footwear by 171,600 pounds, while consumption in wire and cable decreased by 13,900 pounds, and in other products by 47,000 pounds.

Domestic production of synthetic rubber was lower in October, standing at 6,581,100 pounds as compared with 8,153,600, while reclaim rose to 737,000 pounds compared with 698,900.

Month-end stocks of natural rubber increased to 12,777,000 pounds compared with 12,752,500 in September, reclaim to 24,153,900 pounds compared with 23,714,900, while synthetic fell to 10,763,200 pounds compared with 11,737,600. (16)

STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTION OF FINISHED LEATHER Stocks of raw cattle hides, held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of October totalled 400,100, down nine per cent as compared with last year's corresponding total of 440,000. Stocks of calf and kip skins fell from 725,600 a year ago to 630,000, goat and kid skins from 131,900 to 111,100, sheep and lamb skins from 55,600 dozen to 52,400, while horse hides increased slightly from 16,600 to 17,100.

Production of cattle sole leather amounted to 1,538,700 pounds as compared with 1,768,200 in October last year; cattle upper leather, 3,128,600 square feet compared with 3,214,300; and glove and garment leather, 352,000 square feet compared with 321,100. Production of calf and kip skin upper leather totalled 791,900 square feet as against 1,027,400. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES Production of asphalt floor tiles was lower in November and in the first 11 months of this year, while domestic sales were higher in the same periods. According to preliminary figures, the month's output amounted to 1,597,600 square feet as compared with 1,796,100 in October and 1,608,500 in November last year. During the 11 months, 15,373,300 square feet were produced as against 17,335,200 in the similar period of 1948.

Domestic sales increased to 1,628,600 square feet in November from 1,550,200 in the preceding month and 1,027,300 a year ago. In the cumulative period, 15,653,200 square feet were sold against 15,047,000 a year earlier. (Mem. 3)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended December 10 totalled 75,286 cars, down 1.1 per cent from the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division declined to 47,276 cars from 49,692 a year ago, but the total for the western division rose to 28,010 cars from 26,428. Cumulative totals of Canadian loadings for the first 49 weeks of this year at 3,720,246 cars, fell 3.5 per cent below 1948. (17)

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR  
HIGHER IN OCTOBER

Production of leather footwear in October amounted 3,124,266 pairs against 2,905,143 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 7.5 per cent. During the first 10 months of this year, 30,668,959 pairs were produced as compared with 26,613,913 in the like period of 1948, showing an increase of 15.2 per cent. (18)

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. World Price Movements, January - June (25 cents).
2. Retail Trade, October (10 cents).
3. Wholesale Trade, October (10 cents).
4. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, November (20 cents).
5. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
6. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, December 1 (10 cents).
7. The Sugar Situation in Canada, November (10 cents).
8. Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators, September (10 cents).
9. Coal Production, November (10 cents).
10. Refined Petroleum Products, July (25 cents).
11. Primary Iron and Steel in Canada, September (25 cents).
12. Asbestos, October (10 cents).
13. Cement and Cement Products, October (10 cents).
14. Salt, October (10 cents).
15. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, September (25 cents).
16. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, October (10 cents).
17. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
18. Production of Leather Footwear, October (10 cents).
19. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, October (25 cents).
20. Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country, Nine Months Ended September (25 cents).
21. Corset Industry in Canada, 1948 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, November (10 cents).
2. Statistics of Hides, Skins and Leather, October (10 cents).
3. Asphalt Floor Tiles, November (10 cents).
4. Rigid Insulating Board, November (10 cents).
5. Pack of Corn, 1949 (10 cents).

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