

Value of Canadian Field Crops

The gross value of principal field crops produced on Canadian farms in 1946 is estimated at \$1,238,645,000, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is the fifth highest gross value recorded since the series was commenced in 1908, and has been exceeded only in the years 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1944. High prices during the immediate post Great War period accounted chiefly for the enhanced value of production recorded in 1918-20, while a relatively high level of production was largely responsible for the greater value figure of 1944. This year's total is about nine per cent above the 1945 gross value of production, the increase being largely accounted for by a higher level of production in the West this year, although increased prices for some crops have also exerted an upward pressure.

The 1946 wheat crop is valued at \$477,487,000, which is \$124,446,000 greater than the revised 1945 value of \$353,041,000. This increase is largely a reflection of the higher production obtained in the Prairie Provinces this year. There is little difference in the average farm price for wheat for the two years when the retroactive increase of 10 cents in the initial payment for western wheat for the 1945-46 crop year is taken into account. The other principal grain crops, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and mixed grains all show increases of varying degree in the value of production. Due to marked declines in prices compared with last year the values of potato and root crops are lower than in 1945 despite increased production this year. The 1946 hay and clover crops were light and as a result the value of these crops is down sharply from last year. The estimated value of the alfalfa crop is also below the 1945 level.

The 1946 gross value of principal field crops is made up of the following items, with the 1945 values in brackets: wheat, \$477,487,000 (\$353,041,000); oats, \$210,810,000 (\$203,113,000); barley, \$106,034,000 (\$105,452,000); rye, \$13,238,000 (\$8,680,000); peas, \$6,638,000 (\$3,863,000); beans, \$4,871,000 (\$3,456,000); buckwheat, \$4,094,000 (\$4,544,000); mixed grains, \$36,457,000 (\$30,353,000); flaxseed, \$22,206,000 (\$19,006,000); corn, shelled, \$11,157,000 (\$10,774,000); potatoes, \$75,252,000 (\$81,168,000); turnips, etc., \$20,068,000 (\$22,246,000); hay and clover, \$176,597,000 (\$213,769,000); alfalfa, \$41,358,000 (\$48,130,000); fodder corn, \$16,667,000 (\$15,188,000); grain hay, \$10,092,000 (\$5,915,000); sugar beets, \$5,769,000 initial payment (\$6,566,000).

Compared on a provincial basis the greatest change in the gross value of field crop production has occurred in Alberta, where the total increase in the value of the 1945 crop amounts to \$92,046,000, representing an increase of 49 per cent from the 1945 values. Substantial increases in value from last year's levels were also recorded by the other western provinces, with the estimated gains for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia amounting to 20, 7 and 14 per cent respectively. The higher value in the western provinces must be attributed chiefly to increased production as prices for most of their principal field crops have varied but little from 1945 levels.

Passing eastward, a very different situation prevails. In Ontario the 1946 value of field crops production is practically unchanged from last year, having dropped a fraction of one per cent. While significant declines are registered in this province for the values of wheat, hay and clover and alfalfa production, these have been largely offset by increased values for coarse grains, and beans and peas.

Quebec and the Maritimes experienced generally unfavourable growing conditions for the principal grain and hay crops this year and reduction in value from last year's levels is substantial in all four provinces. While potato production in these provinces was up considerably over last year, sharply reduced prices have more than offset the added production.

The sugar beet prices shown for 1946 indicate initial payments only and upward revisions will be required in the value of this crop in each of the four provinces concerned as soon as the extent of the final payments is known.

Economic Activity in October

Economic activity in Canada increased moderately in October over September, the index of the physical volume of business being 3.3 per cent greater, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index of wholesale prices on the base 1926 rose from 109.1 to 110.8. Dominion bond prices were slightly below the level of September, a marked degree of stability having been in evidence since May. The sum of the four main classes of bank deposits rose to a new high position at the beginning of the month. Saving deposits were in excess of \$3.5 billion for the first time in history. The index of common stock prices receded to a lower position at 101.8 against 104.4 in September.

A striking development of the month was an increase in construction contracts awarded. A large contract was that of \$10 million for a power plant at Shawinigan Falls. The cumulative total for the first 10 months was \$578.8 million compared with \$338.2 million in the first 10 months of 1945.

A majority of the industries engaged in manufacturing operations were more active in October than in the preceding month. The settlement of strikes assisted in raising the levels of production. The output of wheat flour was 2,433,000 barrels compared with 2,228,000 in September. The increase in production by the flour milling industry, however, was less than normal for the season, the index dropping about nine points to 159. The sugar manufactured in the latest four-week period was 74.7 million pounds compared with 70.4 million. A marked increase was shown in the release of cigarettes, the total being 1,439 million compared with 1,306 million. The tobacco index rose from 204 to 239.

Each of the three main classes of livestock were slaughtered in greater volume in October, the advance in cattle and hogs exceeding seasonal expectations. The index of production by the meat-packing industry consequently rose 30 points to 152. The output of dairy products receded less than seasonal variation, the increase in the index being about three points to 100.2. The output of cheese was nearly 13 million pounds against 17.1 million and that of creamery butter dropped from 25.8 million to 21.8 million pounds. The export of canned salmon was greater than in any other month of the present year, totalling 85.2 million pounds.

Cotton used by the textile industry rose from 12.3 million pounds to 14.1 million, the index of textile production advancing from 141.5 to 145.1.

Production of newsprint was greater than in any other month, totalling 376,436 tons compared with 330,063. Acceleration was shown in the exports of wood pulp and lumber over the preceding month. The outward shipments of planks and boards were 252 million feet compared with 221 million. Exports of wood pulp were greater than in any other month since May. Timber sealed in British Columbia during September showed a slight increase over the preceding month, amounting to nearly 332 million feet.

Fig iron production showed a marked increase owing in part to the settlement of the steel strike. The output was 74,958 tons as against 45,078 in the preceding month. Coke production rose from 194,593 to 271,351.

The output of electric power was 3,550 million kilowatt hours compared with 3,266 million in September, a slight increase being shown in the seasonally adjusted index at 155.3.

Export trade recovered from the preceding month, the total being \$206.6 million against \$171.9 million in September. A part of the increase was of a seasonal character but the adjusted index showed a slight increase at 174.

Indexes of Retail Sales in October

Retail sales in Canada increased 11 per cent in October compared with the same month of last year and recorded an advance of nine per cent over the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase over October 1945 fell slightly short of the 14 per cent gain for the first 10 months of this year over last. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base, 1935-39=100, were 226.5 for October, 207.7 for September, and 203.8 for October, 1945.

Indexes of Wholesale Sales in October

Dollar volume of wholesale sales reached a new high in October, according to the general unadjusted index compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The October index, on the base, average for 1935-1939=100, reached 276.1, an increase of 16 per cent above the index of 237.2 for October 1945, and a gain of 6.4 per cent over September, when the index stood at 259.5. Sales in the first 10 months of 1946 showed a gain of 20 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

Increases were general in all sections of the country, the smallest percentage gain over 1945 being reported in the Maritime Provinces where sales increased seven per cent. Increases in the other provinces were 15 and 16 per cent for Ontario and Quebec, and 19 and 20 per cent for British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, respectively.

Wholesale and Retail Food Sales Rise Again in October

With gains recorded in all economic regions, sales of wholesale grocers in October were 22 per cent higher in dollar value than in October last year and 11 per cent above September this year, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The advance in October brought the cumulative gain for the year to 13 per cent above the corresponding ten months of 1945.

Regionally, gains ranged between 22 and 26 per cent over last year in Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while in the Maritime Provinces, the rise in sales was slightly above 11 per cent. Stocks held by wholesale grocers at the end of October were valued 32 per cent higher than at the same date last year and 13 per cent above those on hand at the end of September.

October sales of 874 chain stores in the food retailing field were 12 per cent higher than sales of 880 stores operated by the same firms in October, 1945, average sales per store being 13 per cent higher. The increases in sales values were very uniform throughout Canada. Independent food stores reporting did 10 per cent more business, their largest gains being shown in the Prairie Provinces, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

November Production of Butter and Cheese

Creamery butter production made a slight come-back in November, when the reduction from last year was held at three per cent as compared with a nine per cent decline in the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total output for November was 13,900,000 pounds compared with 14,300,000 in the same month of 1945. This improvement may be credited to the diversion of milk from fluid milk plants following the price increase which took place on October 1. During the 11 months ended November, 259,857,000 pounds were produced as compared with 283,037,000 in the January-November period of last year, a decrease of approximately eight per cent.

Cheddar cheese output in November followed the trend of previous months with a 23 per cent decline from last year, the total being 5,520,000 pounds as against 7,134,000 in November, 1945. The cumulative production for the 11-month period ended November amounted to 138,782,000 pounds in comparison with 181,525,000, a drop of about 24 per cent.

Ice cream production fell off to a greater extent in November than in previous months, declining 12.5 per cent to 671,000 gallons. The cumulative total was 15,308,000 gallons, representing a reduction of about four per cent. Production of concentrated milk products -- whole and skim milk -- amounted to 14,851,000 pounds as against 14,624,000 pounds in November 1945, a decline of approximately two per cent; the January-November make reached a total of 284,374,000 pounds in comparison with 286,111,000 pounds in the 11 months of 1945, a decline of approximately one-half of one per cent.

Since the butter supply position is conditioned largely by the flow of milk during the next few months it is important to observe that the total farm supply of milk in October amounted to 1,368,000,000 pounds, a decline of 6.5 per cent from the same month last year. This represented a marked improvement over the previous month when milk production declined 9.5 per cent as compared with September, 1945.

Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products

Stocks of creamery butter in cold storages, dairy factories and in transit in Canada on December 1 totalled 55,982,083 pounds, showing a seasonal decline of 10,579,094 pounds from November 1, but an advance of 4,595,551 pounds over December 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks exceeded the 1941-45 average for December 1 by 5,954,000 pounds.

Cheese stocks remained at a comparatively low level on December 1, the total in cold storages, dairy factories and in transit amounting to 25,953,953 pounds compared with 32,767,010 pounds on November 1, and 45,674,393 pounds on December 1 last year. Stocks of evaporated whole milk were reduced to 18,938,915 pounds from 22,354,931 pounds on November 1, and 24,266,748 pounds on December 1, 1945.

December 1 stocks of shell eggs were recorded at 1,439,113 dozen compared with 2,908,747 on November 1, and 539,135 a year ago. Stocks of frozen egg meats continued at a low level, totalling 5,868,536 pounds compared with 8,405,209 on November 1, and 14,288,156 on December 1, 1945.

Substantial increase was shown on December 1 in the stocks of poultry meat, the aggregate being 26,104,493 pounds against 18,061,747 on November 1, and 15,445,825 a year ago.

Stocks of Meat in Cold Storage

Stocks of Canadian meat in cold storages and packing plants on December 1 amounted to 81,876,310 pounds, showing a substantial increase of 15,515,133 pounds over the preceding month, but a decline of 5,645,114 pounds from last year's December 1 holdings, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Stocks of all types of meat were higher than on November 1, advances in pork and beef being heaviest. In comparison with December 1 last year, decreases were shown with the single exception of pork. Lard stocks, although reduced from November 1 were heavier than on December 1 last year.

December 1 stocks of beef were recorded at 35,788,327 pounds compared with 28,768,338 on November 1 and 42,278,496 on December 1, 1945; pork, 33,670,599 pounds against 26,598,138 on November 1, and 30,236,008 last year; veal, 4,787,603 pounds against 4,553,300 pounds and 7,191,579 pounds; and mutton and lamb, 7,629,681 pounds compared with 6,641,295 pounds on November 1, and 7,815,241 a year ago. Stocks of lard were 943,824 pounds compared with 977,751 pounds on November 1, and 813,604 a year ago.

Stocks and Marketings of
Wheat and Coarse Grains

Deliveries of wheat from Prairie farms in the Prairie Provinces were slightly heavier during the week ending December 5 than in the preceding week, the respective totals being 4,837,724 and 4,771,177 bushels, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year -- from August 1 to December 5 -- deliveries aggregated 220,837,647 bushels compared with 160,547,092 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 5 totalled 157,110,141 bushels compared with 158,559,590 on November 29, and 200,688,555 on the corresponding date of last year. Stocks on the latest date included 151,613,041 bushels in Canadian positions, and 5,297,100 bushels in United States positions.

The following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in western Canada during the week ending December 5, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,105,911 (1,262,658) bushels; barley, 723,722 (758,849); rye, 71,088 (46,731); flaxseed, 9,838 (31,678).

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

Prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products at October 15 averaged higher than at the corresponding date in 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number of prices received for all products at 182.5, on the base 1935-1939=100, was seven points above the index number of 175.5 a year ago. The current index was 1.2 points lower than that recorded for September and 4.7 points below that for August.

By provinces, considerable variation exists in comparison with October of last year. The index numbers for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia are lower, due principally to marked declines in prices received for potatoes, fruits and vegetables. The index numbers for Quebec, Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces registered substantial increases, while the index for Nova Scotia rose slightly. Higher prices for live-stock, dairy products, and poultry and eggs are chiefly responsible for the increases in the index for each of these provinces. Grain prices are holding, generally, at levels similar to those prevailing last year.

The prices used in computing the index are, as closely as can be determined, the prices which were actually received by farmers. Thus the storage, transportation, processing and handling charges which are not actually received by farmers are not included. On the other hand, subsidies, bonuses and premiums which can be attributed to specific products are all included to date as well as equalization payments on oats and barley and payments on wheat participation certificates insofar as they are available.

Output of Central Electric Stations in October

Central electric stations produced 3,550,001,000 kilowatt hours during October compared with 3,309,021,000 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the first 10 months of this year was 34,364,850,000 kilowatt hours compared with 33,574,912,000 in the similar period of 1945.

October output of primary power increased from 2,656,028,000 last year to 2,844,-171,000 kilowatt hours, or by 7.1 per cent, and secondary power from 652,993,000 to 705,-830,000 kilowatt hours, or by 8.1 per cent. Net exports to the United States declined from 224,801,000 to 183,108,000 kilowatt hours, the decrease being all in secondary power.

Consumption of primary power for the 10 months ended October has declined from 25,881,931,000 kilowatt hours in 1945 to 25,409,104,000 kilowatt hours or by 1.9 per cent, and secondary power consumption has increased from 5,498,059,000 to 5,789,488,000 kilowatt hours or by 23.5 per cent.

Data for secondary power has been revised back to January 1944 to exclude some deliveries of secondary power to distributing systems and to include secondary power delivered to the aluminum industry on a secondary basis. The revisions affected Quebec, Ontario and total data and also primary power consumption which is computed by subtracting secondary power deliveries from production data. No revisions were necessary in Quebec prior to July, 1944, and revisions prior to January 1944 in Ontario were not obtained.

Production of Iron and Steel in October

Reflecting the return to work of steel workers following the termination of the strike, there was substantial recovery recorded in the output of pig iron in October, the total rising from 45,078 in September to 74,958, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In October last year the tonnage produced was 140,693. During the first 10 months of the current year 1,107,025 tons of pig iron were produced compared with 1,508,082 in the similar period of 1945.

Production of steel ingots and steel castings also moved up in October over the level of the preceding month, totalling 123,841 tons compared with 76,564. Output for October last year was 205,846 tons. During the 10 months ended October 1,874,687 tons were produced compared with 2,454,061 in the same period of 1945.

There was recovery also in the production of ferro-alloys in October when 8,448 tons were produced compared with 6,164 in September. Output for October last year was 14,555 tons. During the first 10 months of this year output aggregated 95,359 tons compared with 158,162 in the like period of 1945.

Dealers' Stocks of Scrap Metal

Dealers' stocks of aluminum and tin-lead scrap metal were lower at the end of September than at the beginning of the month, but increases were shown for brass and bronze, copper, magnesium, nickel, zinc, and drosses, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stocks at the end of September were recorded as follows, figures for the beginning of the month being in brackets: aluminum scrap, 6,312,270 (7,045,363) pounds; brass and bronze, 5,497,036 (5,160,091); copper, 3,596,450 (3,322,295); magnesium, 118,631 (54,851); nickel, 422,237 (396,703); tin-lead 7,196,397 (7,578,197); zinc, 1,190,269 (969,355); drosses, 1,220,518 (1,101,587).

Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in October totalled 1,981,300 M cubic feet compared with 1,933,356 M in the corresponding month of last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the first 10 months of this year, sales were recorded at 19,902,320 M cubic feet compared with 19,337,002 M in the similar period of 1945.

October sales of natural gas amounted to 2,290,308 M cubic feet, comparing with 2,297,100 M in the same month of last year. During the first 10 months of this year, 25,629,738 M cubic feet were sold compared with 26,565,781 M in the similar period of the preceding year.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of October were recorded at 560,601 compared with 543,623 at the end of September and 724,354 at the end of October 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Calf and kip skins on hand decreased from 467,984 at the end of September to 437,396, goat and kid skins from 323,769 to 253,014, and sheep and lamb skins from 70,898 dozen to 59,580 dozen. Stocks of horse hides rose from 14,154 at the end of September to 15,555.

Production of Concrete Building Blocks

Production of concrete building blocks by manufacturers which normally account for 85 per cent of the total Canadian output amounted to 1,746,534 pieces in October compared with 1,794,800 in the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of concrete bricks totalled 622,339 pieces compared with 669,632, and of cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 8,550 tons compared with 8,222 tons.

Fisheries Production of Ontario

Value of fisheries production of Ontario reached record proportions in 1945, amounting to \$7,262,000 compared with \$4,938,000 in the preceding year and \$5,292,000 in 1943, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The quantity of fish landed was 342,748 cwt., an increase of 10 per cent over the 1944 landings of 310,392 cwt.

Whitefish was first in order of value, amounting to \$1,814,000, an increase of 12 per cent over 1944. Blue pickerel came second with a marketed value of \$1,474,056, an increase of 54 per cent, and herring third with a value of \$1,325,019, an advance of 200 per cent. Trout, pickerel (dore), perch, tullibee, pike, sturgeon and catfish all registered values of \$100,000 or over.

Eight varieties of fish showed increases in the quantity caught, while five showed decreases from the preceding year. The quantity of herring caught was three times as great as in previous years, the 1945 catch being 91,241 cwt. compared with 30,459 in 1944.

Fisheries of the Prairie Provinces

Marketed value of the fisheries production of the Prairie Provinces in 1945 was recorded at \$7,001,000, an increase of 16.8 per cent over the preceding year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output of the fisheries of Manitoba was valued at \$4,263,670, Saskatchewan \$1,286,361, and Alberta \$1,450,502. Manitoba and Alberta registered respective increases of 19 and 56 per cent, but Saskatchewan showed a decrease of 13.2 per cent.

The total catch for the three provinces was 506,999 cwt., an overall increase of 1.6 per cent over 1944. Catch in Manitoba amounted to 310,960 cwt., an increase of six per cent; in Saskatchewan, 110,215 cwt., a decrease of 14.9 per cent; and in Alberta, 85,824 cwt., a gain of 12.4 per cent. Whitefish, pickerel and saugers still led in value. The total number of men engaged in the three provinces was 13,869.

Production of Canned Foods in 1944

The war gave a great impetus to the canning industries of Canada. To meet the greatly increased demand for canned foods of all kinds, production programs were expanded with the result that the value of canned foods produced in 1944 totalled about \$146,000,000 as compared with \$106,000,000 in 1943, and \$69,500,000 in 1939. The development of the Canadian canned foods industries showed a remarkable expansion since the beginning of the 20th Century. In 1900 the total value did not exceed \$8,250,000.

Production of canned foods in 1944 was as follows by leading items, figures for 1943 being in brackets: canned fish, \$26,046,074 (\$27,286,951); canned fruits, \$6,548,931 (\$4,225,833); canned vegetables, \$26,951,532 (\$15,331,390); canned meats, \$23,576,961 (\$10,890,282); canned soups, \$14,756,625 (\$10,568,847); concentrated milk products, \$27,829,398 (\$26,105,175); other canned foods, \$20,368,952 (\$11,536,549).

Exports of canned foods during 1944 were valued at \$39,088,155 compared with \$32,777,906 in the preceding year. Of the exports in 1944, canned fish accounted for \$21,232,683, canned meats and soups, \$11,235,833, and concentrated milk products, \$5,423,636. Imports of canned foods were valued at \$1,657,273 compared with \$1,886,933 in 1943.

Railway Revenues and Expenses in September

Operating revenues of steam railways in September amounted to \$62,174,277 compared with \$62,768,530 in the same month of 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Operating expenses amounted to \$58,379,065 compared with \$52,680,830, and the operating income was \$1,734,706 against \$7,828,026 in September, 1945. Freight revenues for the month increased by 5.9 per cent, but passenger revenues were off 25 per cent.

Operating revenues of Canadian lines of the Canadian National system amounted to \$30,336,100 in September compared with \$31,413,000 in September, 1945. Operating expenses were \$27,506,244 against \$26,615,730, and the operating income was \$2,297,935 compared with \$4,351,032 last year. Operating revenues for the Canadian National system totalled \$34,428,000 against \$35,438,000, operating expenses \$31,937,000 against \$29,959,000, and operating income \$1,349,130 against \$4,588,055 in 1945.

Operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in September amounted to \$26,047,938 compared with \$26,191,133 in September, 1945. Operating expenses were \$26,259,059 against \$21,910,455. Net operating deficit was \$1,011,414 compared with income of \$2,710,840 last year.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended November 30 totalled 78,037 cars, being 674 cars lower than in the previous week but 4,741 cars higher than in the corresponding week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cumulative total for the forty-eight weeks was 3,407,047 cars against 3,364,834 in the same period of 1945, an increase of 1.3 per cent.

Increases over last year were fairly general, the only outstanding exceptions being in grain, hay and straw, coal, logs and cordwood, and fertilizers. Commodity groups showing the most important gains were grain products, ores and concentrates, building materials, other mine products, lumber, gasoline and petroleum products, automobiles and parts, and less-than-carload merchandise.

Production and Sales of Asphalt Roofing

Production and domestic sales of asphalt roofing materials both were increased in October, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production rose from 423,327 squares in October last year to 504,884 squares, and sales from 419,310 squares to 520,930. Output of tar and asphalt felts and of tar and asphalt sheathing increased from 4,304 tons to 4,669, while sales decreased from 5,003 to 4,974 tons.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, October (10 cents).
 2. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, October (10 cents).
 3. Stocks of Meat and Fish in Cold Storage, December 1 (10 cents).
 4. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 5. First Estimate of Value of Field Crops, 1946 (10 cents).
 6. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, October (10 cents).
 7. Current Trends in Food Distribution, October (10 cents).
 8. Canned Food Production, 1944 (15 cents).
 9. Civil Aviation, August (10 cents).
 10. Fisheries of Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1945 (10 cents).
 11. Primary Iron and Steel, September (10 cents).
 12. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, December 1 (10 cents).
 13. Dairy Review of Canada, November (10 cents).
 14. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, October (10 cents).
 15. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, October (10 cents).
 16. Production of Iron and Steel, October (10 cents).
 17. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 18. Indexes of Retail Sales, October (10 cents).
 19. Corset Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
 20. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, September (10 cents).
 21. Central Electric Stations, October (10 cents).
 22. Production and Domestic Sales of Asphalt Roofing, October (10 cents).
 23. Dealers' Monthly Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, September (10 cents).
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