

D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

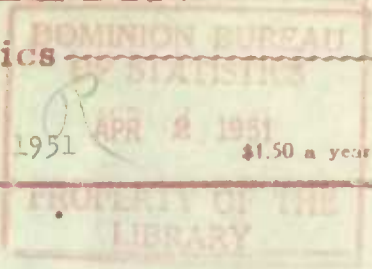
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS in February amounted to 271,222 net tons, 10 per cent below the all-time monthly peak of 299,410 tons reached in January, but eight per cent above the February, 1950 total of 251,890 tons.

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS in February increased in value to \$233,900,000 from \$199,500,000 in February, 1950, and a rise in estimated total imports to \$274,300,000 compared to \$200,200,000.

CASH INCOME OF CANADIAN FARMERS from the sale of farm products in Canada -- excluding Newfoundland -- is estimated at \$2,223,500,000 in the full year 1950, down 10.9 per cent from the all-time peak figure of \$2,494,800,000 in 1949.

EMPLOYMENT AFFORDED BY THE LARGER ESTABLISHMENTS in the principal non-agricultural industries at January 1 was seasonally lower than at December 1 but higher than a year earlier. Payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries followed the same general pattern.

HOURLY-PAID WAGE-EARNERS reported in manufacturing for the week ending January 1 worked an average of 40.2 hours, or 2.9 hours less than in the week ending December 1. The latest figure of average hourly earnings rose 1.1 cents from a month earlier to a new maximum of 108.9 cents. With the shorter hours in the holiday week, however, average weekly wages fell \$2.68 to \$43.78; this figure was 6.5 per cent above that of \$40.34 recorded 12 months previously.

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the week ended March 17 amounted to 77,250 cars as compared with 74,332 in the same week last year.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN CANADA in January this year -- excluding Newfoundland -- totalled \$58,250,000, a gain of 17 per cent over last year's January value of \$49,719,000.

SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES and financing of sales of new and used motor vehicles rose again in January, the former rising 25 per cent in number and 39 per cent in value over a year earlier, and the latter was up 59 per cent in number and amount of financing.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF
FOREIGN TRADE IN FEBRUARY

A summary of foreign trade figures for February released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows an increase in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$233,900,000 from \$199,500,000 in February, 1950, and a rise in estimated total imports to \$274,300,000 compared to \$200,200,000.

Domestic exports to the United States increased in value to \$152,400,000 as against \$128,800,000, and to the United Kingdom advanced to \$33,600,000 compared to \$30,400,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$198,500,000 as compared to \$143,100,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$27,700,000 as against \$25,400,000.

The import figures are only preliminary and therefore subject to revision. Final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in about a week.

The preliminary figures on the month's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:-

	<u>February, 1950</u>		<u>February, 1951</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports -</u>				
United Kingdom	30.4	0.3	33.6	0.1
Other Commonwealth countries ...	14.3	0.1	14.1	0.1
United States	128.8	1.5	152.4	2.5
Other foreign countries	26.0	0.2	33.8	0.2
Total, all countries	<u>199.5</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>233.9</u>	<u>2.9</u>

	<u>February, 1950</u>	<u>February, 1951 **</u>
<u>Imports -</u>		
United Kingdom	25.4	27.7
Other Commonwealth countries	11.2	15.9
United States	143.1	198.5
Other foreign countries	20.5	32.2
Total, all countries	<u>200.2</u>	<u>274.3</u>

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
13 PER CENT HIGHER IN WEEK

Department store sales rose 13 per cent during the week ending March 17 as compared with the same week last year, according to preliminary figures. All provinces shared in the rise except Saskatchewan where sales fell 17 per cent. Sales in Ontario were 22 per cent higher, Quebec 15 per cent, Manitoba 14 per cent, British Columbia eight per cent, Alberta two per cent, and the Maritimes one per cent.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
RISE 17 PER CENT IN JANUARY

Department store sales in Canada in January this year -- excluding Newfoundland -- totalled \$58,250,000, a gain of 17 per cent over last year's January sales of \$49,719,000. There were increased sales in all provinces, gains ranging from six per cent in Saskatchewan to 22 per cent in British Columbia.

January sales were higher than a year earlier for all departments included in the survey. Sales of ladies' apparel and accessories increased to \$13,993,000 from \$12,392,000, food and kindred products to \$4,672,000 from \$4,326,000, and furniture sales totalled \$4,384,000 against \$3,959,000. Sales of home furnishings rose to \$3,924,000 from \$3,066,000 a year ago, linens and domestics to \$3,641,000 from \$2,894,000, hardware and housewares to \$3,485,000 from \$2,648,000, and major household appliances to \$3,083,000 from \$2,092,000.

Sales of piece goods in January increased to \$2,265,000 from \$2,125,000 a year earlier, men's clothing to \$2,074,000 from \$1,744,000, and men's furnishings to \$2,052,000 from \$1,889,000. Smallware department sales amounted to \$1,729,000 compared with \$1,522,000, toiletries, cosmetics and drugs \$1,588,000 compared with \$1,356,000, boys' clothing and furnishings, \$1,108,000 compared with \$963,000, radio and music \$1,100,000 compared with \$913,000, sporting goods and luggage \$1,106,000 compared with \$807,000, and jewellery \$1,014,000 compared with \$806,000. Sales of stationery, books and magazines totalled \$944,000 against \$873,000 in January, 1950, men's and boys' shoes \$780,000 against \$675,000, china and glasswares \$710,000 against \$587,000, and photographic equipment and supplies \$160,000 against \$133,000.

Sales were as follows by provinces in January, totals for the same month last year being in brackets (figures in thousands): Maritime Provinces, \$3,368 (\$3,005); Quebec, \$9,088 (\$7,820); Ontario, \$22,329 (\$18,828); Manitoba, \$8,884 (\$7,725); Saskatchewan, \$2,538 (\$2,399); Alberta, \$4,051 (\$3,413); British Columbia, \$7,992 (\$6,529). (1)

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AT
JANUARY 1 ABOVE LAST YEAR

Employment afforded by the larger establishments in the principal non-agricultural industries at January 1 was seasonally lower than at December 1 but higher than a year ago. Payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries followed the same general pattern.

On the new base, 1939 average as 100, the index of employment, at 175.3 -- a new peak for the time of year -- was 2.2 per cent below December but seven per cent higher than at January 1 last year. The payrolls index, also computed on the 1939 base, was five per cent lower than at December 1 but 14.4 per cent above its level at January 1 last year. Average weekly wages and salaries fell from an all-time high of \$46.63 at December 1 to \$45.31 at the first of January when the per capita figure was seven per cent higher than at January 1, 1950.

There was a reduction of 12 per cent in employment in construction as compared with December 1, but it was below-average in the experience of earlier years. The losses of 2.9 per cent in transportation, storage and communications, 1.6 per cent in public utilities, 1.6 per cent in manufacturing, and 1.3 per cent in mining were also less than usual for the time of year; those of 0.9 per cent in logging and 0.8 per cent in services approximated the average. The increase of 1.4 per cent in trade was about normal in size.

Within the manufacturing group there was a further seasonal decline in the non-durable classes where the loss amounted to three per cent. No general change occurred in the heavy manufactured goods group. (2)

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS Hourly-rated wage-earners reported in manufacturing for the week ending January 1 worked an average of 40.2 hours, or 2.9 hours less than in the week ending December 1, according to an advance statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The latest figure of average hourly earnings rose 1.1 cents from a month earlier to a new maximum of 108.9 cents. With the shorter hours in the holiday week, however, average weekly wages fell \$2.68 to \$43.78; this figure was 8.5 per cent above that of \$40.34 recorded 12 months previously.

Upward adjustments in the wage rates, payment of premium rates for overtime work during the holidays, and seasonal changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners and their hours within the manufacturing group were largely responsible for the general increase in the average hourly earnings reported in that division at January 1 as compared with December 1. The advances in the hourly and the weekly earnings as compared with a year earlier were mainly due to the payment of higher wage rates, and to the employment of larger proportions of wage-earners in the production of durable manufactured goods where the hourly rates are above the general average.

All the major non-manufacturing industries for which man-hours are reported showed seasonal decreases in the aggregate and average hours worked as compared with a month earlier, but the average hourly earnings generally rose. The increases varied from 2.6 cents in mining to 1.8 cents in local transportation, 1.3 cents in building construction and one-fifth of a cent in service. The increase in mining was partly due to adjustments in wage-rates. Overtime at premium rates affected the average in local transportation systems.

Average Hours and Average Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industrial Divisions

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Week Ending Jan. 1, 1951</u>	<u>Week Ending Dec. 1, 1950</u>	<u>Week Ending Jan. 1, 1950</u>
	<u>Average Hours</u>		
Manufacturing	40.2	43.1	39.9
Durable Goods	40.4	43.1	40.3
Non-Durable Goods	40.0	43.1	39.6
Mining	40.6	43.9	40.2
Local Transportation	44.6	45.4	44.2
Building Construction	33.9	40.1	34.6
Service*	41.9	42.7	41.4

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Week Ending</u> <u>Jan. 1, 1951</u>	<u>Week Ending</u> <u>Dec. 1, 1950</u>	<u>Week Ending</u> <u>Jan. 1, 1950</u>
	<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u> (cents)		
Manufacturing	108.9	107.8	101.1
Durable Goods	116.7	116.4	109.3
Non-Durable Goods	100.6	99.0	92.9
Mining	127.4	124.8	120.3
Local Transportation	109.5	107.7	103.2
Building Construction	118.8	117.5	108.9
Service *	67.8	67.6	64.7

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Average Weekly Wages</u> (dollars)		
	Manufacturing	43.78	46.46
Durable Goods	47.15	50.17	44.05
Non-Durable Goods	40.24	42.67	36.79
Mining	51.72	54.79	48.36
Local Transportation	48.84	48.90	45.61
Building Construction	40.27	47.12	37.68
Service	28.41	28.87	26.79

* Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	<u>March 22, 1951</u>	<u>March 15, 1951</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>February 22, 1951</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(106 Common Stocks)	163.8	159.5	165.7
82 Industrials	166.8	161.5	166.9
16 Utilities	158.3	155.9	162.7
8 Banks	146.0	148.1	160.0
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks)	98.8	98.1	105.7
25 Golds	69.3	70.1	75.8
5 Base Metals	166.4	162.1	174.1

FARM CASH INCOME IN 1950 Cash income of Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products in Canada -- excluding Newfoundland -- is estimated at \$2,223,500,000 in the full year 1950, according to preliminary figures, down 10.9 per cent from the all-time peak figure of \$2,494,800,000 in 1949. In addition, supplementary payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, amounting to \$13,800,000, were paid to farmers in the drought stricken areas of the Prairie Provinces, as compared with \$17,628,000 in 1949.

The decline in the 1950 farm cash income was largely attributable to a drop in the cash receipts from the sale of grains and substantially smaller grain equalization and adjustment payments. While nearly \$50,000,000 were paid to prairie farmers in the form of participation and equalization payments during the past year, approximately \$220,000,000 were disbursed in 1949.

Cash income from the sale of grains, seed and hay decreased to \$563,943,000 in 1950 from \$865,675,000 in the preceding year, with wheat accounting for \$380,423,000 of the total compared with \$470,226,000. Income from the sale of vegetables and other field crops totalled \$153,831,000 compared with \$154,914,000, live stock \$895,947,000 compared with \$829,044,000, dairy products \$327,742,000 compared with \$351,955,000, and fruits \$40,621,000 compared with \$43,936,000.

Other principal products -- eggs, wool, honey, and maple products -- accounted for \$117,163,000 against \$124,547,000, forest products for \$74,728,000 compared with \$69,928,000, fur farming for \$7,624,000 against \$8,896,000, and miscellaneous farm products \$41,923,000 compared with \$45,886,000.

Preliminary estimates of cash income were higher in 1950 than in 1949 in all provinces except the Prairies. Ontario had the largest total of \$679,400,000 compared with \$678,000,000, followed by Saskatchewan at \$407,600,000 compared with \$560,700,000, Alberta at \$368,800,000 compared with \$460,300,000, Quebec at \$361,600,000 compared with \$349,400,000, Manitoba at \$196,000,000 compared with \$242,800,000, and British Columbia at \$101,700,000 compared with \$101,200,000.

Cash income in New Brunswick aggregated \$46,700,000 (\$44,900,000 in 1949), Nova Scotia \$39,600,000 (\$36,600,000), and Prince Edward Island \$22,100,000 (\$20,900,000). (Mem. 1)

FARM LAND VALUES IN 1950 Occupied farm land in Canada -- not including Newfoundland -- had an average value of \$43.00 per acre in 1950, a gain of \$3.00 over 1949, and \$19.00 higher than the 1935-39 average, according to a special statement released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were increases over 1949 in all provinces, the largest gains being recorded for New Brunswick and Quebec.

The upward trend in farm land values from prowar levels reflects, in part, the relative changes which have occurred in the price level of farm products and of the things which farmers buy. The Bureau's index of farm prices of agricultural products for 1950 was 153 per cent above the 1935-39 level, while for the same period the index of prices of commodities and services used by farmers, including living costs, had advanced 95 per cent for the 1935-39 base period level.

Averages for 1950 were as follows, those for 1949 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$55 (\$52); Nova Scotia, \$52 (\$49); New Brunswick, \$51 (\$45); Quebec, \$66 (\$59); Ontario, \$75 (\$71); Manitoba, \$39 (\$36); Saskatchewan, \$26 (\$24); Alberta, \$35 (\$33); British Columbia, \$87 (\$84).

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on March 15 amounted to 195,967,082 bushels compared with 201,175,727 a week earlier, and 141,098,031 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week totalled 476,403 bushels against 2,076,497 a year earlier, bringing the total for the current crop year to 265,164,271 bushels from 256,181,498 in the same period a year ago. Overseas export clearances in the week amounted to 2,878,280 bushels against 1,899,389 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period totalled 86,724,123 bushels as against 103,696,453.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending March 15, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: oats, 304,669 (575,525) bushels; barley, 305,117 (237,661); rye, 9,970 (81,573); flaxseed, 2,627 (5,067).

MILK PRODUCTION LOWER IN JANUARY

Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in January amounted to 892,000,000 pounds, a decline of approximately 2.5 per cent from the January, 1950 total of 928,000,000 pounds. All provinces contributed to the decrease. Advance reports received from dairy correspondents point to a decline of seven per cent in milk production in February as compared with a year earlier.

Of this year's January total, 266,000,000 pounds or 30 per cent was utilized in factory production; fluid sales accounted for 39 per cent, while 31 per cent was used in the production of dairy butter, farm-home consumption and for live stock feeding. Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, amounted to 352,031,000 pounds, an increase of 9,000,000 pounds or 2.6 per cent over January last year.

The dairy butter make in January amounted to 3,668,000 pounds, decreasing nine per cent from last year's corresponding total of 4,008,000 pounds. All provinces shared in the decline except New Brunswick and Ontario.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products amounted to \$19,593,000, a rise of approximately \$81,000 from the January, 1950 figure. The weighted average price of \$3.14 per hundred pounds of milk compares with \$3.01 a year ago. (3)

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN FEBRUARY

Production of eggs in February amounted to 26,900,000 dozen as compared with 28,000,000 in January and 28,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. The decline from January resulted from seasonal decreases in both numbers of hens and average egg production per hen. The estimate of egg production during the first two months of this year was 54,900,000 dozen compared with 58,400,000 in the same period of 1950. (Mem.2)

SUGAR SUPPLIES IN FEBRUARY Stocks of raw and refined sugar were higher at the end of February than on the corresponding date last year, the former increasing to 93,367,712 pounds from 70,544,535, and the latter to 260,588,227 pounds from 199,565,822.

Stocks of raw sugar at the beginning of February amounted to 151,803,559 pounds as compared with 125,536,631 a year ago, and the receipts during the month were 35,624,668 pounds as against 19,984,519. Meltings and sales in February decreased slightly to 74,060,515 pounds from 74,976,615.

At the beginning of February there were 280,254,344 pounds of refined sugar in the hands of refineries compared with 212,984,738 a year earlier, and the amount manufactured during the month declined to 68,955,087 pounds from 74,265,998. The month's sales rose to 88,471,429 pounds from 87,046,841. (4)

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HONEY IN 1950 Canada's 1950 honey crop amounted to 28,351,000 pounds, down 10 per cent from the preceding year's total of 31,481,000 pounds, according to the final estimate for the year released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The value of last year's crop was \$4,282,000 compared with \$4,200,000 in 1949, while the value of bees wax was \$166,000 against \$186,000. The drop in honey production was common to all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia.

Average prices received by producers during 1950 increased to 15 cents per pounds from 13 cents in the preceding year. Increases were shown in all areas except the Maritimes, and remained unchanged in Manitoba and British Columbia.

Production was as follows by provinces in 1950, totals for 1949 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 46,000 (63,000) pounds; Nova Scotia, 81,000 (103,000); New Brunswick, 68,000 (140,000); Quebec, 3,041,000 (3,709,000); Ontario, 8,350,000 (9,086,000); Manitoba, 5,891,000 (5,586,000); Saskatchewan, 4,881,000 (6,000,000); Alberta, 4,851,000 (5,830,000); British Columbia, 1,142,000 (964,000).

Total value of production was as follows in 1950, comparable data for 1949 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$9,000 (\$13,000); Nova Scotia, \$19,000 (\$28,000); New Brunswick, \$19,000 (\$43,000); Quebec, \$639,000 (\$742,000); Ontario, \$1,336,000 (\$1,272,000); Manitoba, \$766,000 (\$726,000); Saskatchewan, \$635,000 (\$600,000); Alberta, \$631,000 (\$583,000); British Columbia, \$228,000 (\$193,000). (Mem. 3)

SALES AND FINANCING OF SALES OF MOTOR VEHICLES Sales of new motor vehicles and financing of sales of new and used motor vehicles rose again in January, the former rising 25 per cent in number and 39 per cent in value over a year earlier, and the latter was up 59 per cent in number and amount of financing. New motor vehicles sold in January totalled 33,759 with a retail value of \$76,318,720 compared with 26,998 new vehicles sold for \$55,003,056. Increases were much higher than average in the western provinces and comparatively moderate in Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces.

New and used vehicles financed in January numbered 23,763, involving a total of \$22,985,286 compared with 14,962 financed for \$14,462,829. New vehicles financed in the month totalled 8,348 compared with 6,180, and the financing amounted to \$12,274,203 against \$8,502,313. Used vehicles financed numbered 15,415 compared with 8,782 and their financed value totalled \$10,711,083 against \$5,960,516. (5)

SALES OF RADIO AND TV
SETS HIGHER IN 1950

Sales of radio receiving sets -- including television -- in the full year 1950 increased eight per cent over the preceding year, but were still about six per cent below the post-war peak reached in 1947. Units sold in 1950 totalled 788,200 listed at \$12,108,000 -- a new high annual value -- as compared with 728,700 units valued at \$55,324,000 in 1949.

There were 29,600 television sets sold in 1950 valued at list prices at \$12,948,000. Statistics on the sales of TV sets were first collected by the Bureau in September, 1949, and the total for the four months ended December of that year was 4,200 valued at \$1,684,000. Radio sales in 1950 totalled 758,600 units valued at \$59,160,000 as against 724,500 at \$53,640,000 in 1949.

Combined sales of radios and television sets were higher in all provinces except Saskatchewan in 1950 than in the preceding year. Sales in Ontario totalled 404,800 as against 402,100, Quebec 151,100 compared with 121,000, British Columbia 58,500 against 45,800, the Maritime Provinces 51,500 compared with 45,100, Alberta 45,800 against 42,100, Manitoba 44,600 against 39,900, Saskatchewan 26,900 against 28,200, and Newfoundland 5,000 against 4,500. (6)

PRODUCTION OF STEEL INGOTS IN JANUARY

Canadian production of steel ingots in February amounted to 271,222 net tons, 10 per cent below the all-time monthly peak of 299,410 tons reached in January, but eight per cent above the February, 1950 total of 251,890 tons. The daily average output in the month rose to 9,687 tons from 9,658 in the preceding month and 8,996 in February last year. (7)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended March 17 amounted to 77,250 cars as compared with 74,382 in the same week last year. The gain was entirely in the eastern division where 55,206 cars were loaded against 49,907 a year earlier. Loadings in the western region declined to 22,044 cars from 24,475. Cumulative loadings for the first 11 weeks of this year advanced to 815,742 cars from 745,896 in the same period of 1950, or by 9.4 per cent. (8)

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN 1949

Gross operating revenues of electric railways of Canada in 1949 moved up to \$91,034,058 from \$89,310,215 in the preceding year. Operating expenses advanced to \$89,414,380 from \$88,024,727, and net operating revenues rose to \$1,619,678 from \$1,285,488. Number of passengers carried during the year fell to 1,240,558,812 from 1,309,565,795 in 1948 but there was a two-fold advance over the 1939 total of 632,533,152. Freight carried amounted to 3,702,016 tons against 4,050,111. (9)

OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT NEW PEAK VALUE IN 1949

Factory selling value of products manufactured by establishments in the agricultural implements industry reached a record total of \$176,970,283 in 1949, an increase of 20 per cent over the previous peak of \$146,956,254 in 1948. In other industries there was a small production of farm machinery amounting in value to \$4,823,000 in 1949 as compared with \$6,582,000 in 1948. (10)

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS INDUSTRY Gross value of products manufactured by the miscellaneous foods industry rose 19 per cent in 1949, amounting to \$158,974,544 as compared with \$133,284,924 in the preceding year. There were 297 establishments in operation in 1949 giving employment to 6,978 persons whose salary and wage payments totalled \$13,319,291 compared with 294 plants employing 6,440 workers receiving \$11,443,469 in 1948. Cost of materials used increased to \$114,717,702 from \$99,667,103. (11)

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS FOR 1950 RELEASED The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released on March 28 its annual report on employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings. Publication of the present report marks the introduction of index numbers of employment and payrolls on the new base 1939=100 instead of the year 1926 as formerly. (12)

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. Department Store Sales and Stocks, January (10 cents).
2. Employment and Payrolls, January, 1951 (25 cents).
3. The Dairy Review, February (25 cents).
4. Sugar Situation, February (10 cents).
5. Sales of New Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Financing, January (10 cents).
6. Radio Receiving Sets, December (25 cents).
7. Steel Ingots, February (10 cents).
8. Carloadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
9. Electric Railways, 1949 (25 cents).
10. The Agricultural Implements Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
11. The Miscellaneous Foods Industry, 1949 (25 cents).
12. Annual Review of Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings, 1947-1950 (40 cents).
13. New Residential Construction, January to December, 1950 (Summarized in D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin, No. 10, March 10, 1951) -- (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Farm Cash Income, 1950 (25 cents).
2. Poultry Estimates, February (10 cents).
3. Honey Production, 1950 -- Final Estimates -- (10 cents).

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