

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. XIII - No. 5 Ottawa, Saturday, February 3, 1945 Price \$1.00 per year

Canada's External Trade during 1944

Canada's external trade, excluding gold, was valued at \$5,242,000,000 during the calendar year 1944. This was the highest annual total ever recorded, the advance over the preceding year amounting to no less than \$506,000,000 or 10.7 per cent. The total for 1943 was \$4,736,000,000 and that for 1942, \$4,030,000,000. The monthly average during 1944 increased to \$436,830,000 from the 1943 average of \$394,700,000.

Domestic merchandise exports also reached a new maximum in 1944, the total having been \$3,440,000,000 as compared with \$2,971,000,000 in the preceding year and \$2,364,000,000 in 1942. Commodity imports in 1944 were valued at \$1,759,000,000 as compared with \$1,735,000,000 in 1943 and \$1,644,000,000 in 1942. Exports of foreign merchandise were valued at \$43,145,000 in 1944 as compared with \$29,877,000 in 1943.

Canada's Merchandise Imports in 1944

The value of Canada's merchandise imports during the calendar year 1944 aggregated \$1,759,000,000 as compared with \$1,735,000,000 in the preceding year. United States was the leading source of supply, the total from that country in 1944 amounting to \$1,447,226,000 as compared with \$1,423,672,000 in 1943. The United Kingdom was next with a total of \$110,599,000 as compared with \$134,965,000.

Imports from British India during 1944 were valued at \$27,878,000 as compared with \$17,090,000 in 1943, from Venezuela \$13,826,000 as compared with \$6,004,000, Colombia \$13,782,000 as compared with \$5,021,000, Mexico \$13,119,000 as compared with \$12,503,000, Jamaica \$12,624,000 as compared with \$9,350,000, Australia \$12,540,000 as compared with \$11,453,000, Argentina \$9,564,000 as compared with \$10,199,000, and Newfoundland \$9,306,000 as compared with \$7,176,000.

Imports from other leading countries during 1944 were as follows, totals for 1943 being in brackets: New Zealand, \$8,744,000 (\$24,776,000); Barbados, \$8,207,000 (\$5,115,000); British Guiana, \$7,225,000 (\$8,255,000); Brazil, \$7,224,000 (\$4,800,000); British South Africa, \$5,551,000 (\$3,770,000); San Domingo, \$4,962,000 (\$170,000); Ceylon, \$4,262,000 (\$5,605,000); Cuba, \$4,229,000 (\$8,552,000); British West Africa, \$4,161,000 (\$2,665,000).

The following were amongst the principal commodities imported during 1944, totals for 1943 being in brackets: fruits, \$61,387,000 (\$46,885,000); cotton and products, \$92,683,000 (\$86,114,000); wool and products, \$37,362,000 (\$57,949,000); rolling mill products, \$51,399,000 (\$65,596,000); engines and boilers, \$63,159,000 (\$46,999,000); farm implements, \$40,611,000 (\$20,228,000); machinery, other than farm, \$78,551,000 (\$105,954,000); vehicles, \$96,273,000 (\$72,890,000); electrical apparatus, \$67,859,000 (\$48,542,000); coal, \$113,138,000 (\$101,245,000); petroleum products, \$97,937,000 (\$90,089,000); chemicals, \$80,843,000 (\$70,548,000).

Business Activity in December

The trend of business activity was constructive in December as compared with the preceding month. The index of the physical volume of business measuring fluctuations in production and distribution advanced from 227.9 in November to 233.0 in the last month of the year. The result for December is on a preliminary basis and slight alterations may be shown in the final version of the index.

A majority of the factors indicating the trend of mineral production recorded recession in December. The gold receipts at the Mint were 202,318 fine ounces against 239,567.

The industries using crop products as raw materials were more active in December, the index rising from 167 to 174. The flour milling industry showed considerable expansion in the latest month for which statistics are available, the index advancing 12 points to 137.3. The release of tobacco was less than normal for the season, the index having been 219.8 against 199.9. The release of cigarettes was 1,032 million against

1,044 million in November. The release of cigars receded from 18.9 million to 16.0 million.

Industries based on animal products showed acceleration in activity, the index rising about 43 points to 243.6. The meat packing and dairy industries were more active after seasonal adjustment. The raw cotton used by the textile industries recoded from 14.3 million to 12.6 million pounds. The operations of the forestry industry were well maintained in the last month of the year. The index of newsprint production rose about three points to 100.8. The export of planks and boards was well maintained after seasonal adjustment, the index on the pre-war base having been 147.2. A majority of the factors indicating the trend in the secondary iron and steel industry showed reaction in the latest month.

The recession in the new business obtained by the construction industry was much less than normal for the season, the index advancing from 85 to 121. Distribution from retail and wholesale outlets recorded a marked gain in the latest month. The index of railway freight carried rose from 164.4 in November to 180.5 and a slight gain was shown in the number of cars loaded. Domestic exports were \$267,000,000 in December compared with \$302,600,000 in the same month of last year. Domestic exports during 1944 amounted to \$3,400,000,000, an increase of about 16 per cent over the preceding year.

Business Indicators for December 1944 compared with November and December 1943

		December 1944	December 1943	November 1944
Physical Volume of Business	1935-39=100	(x)	248.8	227.9
Cost of Living	1935-39=100	118.6	119.3	118.9
Factory Cheese Production	pounds	4,371,809	4,659,141	9,472,449
Creamery Butter Production	pounds	12,400,599	12,390,860	16,332,706
Newsprint Production	tons	244,970	249,693	256,762
Contracts Awarded	\$	12,730,000	11,989,300	18,901,600
Exports, domestic	\$000	302,571	266,879	312,491
Raw Cotton Consumption	lb.	12,629,402	14,081,231	14,343,086
Gold Receipts at Mint	fine oz.	202,318	268,337	239,567
Wood Pulp Exports	cwt.	2,253,483	2,514,026	2,364,070
Shingles Exported	squares	117,642	107,351	129,605
Canned Salmon Exports	cwt.	20,550	90,201	170,698
Bank Debits	\$000	5,063,009	4,850,428	6,671,201
Car Loadings	No.	272,000	288,000	327,000

(x) The index of the physical volume of business according to preliminary calculations showed an increase over the preceding month.

Index Numbers of Country General Store Sales

Country general store sales were seven per cent higher in December 1944 than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, with all regions of the country participating in the advance. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 196.7 for December 1944 as compared with 184.5 for December, 1943. Sales during the calendar year 1944 averaged 9.1 per cent higher than in 1943.

Review of Dairy Production in Canada in 1944

The total milk production of Canada for 1944 is provisionally estimated at 17,600,000,000 pounds, representing an increase of approximately 60,000,000 pounds over that of the preceding year. On the basis of revised and complete reports from dairy factories the following information is offered in respect to the production of factory and farm made products.

Creamery butter production in 1944 amounted to 298,251,925 pounds, representing a decline of approximately 13,500,000 pounds as compared with that produced in the preceding year. Dairy butter production is estimated at 54,580,000 pounds as compared with 55,407,000 pounds in 1943; and whey butter reached a total of 2,442,000 pounds, or 242,000 pounds more than in the preceding year. Combining the three classes of butter, creamery, dairy and whey, the total supply amounted to 355,273,970 pounds in 1944, or a decrease of 14,000,000 pounds as compared with that available in 1943. All provinces shared in the decline except New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Cheddar cheese production in 1944 reached a total of 178,229,872 pounds, an increase of 13,677,323 pounds over that of the preceding year. "Other cheese" amounted to 1,930,000 pounds and farm-made cheese was estimated at 753,000 pounds compared with 1,722,000 pounds and 760,000 pounds, respectively, in 1943. The total cheese production, including cheddar, farm-made and factory cheese other than cheddar, represented a total of 180,912,623 pounds in comparison with 167,034,717 pounds in 1943.

The total output of concentrated milk products in 1944 was 276,690,026 pounds as against approximately 259,767,650 pounds in 1943. The 1944 figure includes 229,837,058 pounds of whole milk products and 45,646,941 pounds of milk by-products, representing increases of 4.3 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively, over the preceding year. Evaporated whole milk, which is the most important item in the former group, advanced from approximately 178,368,000 pounds in 1943 to 179,470,000 pounds in 1944, and skim milk powder, the principal by-product, increased from approximately 22,352,000 pounds to 30,000,000 pounds in 1944.

Ice cream production reached a total of 17,666,615 gallons, or 423,726 gallons more than in 1943.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on January 25 totalled 372,893,760 bushels as compared with 348,830,958 on the corresponding date of last year. The total this year included 335,294,865 bushels in Canadian positions and 37,598,895 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 25 amounted to 6,311,985 bushels as compared with 7,205,208 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year which commenced August 1, 1943, marketings of wheat totalled 241,767,382 bushels as compared with 140,752,468 in the similar period of 1943-44.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 25, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 4,967,285 (4,970,536) bushels; barley, 1,422,483 (1,750,636); rye, 60,146 (63,281); flaxseed, 34,638 (47,070).

Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on January 18 were recorded at 314,932 bushels as compared with 1,508,064 on the corresponding date of last year. Soybean stocks increased to 86,131 bushels from 29,243, while corn decreased to 228,801 bushels from 256,569, and wheat to nil from 1,222,252 bushels.

World Wheat Situation

It is, of course, much too early to attach too much importance to the prospective supply and disappearance picture for wheat in North America in 1945. At this time a year ago both Canada and the United States were digging into substantial stockpiles remaining from the big 1942 crops as disappearance into domestic feed channels continued at unprecedented levels. Crop prospects, on the other hand, were none too bright. Soil moisture reserves in the Prairie Provinces were exceptionally low and although plantings of winter wheat in the United States were up by 25 per cent to 47 million acres, fall precipitation was far below normal. At the same time, the Canadian Agricultural program contained a recommendation to farmers to hold their wheat acreage to 17.5 million acres.

The rest is now a matter of record. Canadian farmers planted over 23 million acres of wheat and by virtue of heavy rainfall in the late spring and summer harvested some 436 million bushels. The United States garnered a record wheat crop of 1,079 million bushels. These very favourable crops permitted the combined available supply of wheat in the two countries in 1944-45 to decline by only 150 million bushels as compared with 1943-44.

Although anything can happen yet, conditions are favourable for the maintenance of this level of wheat supplies in North America in 1945-46. Nearly 50 million acres have been seeded to winter wheat in the United States and conditions prevailing up to December 1 indicated a winter wheat crop of about 762 million bushels. Should a crop of this size be harvested and average yields realized on the probable spring wheat acreage, production will again exceed a billion bushels. Since Canada's wheat is predominantly spring there are fewer indications available as to probable acreage and production. Fall precipitation was below average in Saskatchewan and Alberta but considerably above that of a year ago. The acreage recommended for wheat in Canada's agricultural program is placed at 21.5 million acres. With the present price and marketing structure, however, some quarters of the trade expect the recommended acreage to be overplanted.

Estimates of domestic disappearance on the North American continent are also below those of a year ago with expected utilization in the United States down by about 320 million bushels and in Canada by 20 million bushels. Total exports from the two countries are still uncertain but indications at this time are that they will probably not exceed 100 million bushels from the United States and 340 million from Canada. The combined carry-overs of the two countries at the end of the crop year will, therefore, likely be close to 700 million bushels as compared with 670 million last summer.

The latest estimate of available supplies of wheat in Argentina for the new crop year now includes a carry-over of old wheat at December 1, 1944 of only 61 million bushels. Although the supply data in Argentina are usually compiled in such a way as to exclude grain which is on hand, but which has been set aside for various purposes or sold to importers, this estimate of carry-over at December 1 appears far too low. On November 15 the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture placed the unreserved and unsold wheat supplies at 156 million bushels. There were, in addition, some 30 million bushels on hand which had been sold to Spain plus whatever fuel reserves had not been used. Lacking confirmation of this revised supply picture it must be concluded that total stocks of old wheat at December 1 in Argentina amount to at least 180 million bushels. The new crop is still officially estimated at 166.7 million bushels with the trade suggesting a higher figure.

Australia is making an effort to stretch her crop year supplies of 125 million bushels as far as possible. The sale of wheat for feed is being limited to the average sales for this purpose made by the Wheat Board during the nine-month period ending September 30, 1944. It is hoped that this restriction, coupled with a break in the drought, will limit the use of wheat for feed during the present crop year to 43 million bushels. Wheat for stock feed has recently been passing out at a rate in excess of one million bushels per week.

The Australian Government has limited its wheat acreage during the war owing to the loss of export markets which loss, in turn, is attributable to the long ocean haul to the United Kingdom and the shortage of shipping space. The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan has been in operation during the past four crop years. Under this plan an acreage allotment is made to each grower according to the average which he seeded during a basic four-year period.

Longevity of the Canadian People

Irrespective of sex, the expected life span of the average one year old Canadian child has been extended 2.31 years during the period between the 1931 and 1941 censuses, according to life tables compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of 1941 census population figures and mortality of 1940-42. The one year old Canadian girl extended her expected life span by 3.09 years and the one year old boy extended his by 1.53 years.

The expected life span of the average one year old Canadian girl is now 68.73 years and that of a one year old Canadian boy, 66.14 years. In 1931, the expected life span of the average one year old girl was 65.64 years and that for the one year old Canadian boy 64.61 years. At the age of ten, the average Canadian girl may expect to live another 61.08 years, or 2.36 years more than was the expectancy in the same age group in 1931. Amongst the males, 10 years of age, the expectancy of life was 58.70 years in 1941 as compared with 57.96 in 1931, an extension of 0.74 years.

At 20 years of age, the average Canadian woman has in prospect 51.76 years of life as compared with 49.76 in 1931. Amongst the men, 20 years of age, the longevity period in 1941 was 49.51 years as compared with 49.05 in 1931. On reaching 30 years of age, the average woman may expect to live 42.81 years as compared with 41.38 in 1931, and the average man 40.73 years as compared with 40.55.

On attaining her 40th year, the average Canadian woman has 33.99 years of life ahead, whereas the average man has 31.87 years in prospect. In 1931, the average life expectancy of women at 40 years was 33.02 and of men 31.98 years. At 50 years of age, the life expectancy of women averaged 25.46 years as compared with 24.79 in 1931 and of men 23.49 years as compared with 23.72.

In her 60th year the average Canadian woman has 17.62 years of life to look forward to, whereas in 1931 the average was 17.15 years. Amongst the men at 60 years of age, the life expectancy period was 16.06 years in 1941, having fallen from 16.29 in 1931. At 70 years of age, the average woman may expect to live 10.93 years as compared with 10.63 in 1931, and the expectancy of the average 70 year old man is now 9.94 years as compared with 10.06 in 1931.

Department Store Sales in December

December sales of department stores located throughout the Dominion recorded an increase of six per cent over sales in the corresponding month of 1943. Unadjusted indexes, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 253.8 in the latest month as compared with 240.2. Sales during the calendar year 1944 averaged 10 per cent in advance of 1943.

Production of Iron and Steel in 1944

The Canadian production of steel ingots and steel castings during the calendar year 1944 advanced to 3,024,000 tons from the output in the preceding year of 2,997,000 tons. During December, 243,482 tons were produced as compared with 227,882 tons in the corresponding month of 1943.

Pig iron production during 1944 was recorded at 1,852,629 tons as compared with 1,758,265 in 1943. The 1944 total included 1,534,140 tons of basic iron, 143,762 tons of foundry iron and 174,726 tons of malleable iron. The December 1944 output of pig iron amounted to 139,152 tons as compared with 137,256 in December, 1943.

Output of ferro-alloys in 1944 was reduced to 182,428 tons from the 1943 total of 218,687 tons. The December total amounted to 12,391 tons as compared with 15,280 in the preceding month and 17,038 in December, 1943.

Production of Aluminum in 1943

The Canadian production of new aluminum during 1943 totalled 991,499,000 pounds as compared with 681,193,000 in the preceding year and 93,813,000 in 1937. The 1943 output was the largest ever attained in Canada. The reduction of aluminum ores and the production of primary aluminum metal in Canada is confined to the Province of Quebec.

No aluminum ores are mined in the Dominion and Canadian production represents the recovery of the metal from foreign ores. During recent years, imports of bauxite (aluminum ore) into Canada have come largely from British and Dutch Guiana, with lesser quantities from the United States. Cryolite, necessary in the production of aluminum, is largely imported from Greenland; synthetic cryolite is also used. The principal bauxite producing countries are France, Hungary, United States, Yugoslavia, Italy, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana and Russia.

According to the United States Bureau of Mines, the production of aluminum in the United States during 1943 totalled 920,179 tons, exceeding the previous peak reached in 1942 by nearly 77 per cent; apparent United States consumption of primary aluminum in 1943 totalled an estimated 959,600 tons as compared with 302,788 in 1941. Of the primary and secondary aluminum consumed in the forms of fabricated products, about 70 per cent went into aircraft construction in airframes, landing gear, engines, propellers and fittings; the bulk of the remainder was consumed in ship construction, tank and truck engines, ordnance and other military uses, while only a minimum of essential civilian needs were met.

The Mining Journal, London, estimates that at the end of 1943 existing world capacity for production of aluminum, which was at last sufficient to meet all consumption needs, was probably not far short of 2,000,000 tons, and total production in 1943 can hardly have been less than 1,750,000 tons.

Asbestos Products Industry in 1943

Production by the manufacturers of asbestos goods in Canada in 1943 was valued at \$5,245,000, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the 1942 total of \$5,101,000. The valuation in 1939 was \$1,784,000. The products turned out in 1943 included brake linings to the value of \$1,785,667, boiler and pipe coverings at \$801,017, clutch facings at \$179,781, asbestos packings at \$224,937, and such other lines as asbestos gaskets, cloth, yarn, dryer felts, cement, etc.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended January 20 increased to 65,404 cars from 65,017 for the preceding week, but were down by 4,702 cars from the total of 70,106 cars recorded for the corresponding week of last year. In the eastern division loadings decreased from 43,994 cars in 1944 to 41,818 cars, and in the western division from 26,112 to 23,586 cars.

Total grain loadings declined from 8,122 in the corresponding week of last year to 6,516 cars, hay and straw from 1,167 to 466 cars, live stock from 2,861 to 2,665 cars, ores, concentrates and base bullion, etc., from 3,548 to 3,249 cars. Fresh fruits and vegetables showed increases, and automobiles, trucks and parts increased from 1,510 to 1,809 cars.

Railway Rolling Stock Industry in 1943

The railway rolling stock industry includes all establishments, which in normal times, were occupied chiefly in making or repairing railway cars and locomotives or in making parts for same, such as wheels, brakes, tires, bolsters, springs, etc. Production in 1943 was valued at \$159,156,587, including \$24,706,354 for new railway cars, \$10,802,695 for new locomotives, \$37,986,084 for repair work, \$37,225,655 for munitions and armaments, \$11,803,539 for car and locomotive parts, and \$36,632,260 for miscellaneous products. The 1943 output value was the highest on record, being about two per cent higher than the 1942 total and 26 per cent in excess of the pre-war high of \$126,487,037 in 1929.

Building Permits Issued during 1944

The value of building permits issued by municipalities reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the calendar year 1944 aggregated \$128,481,000 according to preliminary returns, representing an increase of 60.2 per cent over the 1943 total of \$80,190,000. During December 1944 permits were issued to the value of \$7,810,000 as compared with \$9,056,000 in the preceding month and \$6,381,000 in December, 1943.

Permits for the construction of 20,166 new housing units were issued during 1944 as compared with 11,484 in the preceding year. The permits taken out in 1944 included those for 15,586 single dwellings, 1,256 doubles and duplexes, 999 triplexes and 2,241 flats and apartments. There were 3,685 conversions recorded during 1944 as compared with 1,699 in 1943.

Housing Data by Electoral Districts for Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces the publication of two bulletins which give summaries by electoral districts of 1941 census housing data for the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. In addition to a picture of housing conditions in comparatively small areas, the figures included in these bulletins provide data useful in the estimation of market potentials. A division has been made between farm and non-farm dwellings, and separate figures are shown for cities and towns with a population of 4,000 and over. Percentages and averages have been based upon samples representing every tenth dwelling. Applications for copies of these bulletins should be forwarded to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

Production of Wheat Flour in 1944

Wheat flour production in Canada during the calendar year 1944 amounted to 24,292,051 barrels, the second highest annual total on record. The all-time peak output was established in 1943 at 24,474,696 barrels, the reduction in 1944 from that figure having been limited to 182,645 barrels. Production of wheat flour has increased substantially during the war years, the total for 1939 standing at 16,833,823 barrels. Output during the intervening war years was as follows: 16,270,645 barrels in 1940, 20,815,422 in 1941 and 20,695,564 in 1942.

The following is the record of monthly production of wheat flour during 1944 with corresponding totals for 1943 in brackets: January, 2,041,193 (1,963,042); February, 2,087,705 (1,990,732); March, 2,267,307 (2,193,029); April, 1,948,537 (2,057,355); May, 1,962,264 (2,099,996); June, 1,870,349 (1,855,461); July, 1,741,564 (1,945,123); August, 2,015,866 (1,888,030); September, 1,972,621 (2,014,255); October, 2,048,508 (2,118,409); November, 2,306,607 (2,175,831); December, 2,029,530 (2,173,433).

Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefits in December

The number of claims for unemployment insurance benefit received at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during December 1944 totalled 13,770. This represents an increase of 1,972 over November when 11,798 claims were filed and is more than double the 6,562 claims registered in December 1943.

During the last week of December 19,313 persons signed the unemployment register as compared with 13,431 in the last week of November and 6,216 during the last week of December 1943. The claims of 10,880 persons were adjudicated at insurance offices in December, of which 9,042 were considered entitled to benefit and 1,838 not entitled to benefit.

Persons receiving one or more benefit payments during December totalled 10,656, of whom 7,107 commenced receiving benefit in that month. This compares with 7,114 in November and 2,226 in December 1943. The 10,656 persons were paid a total of \$337,220 for 176,084 unemployed days in December, whereas the 7,114 persons received \$179,001 for 95,720 unemployed days in November and the 2,226 persons were paid \$52,600 for 29,160 unemployed days in December 1943.

The average duration of unemployment compensated was 16.5 days in December 1944, 13.5 days in the preceding month and 13.1 days in December 1943. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$31.65 in December, \$25.16 in November and \$23.63 in December 1943. The average amount paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.92 in December 1944, \$1.87 in November and \$1.80 in December 1943.

Artificial Abrasives Industry in 1943

The factory selling value of all products made during 1943 by the manufacturers in Canada of artificial abrasives and products amounted to \$46,609,928, representing an increase of 16 per cent over the total of \$31,516,161 in 1942. The principal products turned out in 1943 included 190,727 tons of crude fused alumina, 51,281 tons of crude silicon carbide, and other products and by-products such as ferrosilicon, firesand, refractory brick, refractory cements, calcium boride, boron carbide and abrasive wheels.

Production of Lime in Canada in 1943

Production of quick and hydrated lime in Canada during 1943 totalled 907,768 short tons valued at \$6,832,992 compared with 884,830 short tons worth \$6,530,839 in the preceding year. The 1943 output was the greatest ever recorded in the history of the Canadian lime industry. According to preliminary figures, lime production in 1944 amounted to 893,120 tons valued at \$6,760,262.

Production in 1943 included 766,147 short tons of quicklime valued at \$5,990,088 and 141,621 tons of hydrated lime at \$842,904. During 1943, 730,499 short tons of quicklime valued at \$5,642,420 and 94,224 short tons of hydrated lime worth \$381,260 were sold or used by producers for chemical manufacture, while the balance was sold or used for building, agricultural and other purposes.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Artificial Abrasives Industry, 1943 (15 cent).
 2. Monthly Indexes of Country General Store Sales, December (10 cents).
 3. Imports by Principal Countries, December (10 cents).
 4. Summary of Canada's Imports, December (10 cents).
 5. Trade of Canada, December (10 cents).
 6. Department Store Sales, December (10 cents).
 7. Coffins and Caskets, 1943 (10 cents).
 8. The Woodenware Industry, 1943 (10 cents).
 9. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
 10. Canadian Life Tables, 1941 (25 cents).
 11. The Miscellaneous Metals in Canada, 1943 (50 cents).
 12. The Lime Industry in Canada, 1943 (25 cents).
 13. Production of Iron and Steel, December (10 cents).
 14. Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, December (10 cents).
 15. Housing Data by Electoral Districts, British Columbia, 1941 (10 cents).
 16. Housing Data by Electoral Districts, Alberta, 1941 (10 cents).
 17. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, October (10 cents).
 18. The Railway Rolling Stock Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
 19. The Asbestos Products Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
 20. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 21. Building Permits, December (10 cents).
 22. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 23. Canadian Milling Statistics, December (10 cents).
 24. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act,
December (10 cents).
 25. The Sporting Goods Industry, 1943 (15 cents).
 26. The Bed, Spring and Mattress Industry, 1943 (15 cents).
 27. The Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods, 1943 (15 cents).
-

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010771098