

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. XII - No. 6

Ottawa, Saturday, February 12, 1944

Price \$1.50 per year

Economic Conditions in Canada during 1943

Economic activity reached a higher level in 1943 than in any other year in Canada's history. Six strategic factors indicating the trend of economic conditions averaged higher in 1943 than in any other year. Business operations recorded a continuance of the upward trend, although the pace slackened in comparison with the rapid advance in 1941 and 1942. Owing to the heavy contribution of Canadian industry to the war effort, an extraordinary advance in productive operations has been in evidence since the outbreak of hostilities.

The index of the physical volume of business rose 16.7 per cent in 1943 over the preceding year. Four of the five main components recorded advances over 1942. The index of manufacturing production rose 20.6 per cent to a high point of 293.9 in 1943. Flour production and hog slaughtering were at a much higher position and creamery butter production showed a gain of 9.6 per cent. The release of cigarettes was 11,257 million against 10,240 million, a gain of nearly 10 per cent.

The construction industry, owing to wartime restructurings and lack of manpower, showed a recession in 1943. The new business obtained by the industry as measured by contracts awarded and building permits was at a considerably lower level. The consumption of firm power indicating the activity of the hydro-electric industry rose nearly 10 per cent, the total consumption having been 35.7 billion kilowatt hours.

The distribution of commodities was at a higher level in 1943. An index of wholesale sales on the basis of the eleven months was 6.7 per cent greater, while retail sales rose 3.6 per cent. The movement of railway revenue freight rose about 12 per cent as measured by the number of tons carried one mile by the two principal railways. The carloadings were also at a slightly higher position. The gain in the gross revenues of the Canadian National Railway for the first eleven months was 19.3 per cent while the Canadian Pacific Railway recorded a gain of 16 per cent.

A further expansion in employment was recorded during 1943 but the pace of expansion was less rapid than in the period from 1940 to 1942. Employment reached a new maximum in recent months. This increase when considered with the fact that a large number of men and women are now enrolled with the armed forces reflects the extent of the changes which have taken place as a result of the war in industrial, occupational, sex and age distribution of the gainfully occupied population of the Dominion. The contents of the weekly pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment rose by 25 per cent to \$31.59 on the first of November.

Cheques cashed by the chartered banks against individual accounts amounted to \$53,797 million compared with \$45,526 million in 1942. A gain of 18.2 per cent reflected the expansion in economic activity and the somewhat higher level of wholesale prices. Heavier payments arising from Dominion Government financing was also an important factor in the increase in bank debits during the year. The amount of cheques cashed in 1943 was greater than in any other year in Canadian history.

The revenue of the Dominion Government from April to December rose 20.4 per cent over the same period of the preceding year. The advance was from \$1,630 million to \$1,962 million. The ordinary expenditures in the same comparison rose 14.6 per cent to \$452 million. A marked expansion was recorded in war expenditures which rose 69.5 per cent, the total during the period from April to December, 1943, having been \$2,783 million.

---

National Income in 1943

The national income in 1943 rose to a new maximum of \$8,800 million. The increase over the standing of \$7,500 million recorded in 1942 was no less than 17.3 per cent. The advance in the national income has continued sharply since the outbreak of hostilities. The increasing concentration upon war production was the main influence in the marked gain of the year.



The importance of capital formation as a feature of economic activity has long been recognized. The production of munitions and war supplies has a somewhat similar generating influence on the whole economy. While the investment money flow is normally far less than that arising from payment for consumption goods, the wider fluctuation of the former results in greater significance in promoting economic activity. During the war period more than \$800 million was spent on hundreds of new plants and thousands of new machines. The expenditure on war production and construction under the Department of Munitions and Supply was \$3,179 million last year against \$2,452 million in the preceding twelve months.

From the viewpoint of a single country, an excess of exports over imports has all the characteristics of investment. Incomes earned by selling goods to residents of other countries augment the demand for home-produced goods. An increase in exports or a decrease in imports tends to add to the national income.

Exports of commodities amounted to slightly more than \$3 billion in 1943, a gain of 25.8 per cent over the total of \$2,385 million during the preceding year. In the same comparison, the gain in imports was limited to 5.5 per cent, the total having been \$1,735 million against \$1,644 million.

Deficit financing of governments is regarded as one of the three main lines of expenditure tending to expand national income. Providing that the savings of persons or enterprises are used by government for the expansion of productive equipment or for the provision of armaments, an accelerating influence is exerted on national income. The borrowings from the public amounted to \$2,346 million in the fourth year of war ended August 31, 1943, compared with \$917 million in the preceding twelve months.

Changes in the money supply assist in altering the buying power of consumers. When the banking system expands its loans and investments thereby increasing the money supply it is providing individuals, enterprises or government units with additional purchasing power without any counterbalancing reduction elsewhere.

The money supply consisting of circulating media in the hands of the public and the four main classes of bank deposits rose to \$5,271 million from \$4,343 million during the year ended December last, the gain having been about 21 per cent.

---

#### Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries in November

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries in November amounted to \$6,400,000, sales of Canadian bonds to the United States representing the principal part of the import of capital. During the eleven months ended November, net sales to all countries aggregated \$184,300,000 as compared with \$97,700,000 in the similar period of 1942.

Sales to all countries in November were valued at \$12,100,000 as compared with \$9,500,000 in the same month of 1942, while purchases amounted to \$5,700,000 compared with \$4,300,000. During the eleven months ended November, sales aggregated \$250,800,000 compared with \$153,500,000 in the like period of 1942; purchases totalled \$86,500,000 compared with \$55,800,000.

A large part of the securities trade was carried on with the United States, sales to that country in November totalling \$12,000,000 compared with \$9,400,000 a year ago and purchases \$5,000,000 compared with \$3,900,000. Eleven-month sales amounted to \$247,300,000 compared with \$150,800,000, and purchases \$75,400,000 compared with \$50,900,000.

---

#### Grocery Sales in December

The dollar volume of business transacted by grocery wholesalers in December was nine per cent heavier than in the corresponding month of 1942 and was on a par with sales made in November. Cumulative figures for the calendar year reveal an increase of three per cent in sales over 1942.

In the food retailing field, chain store sales in December averaged six per cent heavier than in the same month of 1942. Independent grocery and meat store sales were increased seven per cent during the month, with all regions of the country sharing in the advance.

---



### Employment Situation at December 1

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed further expansion, continuing the steadily upward movement indicated from May 1. The increase was the largest reported since the beginning of August. Returns were received from 14,161 employers with a combined working force of 1,916,688 as compared with 1,898,118 at November 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$60,541,888 as compared with \$59,979,871 at the beginning of November. There was thus a rise of one per cent in the number of employees accompanied by that of 0.9 per cent in the weekly earnings.

The greatest advance at December 1 was in logging, which reported an additional 17,267 persons, and in trade in which the increase amounted to 8,287. The expansion in these industries exceeded the average at December 1. There was also an important gain in mining, while smaller advances were indicated in manufacturing and transportation. A slight gain was also recorded in manufacturing, within which group the greatest increases were shown in animal food and textile factories, while moderate improvement was also shown in rubber, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and some other plants. The advance in iron and steel, like that at November 1 was very much smaller than in almost any other month since the outbreak of war.

For the second month in succession, there was a slight slackening in employment in the production of durable goods as a whole. The decline of some 700 at December 1 follows that of approximately 500 in the preceding months; these two, with the loss at May 1, 1943, and those at January 1, 1940 and 1941, constitute the only interruptions in the steadily upward movement which has characterized this group since August 1, 1939. The contra-seasonal gain of nearly 2,100 persons in the manufacture of non-durable goods is particularly interesting, possibly an early indication of a change in the industrial distribution which will assume increasing importance in coming months.

### Production of Milk, Farm Value and Sales Income

The production of milk in Canada in 1943 has been estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 17,516,918,000 pounds as compared with 17,488,366,000 pounds in the previous year. The fact that this gain was made in the face of labour shortages may well be regarded as a considerable achievement. The farm value of milk produced amounted to \$319,088,000; sales income represented in this total was \$249,000,000. These figures, when compared with 1942, show a gain of 28 million dollars in the gross farm value of dairy production and 22 million dollars in the income from dairy products sold off farms.

The average prices received for dairy products at the farm are shown as follows, 1942 figures being in brackets: fluid milk \$2.28 per hundred pounds (\$2.18); milk used for concentrated products, \$2.06 per hundred (\$1.90); milk for cheesemaking, \$1.74 per hundred (\$1.78); milk consumed in farm homes, \$1.58 per hundred (\$1.43); butter-fat sold to creameries for butter products, 43.2 cents per pound (37.4); and butter-fat sold for ice cream production averaged 40 cents per pound as compared with 36 in 1942. All prices include government subsidies, if the products are subsidized.

The consumption of milk and cream, expressed as milk, advanced to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  billion pounds in 1943, an increase of seven per cent over that of the previous year; and the per capita consumption was 0.96 pints as against 0.91 in 1942. The quantity of cream made available for domestic purposes in 1942 represented 22 per cent of the total milk provided for direct consumption. In 1943 this percentage fell to 15 on account of restrictions placed on cream sales.

### Production of Coal and Coke in December

Canada's production of coal in December amounted to 1,609,349 tons, a decline of 130,351 from the December 1942 tonnage. Output during the calendar year 1942 aggregated 17,786,562 tons compared with 18,865,030 in 1942, a decrease of 1,078,468 tons, or a monthly average reduction during the year of approximately 90,000 tons.

Coke production, excluding petroleum coke, was increased in December, the total being 344,000 tons as compared with 339,000 in the previous month and 275,000 in the corresponding month in 1942. During the calendar year 1943 production advanced to 3,550,000 tons from the 1942 tonnage of 3,275,000, or by 275,000 tons.



Coal imports in December amounted to 2,069,055 tons compared with 1,692,147 in December 1942, while the imports during the calendar year 1943 totalled 28,852,654 tons compared with 25,609,267 in 1942. Exports of Canadian coal in December amounted to 107,785 tons compared with 60,411 a year ago, and for the twelve months of 1943, 1,110,101 tons compared with 815,585.

The average number of employees in the coal mines in Canada during November was 26,738 compared with 24,741 in November, 1942.

---

#### Visible Supply of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 3 totalled 348,047,964 bushels, including 321,532,083 bushels in Canadian positions and 26,515,781 in United States positions. On the corresponding date last year the visible supply totalled 459,685,202 bushels.

---

#### Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Marketings of wheat in western Canada during the week ending February 3 amounted to 7,654,963 bushels as compared with 7,536,298 in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, 1943, deliveries from the farms totalled 148,411,361 bushels as compared with 158,507,391 in the similar period of the previous crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from the farms during the week ending February 3, totals for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 1,414,732 (2,030,922) bushels; barley, 327,439 (1,449,482); rye, 277,454 (318,144); flaxseed, 59,353 (62,797).

---

#### Wholesale Sales in December

Aggregate dollar sales of wholesale merchants were 12 per cent heavier in December than in the corresponding month in 1942, and averaged seven per cent higher during the calendar year 1943 than in 1942. The unadjusted index of sales on the base 1935-1939=100 stood at 165.6 in December compared with 148 a year ago.

Marked increases were reported in December by the footwear and fruits and vegetables trades, with gains of 47 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively. The drug trade registered a substantial increase in sales of 21 per cent, while tobacco and confectionery sales were up 17 per cent and automotive equipment sales were 14 per cent higher.

The grocery trade recorded a gain of nine per cent, and a minor gain of two per cent was registered by the hardware trade. Reports received from wholesale merchants engaged in the textile business indicated a decline in sales. The dry goods trade reported two per cent less business, while clothing sales were down 23 per cent.

---

#### Retail Sales in December

Retail sales in December were 27 per cent higher than in November and gained four per cent over the dollar volume of business transacted in December, 1942. During the calendar year 1943, sales averaged 3.6 per cent heavier than in 1942. The general index of sales, unadjusted for number of business days or for normal seasonal movements and on the base 1935-1939=100, stands at 221.7 for December, 174.1 for November and 213.4 for December, 1942.

Drug store sales were 16.5 per cent heavier in December than in the corresponding month last year, while restaurants did 13.5 per cent more business. Men's clothing stores reported 6.9 per cent more sales, while women's clothing store sales increased 2.9 per cent. Grocery and meat stores reported an increase of 6.6 per cent and hardware stores 8.9 per cent. Radio and electrical store sales were 11.4 per cent lower and candy store sales 2.9 per cent. lower.

---



### January Cost of Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index number on the base 1935-39=100 declined from 119.3 for December 1, 1943, to 119.0 for January 3, 1944. On the corresponding date last year it was 117.1. Group indexes for foods and home furnishings and services were lower than in the previous month while those for fuel and lighting and miscellaneous items advanced.

The food index fell from 132.7 for December to 131.5 for January as sharp declines in egg prices outweighed scattered increases for butter, meats and fresh vegetables. The home furnishings and services index dropped from 118.8 to 118.4 due to a decrease in the furniture section.

Higher coal prices advanced the fuel and lighting index from 111.9 to 112.7, while increases in health costs raised the miscellaneous index from 108.6 to 108.9. Other groups remained unchanged, rents at 111.9 and clothing at 121.1.

---

### Wholesale Prices in January.

A minor decline was recorded in the average level of Canadian farm product prices in January, the index number on the base 1926=100 declining 0.3 points to 104.0 between December 31 and January 28. The index for animal products dropped 1.7 points to 123.7 on continued seasonal declines in eggs coupled with slightly easier quotations for live-stock. Field products were firmer, stiffening 0.5 points to 92.2, largely due to advances in potato prices in line with additions to storage charges. Hay and onions also were slightly stronger. Fractional strength in the manufacturing materials section was reflected in a gain of 0.1 to 99.6 in the index for 30 industrial materials.

---

### Production of Butter and Cheese in January.

Canada's production of cheddar cheese in January amounted to 2,817,608 pounds as compared with 2,110,351 in the same month of 1943. With the exception of January, 1942, when the output exceeded five million pounds, the January 1944 production was the highest in the past ten years. The percentage increase over January last year was 33. The greatest advance was shown in Quebec where the output was almost four times that of last year. This change in the situation is attributed to the cheese milk subsidy which went into effect on October 1, 1943.

Creamery butter production amounted to 11,037,299 pounds as against 13,148,818 pounds in the corresponding month a year ago. The decline was practically the same as that shown in the December make. Mild weather in January is believed to have prevented a more significant decline in the total milk production. In December a reduction of five per cent was recorded compared with December, 1942.

---

### Food Stocks on February 1

There were 33,533,697 pounds of creamery butter either in storage or in transit in Canada on February 1, according to figures released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These stocks were 13 million pounds lower than on January 1, while stocks a year ago totalled 15,201,194 pounds.

Cheese on hand on February 1 amounted to 33,226,730 pounds as compared with 43,442,259 on January 1 this year. These two sets of figures include the quantities that were in transit in the hands of the railway companies, data for which were not obtained in previous years. Comparable figures were 30.6 million pounds as at February 1, 1944, and 48.5 million on February 1 last year.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk in the hands of manufacturers on February 1 amounted to 5,381,867 pounds, a reduction from last month and last year when there were 6,850,664 pounds and 7,349,786 pounds, respectively. This product is now rationed by zones. The chief by-product - skim milk powder - also declined in quantity in store, stocks totalling 851,382 pounds as compared with 1,135,737 on January 1 and 1,825,798 a year ago.

Cold storage eggs totalled 954,900 dozen. Fresh eggs amounted to 3,346,704 dozen compared with 1,756,769 on January 1 and 1,607,852 on February 1, 1943. Stocks of dressed poultry were the highest ever attained, the total being 26,931,907 pounds on



February 1 as compared with 12,074,821 a year ago. Last month the stocks were the highest up to that time. There was an 'into-storage' movement during January of 2.1 million pounds. This was an opposite movement from previous years when reductions occurred from the January 1 stocks.

Holdings of meat are again very large. Total pork stocks of Canadian origin were 87,746,209 pounds as compared with 56,161,841 a year ago and 85,158,763 last month. In addition, there were still 436,368 pounds of imported pork. Beef stocks were 39,136,166 pounds, being 3.5 million more than last month and over twice last year's total. Veal increased almost four times over last year, the total having been 4,352,853 pounds; this quantity was 1.1 million pounds lower than on January 1. Holdings of mutton and lamb at 9,018,089 pounds, were 400,000 pounds less than last month, but 5.8 million more than last year.

Total frozen fresh fish holdings were 26,287,113 pounds as compared with 30,126,676 on January 1 this year and 19,583,552 pounds on February 1 last year. Cod, whole and fillets together, totalled 6.1 million pounds on February 1 this year. Haddock stocks were almost 900,000 pounds, salmon 6.4 million, sea herring 4.9 million and halibut 2.1 million. Total frozen smoked fish amounted to 1,645,845 pounds, practically the same as last month, but 700,000 pounds more than last year.

Apples in storage were 2.6 million bushels, a reduction of 1.6 million from last month and a decrease of 700,000 bushels from last year. Frozen fruit in consumer packages were reported at 724,542 pounds as compared with 804,119 pounds last month. Frozen fruit for reprocessing purposes totalled 9,536,193 pounds compared with 10,875,825 last month. Fruit in preservatives, that is, in sulphur dioxide or in benzoate of soda, amounted to 19,200,749 pounds, a decline of 1.4 million pounds from last month.

Frozen vegetables in consumer packages were 1,306,691 pounds, a reduction from last month when 1,364,047 pounds were reported. Frozen vegetables for reprocessing were 375,471 pounds compared with 544,478 last month. In addition there were 971,876 pounds of vegetables held in brine on February 1, 1944.

Fresh vegetables in store included 663 tons of beets, 1,945 tons of cabbages, 6,654 tons of carrots, 24,341 crates of celery and 840 tons of parsnips. Onions, a very important crop at present, totalled 3,316 tons as compared with 12,059 tons last year and 5,871 tons last month. Potato holdings were 213,516 tons compared with 246,687 tons on January 1 and 171,694 on February 1 last year.

---

#### Railway Revenues in November

Canadian railways earned \$67,363,964 during November compared with \$56,926,392 in November, 1942, thus increasing the eleven-month total to \$703,340,541 from \$592,411,159 in the eleven months ended November, 1942. Freight revenues in December reached a new high record at \$51,131,954, the previous peak having been attained in July at \$49,410,995. Passenger revenues were 27.7 per cent above 1942.

Operating revenues of Canadian lines of the Canadian National Railways increased from \$28,175,200 in November 1942 to \$32,973,500, and the total for the eleven months ended November increased to \$401,535,000 from \$338,695,000 in the similar period of 1942. Canadian Pacific Railway revenues in November increased from \$22,604,999 from \$27,593,693 and the eleven month total to \$271,638,665 from \$234,227,125.

---

#### Fur Farming in the Maritime Provinces

The value of fur farm property in the Maritime Provinces, including land, buildings and fur-bearing animals, amounted to \$2,452,948 in 1942, an increase of \$235,046 over 1941. Silver fox is still of first importance, although mink farming is making progress. The number of silver foxes born on the farms of the three provinces in 1942 was 57,304, while the number of mink was 18,853. Of the number of milk born, 62.3 per cent are recorded by Nova Scotia. The new type fox - platinum, silver-blue, white-face - shows a total of 4,104 born during the year.

The amount received by the fur farms of the three provinces in 1942 from the sale of live animals and of pelts was \$1,473,286. To the total, the sale of pelts contributed \$1,392,426, or 94.5 per cent, and the live animal sales, \$80,860, or 5.5 per cent. Silver fox was the chief source of revenue, with a total in 1942 for live animals and pelts sold of \$1,205,777, while the new type fox with \$127,866 was second. Mink was



third with \$126,556. The revenues by provinces were: Prince Edward Island, \$613,329; Nova Scotia, \$326,207; and New Brunswick, \$538,750.

The number of fur-bearing animals on the farms at the end of the year was 35,678 valued at \$1,223,112. Of first importance, for both number and value, was the silver fox - 27,589 valued at \$964,152. The new type fox was second in value - 3,163 animals at \$186,090. Mink followed with 4,471 animals at \$60,456. Other kinds raised on the farms included blue, cross and red fox, fitch, marten and nutria.

---

#### Births, Deaths and Marriages in December.

Births registered in Canadian cities, towns and villages having a population of 10,000 and over numbered 10,442 in December compared with 10,274 in the same month of 1942, an increase of two per cent. Deaths increased to 6,304 from 4,947, or by 27 per cent, while marriages declined to 4,496 from 5,431, or by 17 per cent.

---

#### Statistics of Unemployment Insurance.

The number of claims for unemployment insurance benefit was larger in December than in any previous month. During December, 6,562 claims were filed compared with 1,475 in October, 2,896 in November and 3,337 in December, 1942. The previous high in the number of claims filed in any one month was reached in March 1943 when 5,046 were registered.

A seasonal rise in the number of claims is to be expected during the winter months, starting in November and reaching a peak in March. In line with this expectation, each province shows an increase in December over November. There is, however, a notable difference in the eastern as compared with the western provinces. The western provinces including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, recorded about the same number of claims this December as last December, whereas Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes showed an increase over last December of about 150 per cent.

During December, 2,226 persons received benefit, being paid a total of \$52,600 for 29,160 unemployed days. This compares with 1,456 persons who received \$37,166 for 20,004 days in December, 1942. Thus the average duration of the unemployment compensated was 13.1 days as against 13.7 days in December, 1942. The average amount paid per beneficiary was \$23.63 in December 1943 compared with \$25.53 in December, 1942, and the average amount paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.80 in December 1943 and \$1.86 in December, 1942.

---

#### Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins.

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of December amounted to 482,903 as compared with 490,829 on the corresponding date in 1942. Calf and kip skins totalled 520,338 compared with 786,417, goat and kid skins 82,744 compared with 23,751, horse hides 42,733 compared with 29,387. Sheep and lamb skins totalled 91,712 dozen compared with 88,480 dozen.

---

#### Gainfully Occupied in New Brunswick.

According to preliminary figures for New Brunswick, 136,556 males and 27,538 females or a total of 173,693 gainfully occupied persons, including members of the armed forces, were reported at the 1941 census. The population of the province consisted of 234,097 males and 223,304 females or a total of 457,401 persons. The total gainfully occupied, therefore, accounted for 37.97 per cent of the total population. Over 58 per cent of the males and 12 per cent of the females were gainfully occupied.

---

#### Gainfully Occupied in Nova Scotia in 1941.

According to preliminary figures for Nova Scotia, 177,514 males and 37,137 females including persons in the armed forces, were gainfully occupied at the 1941 census. These figures represent 59.95 per cent of the male and 13.17 per cent of the female population of the province. The male population totalled 296,044 and the female, 281,918.



### Soaps, Washing Compounds and Cleaning Preparations.

In 1942 a total of 126 factories in Canada made soaps, washing compounds or cleaning preparations as their main products, the gross value of products amounting to \$31,484,125 as compared with \$25,713,565 in 1941, an increase of 22.4 per cent. Forty-three of the plants were engaged primarily in the manufacture of soap; 45 made washing compounds as their main products; and 38 made cleaning preparations.

---

### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.

Car loadings for the week ended January 29 increased to 69,070 cars from 58,221 in the corresponding week last year. Increases were recorded in both divisions, the eastern division total increasing from 40,695 to 43,244 cars and in the western division from 17,526 to 25,826 cars.

In the western division, grain loadings increased from 2,646 to 6,487 cars and live stock from 1,235 to 2,228 cars. Lumber, pulpwood and logs and other forest products also showed substantial increases. Coal decreased from 3,213 to 2,853.

In the eastern division, grain increased from 1,057 to 1,565 cars, grain products from 1,456 to 1,620 cars, logs and other forest products from 751 to 1,410 cars, hay and straw from 256 to 1,035 cars and automobiles and parts from 1,164 to 1,511 cars. Coal declined from 3,464 to 3,098 cars.

---

### Reports Issued During the Week.

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  2. Occupations, Nova Scotia, 1941 (10 cents).
  3. Price Movements, January (10 cents).
  4. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, December (10 cents).
  5. Monthly Dairy Review, January (10 cents).
  6. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
  7. Stocks of Canadian Fruit and Vegetables, February 1 (10 cents).
  8. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, February 1 (10 cents).
  9. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, February 1 (10 cents).
  10. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, February 1 (10 cents).
  11. The Soaps, Washing Compounds and Cleaning Preparations Industry, 1942 (25 cents).
  12. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, December (10 cents).
  13. The Fur Farms of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, 1942 (10 cents).
  14. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways (10 cents).
  15. Indexes of Retail Sales, December (10 cents).
  16. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, December (10 cents).
  17. Coal and Coke Statistics, December (10 cents).
  18. Gainfully Occupied in New Brunswick, 1941 (10 cents).
  19. The Employment Situation, December (10 cents).
  20. The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1941 (50 cents).
  21. Economic Conditions in Canada, 1943 (10 cents).
  22. Births, Deaths and Marriages, December (10 cents).
  23. Current Trends in Food Distribution, December (10 cents).
  24. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, November (10 cents).
-





1010729727