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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S MERCHANDISE IMPORTS were valued at \$327,200,000 in January, up from \$266,300,000 in December, and 54 per cent above the value of \$211,900,000 for January, 1950. Domestic exports were valued at \$285,100,000, down slightly from \$289,900,000 in December, but 29 per cent higher than last year's January value of \$221,200,000. Foreign exports also moved up to \$3,700,000 as against \$2,600,000. The result was an overall import balance of \$38,400,000 as compared to an export surplus of \$11,800,000 a year earlier.

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EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES at the beginning of January showed the usual seasonal decline from December, but there was a substantial advance over a year earlier.

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GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBER, on the new base 1935-39=100, rose in January this year to 235.8 from 226.4 in the preceding month and 199.9 in the corresponding month last year.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in February totalled 38,954, a slight decline from last year's February figure of 39,006.

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations reached a new all-time monthly peak in January, amounting to 4,783,142,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,672,785,000 in December and 4,080,989,000 in January last year.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended March 10 amounted to 74,882 cars as compared with 71,189 in the same week last year, an increase of five per cent.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose 12 per cent during the week ending March 10 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on March 16 amounted to 6,246,000 pounds as compared with 21,222,000 on the corresponding date last year.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES FOR JANUARY
SHOW CONTINUED EXPANSION

Canada's foreign commodity trade was at a new high level in January, both imports and domestic exports increasing sharply over a year earlier to reach record values for the first month of the year, and imports again moving ahead of exports to produce an import surplus in trade with all countries.

Total merchandise imports were valued at \$327,200,000 in January, up from \$266,300,000 in December, and 54 per cent above the value of \$211,900,000 for January, 1950. Domestic exports were valued at \$285,100,000, down slightly from \$289,900,000 in December, but 29 per cent higher than last year's January value of \$221,200,000. Foreign exports also moved up to \$3,700,000 as against \$2,600,000. The result was an overall import balance of \$38,400,000 as compared to an export surplus of \$11,800,000 a year earlier.

Shipments to the United States in January continued the expansion of the preceding months, increasing 43 per cent in value to \$186,900,000 as compared to \$130,900,000 in January, 1950. Imports from the United States, however, showed an even sharper rise of 51 per cent to \$233,300,000 as against \$154,500,000. With foreign exports at \$3,400,000 compared to \$2,100,000, Canada had an adverse balance of \$43,000,000 with the United States on commodity account as against \$21,500,000 a year earlier.

Imports from the United Kingdom in January increased to \$33,900,000 compared to \$26,100,000, while domestic exports declined in value to \$40,100,000 from \$48,600,000 and the small amount of foreign exports also fell off. The result was a small credit balance of \$6,200,000 with the United Kingdom in comparison with \$22,800,000 for January last year.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries and from Latin America in January exceeded in group value the exports to these countries, while exports to Europe and the remaining foreign countries were greater in value than purchases from those two groups of countries.

Imports by Countries and Commodities

Canada's merchandise imports in January were higher in value than a year earlier from all main geographic areas, the proportionate increases in purchases from other Commonwealth countries than the United Kingdom, from Latin America, Europe and the remaining group of foreign countries being even greater than the large rise of 51 per cent from the United States. Each of the nine main commodity groups was also substantially higher.

Reflecting the broad character of Canada's purchases across the border, imports from the United States were higher in value in every main commodity group. Import restrictions on many of the manufactured goods included in some of these commodity groups were completely removed at the beginning of January. Largest gain was in iron and its products, which rose to \$88,500,000 from \$61,578,000. Non-metallic minerals increased to \$34,653,000 from \$25,447,000, the non-ferrous group to \$16,274,000 from \$11,245,000, and chemicals to \$15,714,000 from \$9,806,000.

Fibres and textiles were up sharply to \$24,426,000 compared to \$15,001,000, and agricultural and vegetable products increased to \$16,930,000 as against \$10,896,000, animals and animal products to \$10,753,000 from \$5,251,000, wood and paper to \$10,111,000 from \$6,628,000, and the miscellaneous group to \$15,953,000 from \$8,622,000.

In the case of imports from the United Kingdom, there were increases in seven of the main commodity groups. The iron group rose to \$10,180,000 as compared to \$5,788,000 a year ago, the fibres and textiles group to \$12,807,000 from \$8,593,000, and smaller gains were recorded for non-metallic minerals, chemicals, animals and animal products, wood and paper, and the miscellaneous group. The non-ferrous group fell off to \$2,268,000 from \$4,281,000, while the agricultural group was down moderately.

Total imports from other Commonwealth countries were valued at \$22,004,000, more than double the figure of \$10,774,000 last year. Purchases from countries in Asia contributed most to this gain with a rise, due mainly to rubber, to \$15,666,000 compared to \$6,139,000, imports from Malaya moving up to \$8,121,000 as against \$1,409,000, and also being substantially higher from Ceylon. Imports from the British West Indies and British Guiana increased to \$2,411,000 from \$1,509,000 and from Oceania to \$3,304,000 from \$1,955,000, but from Africa dropped to the low figure of \$620,000 from \$1,120,000.

Imports from Latin America moved up in value to \$22,028,000 as compared to \$12,358,000, increased purchases being recorded from 16 of the 20 countries. Entries from Venezuela were up sharply to \$10,526,000 as against \$5,975,000, the next largest increases being from Brazil, Colombia and Mexico. Imports from European countries showed a similar advance to \$9,491,000 from \$5,058,000, with larger or smaller increases for most of the countries with which Canada has been trading in the last year or two. From the remaining foreign countries, imports were valued at \$6,202,000 as compared to \$3,085,000, the chief gains being in purchases from Arabia, Iraq, Japan, the Netherlands Antilles, the Philippine Islands and Turkey.

Iron and its products showed the largest gain among the commodity groups, rising to \$100,381,000 from \$67,734,000 a year ago. Rolling-mill products, pipes and tubes, engines and boilers, mining and other non-farm machinery, automobiles and automobile parts were higher and farm implements lower. Next in size of gain was the agricultural and vegetable products group at \$47,111,000 compared to \$27,116,000, rubber being up sharply and most other main items except cocoa and chocolate and tea showing increases.

The fibres and textiles group increased to \$45,319,000 from \$29,378,000, with significant advances in raw cotton, cotton products and wool products. The non-metals group rose to \$51,219,000 from \$35,600,000, crude petroleum being up sharply to \$19,277,000 from \$13,103,000 and all other main items higher; while the non-ferrous metals group increased to \$22,526,000 as against \$16,531,000, with gains in aluminum, brass and copper, tin, and electrical apparatus. The chemicals group was valued at \$17,597,000 compared to \$10,970,000; the animals and animal products at \$13,426,000 compared to \$6,631,000; wood and paper at \$10,830,000 against \$7,146,000; and the miscellaneous group at \$18,782,000 compared to \$10,831,000. Nearly all items in the latter group were higher, with the larger increases for refrigerators and parts, scientific equipment, aircraft and parts, and Canadian tourists' purchases. (1 and 2)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Employment in the major non-agricultural industries at the beginning of January showed the usual seasonal decline from December 1, but there was a substantial advance over a year earlier. The preliminary index computed for the first time on the new base period, 1939 as 100, stood at 175.3 -- a new high for January 1 -- as compared with 179.2 at December 1, and 163.8 at January 1, 1950.

Payroll disbursements were lower by five per cent in the holiday week of January 1 than in the week of December 1. As compared with January 1, 1950, however, there was a gain of 14.4 per cent. Average weekly wages and salaries at the beginning of January stood at \$45.31 as compared with the all-time high of \$46.63 a month earlier, and \$42.33 a year ago.

Reduced industrial activity was indicated in all provinces as compared with December but there were advances in all areas as compared with January last year. Industrially, there was widespread curtailment as compared with December, the losses in employment in construction and manufacturing were particularly important. In general, however, the decreases were less than usual for the time of year.

The advance index of employment in manufacturing at January 1 was 182.4, a decline of 1.6 per cent from December, but was 6.7 per cent higher than at January 1 last year. The earnings of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers averaged \$46.66 as compared with \$48.51 at December 1, and \$43.26 at January 1, 1950. (3)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
12 PER CENT HIGHER IN WEEK

Department store sales rose 12 per cent during the week ending March 10 as compared with the same week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the rise except the Prairies. Sales in Quebec advanced 31 per cent, Ontario 23 per cent, the Maritimes eight per cent, and British Columbia one per cent, while in Saskatchewan sales were 24 per cent lower, Alberta five per cent, and Manitoba four per cent.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>March 16, 1951</u>	<u>March 8, 1951</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>February 15, 1951</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	159.5	166.2	168.6
82 Industrials	161.5	168.3	170.2
16 Utilities	155.9	162.0	165.7
8 Banks	148.1	154.0	159.4
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	98.1	103.5	106.2
25 Golds	70.1	73.6	76.1
5 Base Metals	162.1	171.8	175.1

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
AT HIGHER LEVEL IN JANUARY

The general wholesale price index number, on the new base, 1935-39=100, rose in January this year to 235.8 from 226.4 in the preceding month and 199.9 in the corresponding month last year. Increases over the preceding month were recorded in each of the eight main sub-group indexes. Largest gain of 14.6 points was shown in textile products, followed by animal products with an advance of 13.3 points, and wood products with a rise of 10.7 points.

Domestic raw wool, imported raw wool, worsted yarns and wool cloth showed marked increases in the textile products group. There were advances in all components of the animal products group except eggs. Most pronounced gains were recorded in hides and skins, unmanufactured leather, steers, fresh meats, beef and veal carcass, and oils and fats. Lumber and timber, fir, cedar, woodpulp and wrapping paper were among the gains in the wood, wood products and paper group.

Sub-group indexes were as follows in January, those for December being in brackets: vegetable products, 214.1 (209.6); animal products, 290.4 (277.1); textile products, 298.8 (284.2); wood products, 284.5 (273.8); iron products, 196.4 (192.2); non-ferrous metals, 174.7 (173.1); non-metallic minerals, 167.3 (165.4); chemical products, 179.7 (172.9).

The index number of wholesale farm product prices for January was 235.2, up 7.7 points over December and 16.0 points above January last year. The field products index stood at 159.5 as compared with 156.6 in December and 184.9 a year earlier, while the animal products index was 310.9 against 298.4 in December and 253.5 in January, 1950. (4)

WHOLESALE PRICES OF GENERAL AND
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING MATERIALS

Wholesale prices of general building materials and residential building materials rose to higher levels in January, according to price indexes compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Bureau's index of general building materials, on the new base, 1935-39=100, rose to a new peak of 279.7 from 267.6 in December and 229.1 a year earlier, and the composite wholesale index for residential building materials was at a new high of 269.6 compared with 263.0 in December and 227.3 last year.

There were advances over December in eight of the nine sub-groups comprising the residential building materials index. That for cement, sand and gravel rose to 136.4 from 136.0; lumber and products to 398.7 from 387.8; lath, plaster and insulation to 124.5 from 120.8; roofing material to 250.0 from 234.9; paint and glass to 193.6 from 182.1; plumbing and heating equipment to 192.5 from 190.7; electrical equipment to 197.6 from 190.5; and other materials to 195.2 from 192.3. The index for brick, tile and stone was unchanged at 175.2. (4)

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES
SLIGHTLY LOWER IN FEBRUARY

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in February totalled 38,934, showing a slight decline from last year's February figure of 39,006.

Traffic was lighter in the eastern provinces and heavier in the West, particularly in British Columbia where there was a continuation of the sharp gain recorded in January.

Entries were as follows by areas in February, totals for the same month last year being in brackets: Newfoundland, 31 (19); Nova Scotia, 2 (-); New Brunswick, 2,785 (3,587); Quebec, 7,710 (8,529); Ontario, 18,687 (19,432); Manitoba, 623 (357); Saskatchewan, 127 (52); Alberta, 585 (461); British Columbia, 8,310 (6,551); Yukon Territory, 74 (18). (Mem. 1)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
AT NEW ALL-TIME HIGH IN JANUARY

Production of electric energy by central electric stations reached a new all-time monthly peak in January this year, exceeding by two per cent the previous high recorded in December, and was 17 per cent above January last year. All-Canada output for the month amounted to 4,783,142,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,672,785,000 in December and 4,080,989,000 in January last year.

Consumption of primary power in January rose to 4,366,801,000 kilowatt hours from 4,239,879,000 in the preceding month and 3,785,224,000 a year earlier. Gross exports to the United States amounted to 172,499,000 kilowatt hours compared with 177,996,000 in December and 128,075,000 in January, 1950.

Output was as follows by provinces in January, totals for the same month last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Newfoundland, 10,760 (8,836) kilowatt hours; Prince Edward Island, 2,084 (1,870); Nova Scotia, 76,216 (66,683); New Brunswick, 66,072 (65,714); Quebec, 2,463,305 (2,110,596); Ontario, 1,351,426 (1,063,050); Manitoba, 251,341 (227,945); Saskatchewan, 86,035 (82,095); Alberta, 86,927 (77,735); British Columbia, 388,976 (376,465). (5)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on March 8 amounted to 201,175,727 bushels as compared with 205,497,423 a week earlier, and 143,569,814 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 1,340,074 bushels against 1,631,772 a year earlier, bringing the total for the current crop year to 264,687,868 bushels compared with 254,105,001 in the same period a year ago.

Overseas export clearances in the week amounted to 2,456,918 bushels as compared with 2,676,718 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period totalled 83,845,843 bushels as against 101,797,064.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending March 8, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: oats, 573,941 (413,713) bushels; barley, 544,142 (198,553); rye, 24,234 (53,521); flaxseed, 11,971 (4,709). (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 16 amounted to 6,246,000 pounds as compared with 21,222,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were as follows by cities, 1950 figures in brackets -- thousands omitted: Quebec, 366 (367) pounds; Montreal, 3,213 (2,753); Toronto, 887 (5,647); Winnipeg, 672 (7,829); Regina, 93 (610); Saskatoon, 122 (231); Edmonton, 414 (2,121); Calgary, 149 (608); Vancouver, 330 (1,056).

VALUE OF CANADA'S FRUIT CROP
FIVE PER CENT LOWER IN 1950

Canada's commercial fruit crop declined in value in 1950 for the third successive year, the preliminary estimate for the year amounting to \$40,877,000 as compared with \$43,152,000 in 1949, a decrease of five per cent. Average prices for apples, plums, strawberries, and loganberries were somewhat higher than in 1949, while peaches, apricots, cherries and grapes were lower.

The value of the apple crop fell to \$19,616,000 from \$19,684,000 in 1949, pears to \$2,039,000 from \$2,436,000, plums and prunes to \$1,300,000 from \$1,387,000, peaches to \$2,696,000 from \$4,987,000, apricots to \$77,000 from \$810,000, and cherries to \$2,201,000 from \$3,436,000.

Strawberries were up in value to \$6,562,000 from \$5,662,000, raspberries to \$2,692,000 from \$2,614,000, loganberries to \$143,000 from \$124,000, and grapes to \$3,551,000 from \$2,012,000.

The crop in British Columbia was down in value to \$20,431,000 from \$23,300,000, Quebec to \$3,852,000 from \$4,108,000, Nova Scotia to \$1,418,000 from \$2,515,000, and New Brunswick to \$570,000 from \$584,000. In Ontario the value was higher at \$14,606,000 as compared with \$12,645,000 in 1949. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS

Margarine, shortening and lard were produced in larger quantities in 1950 than in the preceding year, but there were declines in coconut, salad and cooking oils, and tallow, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of margarine in 1950, at 94,032,000 pounds, was 27 per cent above the 1949 total of 73,958,000 pounds. Production of this commodity was just getting under way in the first quarter of 1949, but a comparison of the last three quarters of that year with the same period of 1950 indicates a rise of nearly seven per cent.

Production of shortening in 1950 amounted to 126,538,000 pounds, an increase of nine per cent over the 115,911,000 pounds recorded for 1949, and the output of lard totalled 80,461,000 pounds, an increase of 14 per cent over 70,396,000.

Coconut oil production, at 12,523,000 pounds was down four per cent from the 1949 figure of 13,021,000, and the trend in salad and cooking oil was along similar lines with production at 25,680,000 pounds, a decline of three per cent from 26,532,000 pounds in 1949.

Edible tallow, at 19,578,000 pounds, was 12 per cent below the 22,139,000 pounds shown for 1949 and inedible tallow at 65,722,000 pounds, was two per cent under the 66,916,000 pounds reported for 1949. (Mem. 4)

CRUSHINGS OF VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS Crushings of flaxseed in 1950 amounted to 247,-
474,000 pounds, a decrease of 10 per cent from
the preceding year's total of 274,231,000 pounds. Production of linseed oil
totalled 85,120,000 pounds, 11 per cent below the 1949 output of 95,419,000 pounds,
and the output of oilcake and meal amounted to 148,368,000 pounds, a decline of
11 per cent from 166,975,000 pounds.

Crushings of soybeans in 1950 were much higher than in 1949, amounting to
338,869,000 pounds as compared with 270,488,000, a rise of 25 per cent. Oil
production, at 56,931,000 pounds, rose 19 per cent over the 1949 total of 45,963,-
000, and cake and meal production, at 267,063,000 pounds, was 28 per cent higher
than the 210,627,000 in 1949. (Mem. 4)

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF COAL LOWER
IN FEBRUARY; IMPORTS SHARPLY HIGHER Production of coal in February was 7.6 per
cent lower than in the same month last
year, while imports were sharply higher,
according to preliminary figures. The month's output amounted to 1,640,000 tons
as compared with 1,775,859 in February last year, while imports totalled 907,661
tons against 361,051. Exports in the month aggregated 13,450 tons compared with
37,636 in February, 1950.

Production in Alberta in February declined to 695,000 tons from 765,566 a
year earlier, Nova Scotia to 525,000 tons from 549,887, Saskatchewan to 230,000
tons from 251,401, and British Columbia to 137,000 tons from 160,029. Output in
New Brunswick rose to 53,000 tons from 48,976. (6)

SHIPMENTS OF PRIMARY SHAPES HIGHER
IN DECEMBER AND FULL YEAR 1950 Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel
mills, exclusive of producers' interchange,
were higher in December and the full year
1950 than in the corresponding periods of 1949. December shipments amounted to
250,255 tons compared with 234,284 a year earlier, raising the cumulative total
to 1,832,872 tons from 2,708,191 in 1949.

December shipments included 22,462 tons of semi-finished shapes, 13,644 tons
of structurals, 10,557 tons of plates, 15,456 tons of rails, 7,981 tons of tie
plates and track material, 49,054 tons of hot rolled bars, 21,740 tons of pipes
and tubes, 21,360 tons of wire rods, 21,436 tons of black sheets, 7,943 tons of
galvanized sheets, 9,581 tons of castings, and 14,665 tons of other rolled products. (7)

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND
STEEL HIGHER IN JANUARY Production of pig iron, ferro-alloys and steel
ingots and castings moved to higher levels in January.
The month's output of pig iron rose to 197,025 net
tons from 190,442 in January last year, steel ingots and castings to 309,653 net
tons from 289,949, and ferro-alloys more than doubled at 23,079 tons compared
with 9,961. (Mem. 5)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES

Production and domestic sales of asphalt floor tiles advanced in February over the same month last year. The month's output amounted to 1,511,775 square feet as compared with 1,434,843 in February last year, while domestic sales totalled 1,465,904 square feet against 1,105,510. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES
OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board was higher in February than in the corresponding month of 1950. Output in the month rose to 22,124,226 square feet from 14,634,355 in February last year, and sales advanced to 21,199,472 square feet from 13,830,787. (Mem. 7)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended March 10 amounted to 74,882 cars as compared with 71,189 in the same week last year, an increase of five per cent. The gain was entirely in the eastern division where total loadings for the week aggregated 54,568 cars, an advance of 7,363 cars over a year earlier. Western volume fell from 23,984 cars to 20,314, due to large declines in grain, coal and crude oil. During the first 10 weeks of this year, 738,492 cars were loaded, a rise of 10 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 671,514 cars. (8)

SPENDING ON MOTION PICTURES
SET NEW RECORD IN 1949

Expenditures by Canadians on motion picture theatre entertainment in 1949 -- including Newfoundland for the first time -- reached a record total of \$91,176,568, an increase of nine per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$83,283,436. Excluding Newfoundland, aggregate receipts were \$90,261,601.

Of the gross receipts in 1949, the first full year in which there was no Federal amusement tax, \$12,616,789 was collected in taxes by theatres as compared with \$13,626,188 in 1948. Net receipts were up to \$78,559,779 from \$69,547,248, or by 12 per cent. Attendance at theatres continued to rise, numbering 232,998,545 against 222,459,224.

Canadians spent an average of \$6.89 per person on movies in 1949 compared with expenditures of \$6.50 in 1948. Provincial averages ranged from \$2.69 in Newfoundland to \$8.94 in Ontario. Per capita expenditures rose in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Higher receipts were shown for all provinces, net receipts in Ontario rising eight per cent, and increases ranging between 14 per cent and 20 per cent being recorded for Nova Scotia, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia showed only minor gains in receipts. Paid admissions in Ontario were three per cent higher, and ranged between four per cent and eight per cent in Nova Scotia, Quebec and the Prairies. Admissions in New Brunswick and British Columbia each declined two per cent, and were unchanged in Prince Edward Island. (9)

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, January (10 cents).
2. Monthly Summary of Imports for Consumption, January (20 cents).
3. Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Payrolls, January 1 (10 cents).
4. Prices and Price Indexes, January (25 cents).
5. Central Electric Stations, January (10 cents).
6. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, February (10 cents).
7. Primary Iron and Steel, December (25 cents).
8. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
9. Theatres, 1949 (30 cents).
10. Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, October-December (\$1.00 per year).
11. Trade of Canada: Exports, January, 1951 -- Detailed Report -- (50 cents).
12. Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country, Calendar Year, 1950 -- Detailed Report -- (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, February (10 cents).
 2. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 3. Value of Fruit Production, 1950 (10 cents).
 4. Oils and Fats, December (10 cents).
 5. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, January (10 cents).
 6. Asphalt Floor Tiles, February (10 cents).
 7. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, February (10 cents).
 8. Oils and Fats, January-June, 1950 (10 cents).
 9. Oils and Fats, July (10 cents).
 10. Oils and Fats, August (10 cents).
 11. Oils and Fats, September (10 cents).
 12. Oils and Fats, October (10 cents).
 13. Oils and Fats, November (10 cents).
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