

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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January Employment Situation

In the experience of the period since 1920, industrial employment has invariably shown recession at January 1, resulting not only from curtailment of outdoor work, but from shutdowns during the holiday season, for inventory, and for various other reasons. The contraction in activity at January 1, 1946, was important, involving the release of some 54,200 men and women, a loss of 3.1 per cent; the number laid-off, however, was somewhat less than usual, while the percentage decline was considerably below the average in the last 25 years. On the other hand, the latest reduction was greater than at January 1 in any earlier winter since 1940, slightly exceeding the shrinkage at the same date in 1945.

The 15,590 establishments in the eight leading industries furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,717,888, as compared with 1,772,060 at December 1. The crude index number of employment, on the base 1926=100, declined from 173.2 in the preceding survey, to 167.9 at the date under review, as compared with 180.4 at January 1, 1945. Since the curtailment was less than normal in extent, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a gain, rising from 169.1 at December 1 to 174.4 at the beginning of January.

The latest curtailment in employment was accompanied by a relatively larger falling-off in the indicated salaries and wages. The very general observance of Boxing Day as a holiday in addition to Christmas Day, the loss of working time due to increased absenteeism and loss of overtime work, together with the reductions resulting from lowered employment, brought about a decline of 8.5 per cent in the disbursements made on or about January 1 for services rendered in the week preceding. The total disbursed at January 1 was \$51,281,598 as compared with \$56,054,326 at December 1.

Communications, retail trade, steam railway operation and logging afforded more employment at January 1 than at December 1; the improvement in some cases was seasonal. Manufacturing, mining, local and water transportation, construction and maintenance and services, on the other hand, showed contractions, also seasonal in character. The largest reductions were those of 22,400 in manufacturing, and 30,900 in construction as a whole. The loss of 2.3 per cent in the former was somewhat smaller than the average percentage decline in manufacturing at January 1 in pre-war years, although with the exception of 1945, it was greater than in any other year since 1940. Only in beverage factories was the trend upward at the date under review, when the most pronounced recessions were in food and textile plants. With the resumption of operations in the latter part of December in the automobile industry, following the settlement of the strike, the reductions in the iron and steel group were decidedly less than usual in the experience of past years.

Business Operations in January

Productive operations during January showed an increase over the preceding month. The index of the physical volume of business advanced from 193.0 in December 1945, to 195.4 in January, 1946. The standing in the same month of 1945 was 228.8.

All indexes indicating the trend of production except one were up in the month under review. The index of mineral production was 119.7 in January against 114.0 in the preceding month. Activity in the construction industry continues on the upward trend, the index based on contracts awarded and building permits, advancing from 235.4 in December to 250.1 in January. The large amount of building permits issued during the month under review resulted in a rise of 157 points, the index advancing to 365.3. The output of electric power showed a gain, the index advancing 10 points to 151.8. The index of distribution based upon commodity distribution by wholesale and retail, railway traffic and external trade advanced from 189.8 in December to 198.7 in January. Gains were shown in carloadings and imports. Exports receded five points to 227.9.

A decline was shown in the manufacturing operations during January. The index dropped from 206.3 to 202.8 in the month under review. Despite gains in the production of pig iron and steel, the iron and steel industry receded 27.3 points to 314.6; re-conversion is still incomplete and raw materials continue in short supply.



### External Trade of Canada in January

The external trade of Canada, excluding gold, was valued at \$331,653,000 in January 1946, as compared with \$357,595,000 in the preceding month and \$363,546,000 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The total value of merchandise exported in January this year was \$189,090,000 as compared with \$230,498,000 in January, 1945. Exports of non-war commodities rose from \$115,602,000 in January last year to \$188,981,000, while the total for the war materials group fell from \$114,896,000 to \$109,000.

An advance was recorded in the value of merchandise imports in January, the total rising from \$129,685,000 in January 1945 to \$140,309,000. Exports of foreign commodities were valued at \$2,254,000 as compared with \$3,364,000 a year ago.

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### Merchandise Imports in January

The value of Canada's merchandise imports in January 1946 amounted to \$140,309,000 as compared with \$129,685,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an advance of 8.2 per cent. Commodity imports from the United States, the principal source of supply, were valued at \$97,404,000 as compared with \$101,816,000, a decline of 4.3 per cent, while the total from the United Kingdom was \$20,068,000 as compared with \$9,393,000, an increase of 113.6 per cent.

Merchandise imports from British India in January this year were valued at \$4,339,000 as compared with \$6,054,000 in January 1945, Venezuela \$1,595,000 as compared with \$960,000, Mexico \$1,415,000 as compared with \$732,000, Brazil \$1,412,000 as compared with \$351,000, Cuba \$1,211,000 as compared with \$422,000, Colombia \$1,198,000 as compared with \$842,000, British South Africa \$1,052,000 as compared with \$360,000, and Jamaica \$1,006,000 as compared with \$746,000.

Seven of the nine main commodity groups recorded increases in January this year over last. Imports of agricultural products rose from \$19,201,000 to \$25,034,000, animals and animal products from \$3,841,000 to \$5,515,000, fibres and textiles from \$16,683,000 to \$20,690,000, wood and paper from \$3,595,000 to \$4,837,000, non-ferrous metals and products from \$8,006,000 to \$8,559,000, non-metallic minerals and products from \$16,059,000 to \$22,827,000, chemicals and allied products from \$6,146,000 to \$7,329,000, while iron and its products fell from \$32,588,000 to \$31,881,000, and miscellaneous commodities from \$23,564,000 to \$13,638,000.

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### World Wheat Situation

The highly critical nature of the world wheat shortage became evident early in the New Year. Reliable estimates, including that of the United Kingdom's Minister for Food, place the overall world shortage during the first six months of 1946 at a figure well over five million long tons (over 186 million bushels). Poor crops of rice and millet in India and the Far East, together with low acreages and lack of fertilizers in European wheat-producing areas, have seriously aggravated the general food shortage. There now appears to be little doubt that famine conditions exist in several of the Balkan countries as well as in many areas in India and the Far East. It is feared that these conditions may persist until new crops become available despite the efforts currently being made by exporting countries to speed deliveries of foodstuffs into these starvation areas.

To meet the urgency of the situation most countries with substantial surpluses for export have applied or are in the process of applying various programs and controls designed to increase the total supplies of wheat moving into export channels. Canada's commitments are now on such a level that domestic consumption, at least for live-stock feed, must be curtailed. In addition, if all commitments are met, wheat stocks at the end of the current crop year will be reduced to the bare minimum needed to take care of requirements until the new crop is harvested. In anticipation of continued shortages beyond the end of the crop year the United States and Australia have announced increases in their production goals for the next crop year. To assist in an equitable distribution of the scarce supply of wheat the United Kingdom has voluntarily reduced her import requirements so that more wheat may be directed to the areas now undergoing famine or near-famine conditions. In addition, the United Kingdom's flour extraction rate is gradually being raised to 85 per cent.

The position of Argentina relative to her exportable surplus is not too clear. Official estimates are somewhat at variance with those put forth by members of the



grain trade. In any case, due in part to internal transportation difficulties, it appears that Argentine supplies of wheat will not bulk largely in the European market in the near future.

Canada's remaining supplies of wheat, as of January 31, 1946, will be the major limiting factor in the amount which she can afford to send to the needy countries of the world during the last half of the present crop year. Since August 1945, every transport, elevator and mill facility has been worked to the limit of its capacity to clear wheat and wheat flour to overseas destinations at the monthly average rate of approximately 35 million bushels. Last month's estimate of 200 million bushels to be exported during the first six months of 1945-46 season was exceeded by 5.7 million bushels. A total of approximately 30 million bushels were shipped out in January, with more than 95 per cent of this total going overseas.

At the beginning of the present month, the balance remaining for export and carry-over stood at 208.6 million bushels. Allowing for a probable carry-over of some 50-75 million bushels at the end of July, it is evident that our exports for the remainder of the crop year will be roughly 25 to 35 per cent below those of the first six months.

The principal development in the United States picture since last month was President Truman's announcement of his 9-point food conservation plan. This was quickly followed by the institution of control measures necessary to implement the program. It is hoped by this program to divert some 20 to 25 million bushels of wheat into export channels. It has also been announced that the use of wheat and wheat products by beverage producers prohibited through June 1946. With an eye to the future, farmers in the Spring wheat belt have been asked to increase their spring-seeding goal by one million acres.

Official Argentine estimates place that country's exportable surplus at approximately 70 million bushels. Actual exports of some 4.5 million bushels from January 1 - February 15, 1946, have been about two-thirds smaller than the shipments for the corresponding period last year.

Australia's wheat crop is officially estimated at 144 million bushels giving a total supply, including old-crop carry-over, of 150 million bushels. After deducting domestic requirements of 80 to 85 million bushels, there will be some 60 to 65 million available for export, nearly as much as Argentine's official surplus. Australian wheat exports, all in the form of flour, have been going to non-European destinations and all offers to Europe have been withdrawn. It is hoped that 15.5 million acres will be planted to wheat this year which, in the event of a normal yield, would provide a crop somewhat above the pre-war average. As in the case of Argentina, realization of this goal will depend largely upon the price offered to the grower.

It is now reported that recent weather conditions have been relatively favourable in Europe and North Africa, and crop prospects are deemed much better than was the case a year ago. France expects a 50 per cent increase in her crop over last year, and Italy's production may be 35 to 40 per cent above the 1945 crop. Production in 1946 will, however, be well below the pre-war level due to low acreages and fertilizer shortages, and import requirements of wheat, flour and feed grains are expected to remain at a high level.

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#### Stocks of Creamery Butter on March 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada on March 1 were reported as 5,565,156 pounds as compared with 13,952,164 pounds on February 1, and 11,372,640 pounds on March 1, 1945, according to the advance preliminary statement released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cheese stocks on March 1 this year amounted to 14,250,465 pounds as compared with 17,658,229 pounds on February 1, and 16,136,601 pounds on March 1, 1945.

Holdings of cold storage eggs on March 1 totalled 416,550 dozen as compared with 273,250 dozen on February 1, and 237,423 dozen on March 1, 1945. Fresh eggs in store amounted to 901,789 dozen as compared with 1,150,630 dozen on February 1, while the holdings of frozen egg meats on March 1 this year totalled 3,750,322 pounds as compared with 4,566,723 pounds on February 1, and 12,220,827 pounds on March 1, 1945.

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#### Value of the 1945 Fruit Crops

The value of the 1945 fruit crop which is currently estimated at \$31,544,000 shows a decline of \$9,138,000 from the value of production last season. With the exception of New Brunswick, the value of the crops in all provinces is below the 1944 level, the



greatest reduction being reported in Nova Scotia. The value of the 1945 crops by provinces, with the 1944 values in brackets, are as follows: Nova Scotia, \$1,369,000 (\$5,063,000); New Brunswick, \$531,000 (\$451,000); Quebec, \$953,000 (\$1,834,000); Ontario, \$9,380,000 (\$12,065,000); British Columbia, \$19,311,000 (\$21,284,000).

The average values per unit, with one exception are above the 1944 level, the exception being grapes which remain unchanged. The average values of the various fruit crops in 1945 with the corresponding values for 1944 are as follows: apples per bushel, \$1.65 (\$1.28); pears per bushel, \$2.60 (\$2.24); plums and prunes per bushel, \$2.84 (\$2.57); peaches per bushel, \$2.95 (\$2.67); apricots per bushel, \$3.49 (\$3.35); cherries per bushel, \$8.01 (\$6.70); strawberries per quart, \$0.24 (\$0.21); raspberries per quart, \$0.26 (\$0.25); grapes per pound, \$0.04 (\$0.04); loganberries per pound, \$0.14 (\$0.12).

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#### Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables

Stocks of canned fruits and vegetables held by cannors, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses on January 1, 1946, were lower than on the corresponding date of last year, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canned fruit stocks were recorded at 1,861,422 dozen cans as compared with 2,386,514 dozen, and of canned vegetables, 8,683,160 dozen cans as compared with 10,691,113 dozen. Stocks of jams, jollies and marmalades also were reduced, as were the stocks of apple juice, tomato juice, tomato catsup, and canned soups.

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#### February 1 Cost-of-Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-1939=100, remained unchanged at 119.9 for February 1, 1946. A further small decrease in the food section, attributable to seasonal influences, was balanced by scattered increases in homefurnishings and clothing. The decline in foods from 132.8 for January to 132.5 was produced mainly by lower prices for eggs and citrus fruits, with fresh vegetables advancing moderately. The homefurnishings and services group index increased from 119.5 to 120.1, reflecting appreciably higher prices for kitchen brooms. The clothing group index moved fractionally from 122.6 to 122.7. Other group indexes remained the same: rentals at 112.3, fuel and light at 107.1, and miscellaneous items at 110.9.

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#### Department Store Sales in January

Department store sales increased 12 per cent in January over the corresponding month of last year, but declined by 51 per cent from the peak volume month of December, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 136.9 for January 1946, 122.5 for January 1945, and 279.6 for December, 1945. A fractional decline occurred in the Maritime Provinces, and department stores located in the Prairie Provinces were restricted to a six per cent gain over January, 1945. Elsewhere the gains exceeded the average increase for Canada, amounting to 15 per cent in both Quebec and Ontario and to 18 per cent in British Columbia.

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#### Indexes of Country General Store Sales in January

Sales of country general stores in Canada were nine per cent higher in January 1946 than in January, 1945. Recession from the high level of trading in the immediately preceding month of December amounted to 34 per cent, a trend which is fairly consistent with the normal December-January movement. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 138.6 for January 1946, 127.0 for January 1945, and 209.7 for December, 1945.

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#### Indexes of Wholesale Sales in January

January wholesale trading increased 19 per cent in 1946 over 1945 according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from wholesale establishments representing nine different lines of trade. The 19 per cent increase is in line with the high level of trading recorded in the last three months of 1945, monthly increases ranging from 13 to 17 per cent over the corresponding months of 1944. The general unadjusted index of sales on the base 1935-1939=100 stands at 217.5 for January 1946, compared with 195.9 for December 1945, and 182.3 for January, 1945.



### Production of Iron and Steel in January

Production of pig iron in January amounted to 143,685 net tons compared with 155,969 in the corresponding month of last year. The total for the latest month included 116,558 tons of basic iron, 16,255 tons of foundry iron and 10,872 tons of malleable iron.

Output of steel ingots and steel castings in January was recorded at 244,623 net tons compared with 268,722 tons in January, 1945. Production in the month under review included 236,479 tons of ingots and 8,144 tons of castings.

January production of ferro-alloys amounted to 10,878 net tons as compared with 15,456 tons in the preceding month and 12,130 tons in January, 1945.

### Households and Families in 1941

The number of buildings used for habitation purposes at the date of the 1941 census was 2,181,564, or one for every five of Canada's population, according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Averages ranged from one for every eight of population in Quebec, to one building used for habitation for every four persons in British Columbia. On the basis of number of dwellings, however, the range diminishes to between one dwelling for roughly every five persons in the Maritimes and Quebec, and one for every four persons in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Such differences in the number of building and dwelling units in relation to population are largely determined by the variable factors of type of dwelling, tenure, size of household and families, type of locality, etc.

Dwellings occupied by owners constituted 55 per cent of all dwellings in Canada. The proportion was higher in rural localities where three-fourths of the dwellings were owner-occupied. In urban localities, however, only 40 per cent of the dwellings were occupied by owners. Rented dwellings outnumbered owner-occupied dwellings in urban localities of all provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

An analysis of rents paid by tenant households in the larger cities shows that close to one-half of tenant households in Montreal were paying low monthly rentals of between \$10 and \$19 at the date of the 1941 census, about one-third in Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver, one-fourth in Windsor and Hamilton, and one-fifth in Ottawa and Toronto. However, it should be noted that 93 per cent of all Montreal tenant households and 87 per cent of those in Quebec were living in apartments and flats, whereas in Winnipeg and Vancouver, where a large proportion of households also were in the low rental levels, over half were living in single homes.

Monthly rents for single homes were lowest in Winnipeg and Vancouver and highest for households in Ontario cities, notably Ottawa and Toronto. Approximately 75 per cent of urban tenant households in the former cities paid less than \$30 a month for rent, as compared with about 50 per cent in Ottawa and Toronto. A similar comparison of urban tenant households living in apartments and flats shows that roughly one-third of such households in Ottawa and Toronto were paying less than \$30 a month, with proportions in other large cities ranging upward to three-fourths in Montreal and Quebec City.

Households consisting of two and three persons in 1941 were more numerous than those of any larger size in urban localities. For Canada as a whole, urban households of two persons amounted to 22 per cent of the total, and three persons slightly lower at 21 per cent. The number of households fell off more sharply between the four and five person groups from 18 per cent to 12 per cent, with a continuing drop to three per cent for households of 10 persons and over.

In urban centres, households living in four, five or six rooms were most numerous, with the largest number in the last group. Percentages of total households in these room-per-household groups were 17 per cent, 18 per cent, and 22 per cent, respectively, with a drop in the number of households with seven rooms to 10 per cent, and those with 10 rooms or more, to three per cent.

Urban tenant households showed a greater concentration than owner households in the low room-per-household groups, and to a lesser extent, in the smaller person-per-household groups. Less than one-third of urban tenant households occupied six rooms or more as compared with three-fifths of owner households. The proportion for tenant households living in single homes was slightly higher at 42 per cent, but for those in apartments and flats only 20 per cent occupied six or more rooms.

Normal families, consisting of husband and wife (with or without children) living together at the date of the census, far outnumbered other types of family groups. Normal



families totalled almost 63 per cent of all families in Canada. Another two per cent represented families in which either the husband or wife were resident elsewhere on the Census date. This latter group should not be confused with families whose heads were separated or divorced.

Families of widowed heads accounted for almost nine per cent of the total families in Canada, with almost three-fourths of these having female heads. Families with separated and divorced heads together totalled 1.3 per cent of all families, and those of single heads, 0.2 per cent.

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#### Building Permits Issued in January

Building permits issued by municipalities which reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reached the value of \$13,539,919 in January, exceeding the January 1945 total of \$5,394,227 by 151 per cent. Permits for new construction were issued to the value of \$6,676,560 and additions, alterations and repairs, \$737,052.

New housing units represented in the building permits issued in January this year by the reporting municipalities numbered 1,908, of which 1,658 were new buildings and 250 were conversions. In January last year, 806 permits were issued for housing units, including 578 for the construction of new buildings and 228 for conversions. The aggregate value of new residential buildings, additions and repairs thereto, was \$7,713,612 in January this year as compared with \$2,400,692.

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#### January Output of Central Electric Stations

Central electric stations produced 3,428,773,000 kilowatt hours during January as compared with 3,422,683,000 in January 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Consumption of primary power declined from 2,797,132,000 kilowatt hours in January last year to 2,709,399,000, the big decrease being in Quebec from 1,149,274,000 to 1,059,989,000 kilowatt hours, whereas in Ontario there was an increase from 1,066,627,000 to 1,071,744,000 kilowatt hours. Exports to the United States increased from 184,470,000 (net) to 198,522,000 kilowatt hours.

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#### Fisheries of the Province of Quebec

The fisheries production of Quebec was valued at \$5,358,677 in 1944, a decrease of nearly five per cent as compared with 1943. The decrease was due to smaller quantities landed, rather than to lower prices, the total quantity having fallen by over 12 per cent. The sea fisheries contributed 93 per cent of the total marketed value, and the inland fisheries the remaining seven per cent. Cod is the chief fish in marketed value at \$2,811,950 or 52 per cent of the total, followed by mackerel at \$572,769, or 10 per cent, and lobsters at \$524,023, or nine per cent. The quantity of fish of all kinds, including shell fish, taken by Quebec fishermen during the year totalled 1,008,860 cwt. compared with 1,148,645 in 1943.

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#### Fur Farming in the Maritime Provinces

The total revenue received by fur farmers in the Maritime Provinces from the sale of live fur-bearing animals and pelts in 1944 was \$1,615,000 as compared with \$1,930,000 in 1943, a decrease of 16 per cent. The income from the sale of live animals was \$216,000 and from that of pelts \$1,399,000. The value of animals sold decreased by two per cent and of pelts by 18 per cent. Standard silver fox is the most common type raised, but the numbers of new type foxes including platinum, pearl platinum, silver blue, glacier blue and white marked foxes show steady increases. Mink is next in importance. The number of farms in 1944 was 1,518 as compared with 1,924 in 1943.

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#### Fur Farms of Ontario in 1944

The revenues from fur farms in Ontario in 1944, from the sale of live fur-bearing animals and pelts amounted to \$1,917,000, a decrease of six per cent from 1943. The amount received from the sale of pelts was \$1,628,000 and from live animals \$290,000. Standard mink pelts were sold to the value of \$919,000, silver fox pelts \$465,000, white marked fox pelts \$120,000, blue fox \$69,000, and platinum fox pelts \$52,000. The number of farms in operation in 1944 was 988, a decrease of 58 during the year.

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### Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand in Canada at the end of December amounted to 97,941,000 pounds as compared with 77,824,000 on the corresponding date of 1944, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of Canadian tobacco rose from 75,949,000 pounds a year ago to 96,195,000, while imported types fell from 1,875,000 to 1,746,000 pounds.

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### Production of Leather Footwear in 1945

Production of leather footwear in Canada in 1945 was recorded at 38,955,725 pairs as compared with 35,285,807 in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the footwear produced in 1945, 1,286,224 pairs were for use of the military, including 1,230,565 pairs for men, and 55,659 for women. December production of leather footwear totalled 3,060,809 pairs as compared with 3,655,440 in November, and 2,627,342 in December, 1945.

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### Traffic on Railways in November

Revenue freight loaded at railway stations in Canada and received from foreign connections during November 1945 amounted to 12,104,017 tons as compared with 13,417,155 tons in November 1944, a decrease of 1,313,138 or 9.8 per cent. Loadings decreased by 429,323 tons or 4.5 per cent, imports by 105,800 tons or 6.5 per cent and freight between foreign stations by 778,015 tons or 34.5 per cent, smaller shipments of crude petroleum, gasoline and other petroleum oils accounting for most of the decline in the latter class.

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### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended February 23 declined to 65,538 cars from 67,395 cars for the preceding week and 66,565 cars for the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division decreased to 42,551 cars from 43,905 cars in 1945, but in the western division the total advanced to 22,987 cars from 22,660 cars.

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### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
  2. Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, January 1, 1946 (15 cents).
  3. Employment Situation at Beginning of January, 1946 (10 cents).
  4. Musical Instrument Industry, 1944 (15 cents).
  5. Natural Gas Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
  6. Production of Leather Footwear, December (10 cents).
  7. Clay Products Made from Canadian Clays, December (10 cents).
  8. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, November (10 cents).
  9. Central Electric Stations, January (10 cents).
  10. Production of Iron and Steel, January (10 cents).
  11. Households and Families, 1941 Census (10 cents).
  12. Broom, Brush and Mop Industry, 1944 (15 cents).
  13. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine of the Principal Cities of Canada, March 1 (10 cents).
  14. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
  15. Price Movements, February 1 (10 cents).
  16. Department Store Sales, January (10 cents).
  17. Building Permits Issued, January (10 cents).
  18. Fur Farms of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, 1944 (10 cents).
  19. Department Store Sales, January (10 cents).
  20. Fruit Crop Report (10 cents).
  21. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Quebec, 1944 (10 cents).
  22. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, January (10 cents).
  23. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, January (10 cents).
  24. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco during the Quarter Ending December 31, 1945 (15 cents).
  25. Trade of Canada, January (10 cents).
  26. Summary of Canada's Imports for Consumption, January (10 cents).
  27. Imports into Canada for Consumption, by Countries, January (10 cents).
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