



Vol. XIV - No. 51

Ottawa, Saturday, December 21, 1946

Price \$1.00 per year

Canada's External Trade in October

Reaching the second highest monthly aggregate in peacetime history, Canada's external trade in October totalled \$393,001,000 compared with \$328,013,000 in the preceding month and \$367,300,000 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total was only four per cent under the record of \$409,218,000 posted for August this year, and was more than three times as high as the 5-year pre-war average for October which stood at \$161,016,000.

External trade for the first ten months of the current year was valued at \$3,436,906,000 compared with \$4,111,936,000 in the similar period of 1945, a decline of slightly more than 16 per cent. There was, however, a sharp rise over the 1935-39 ten-month pre-war trade which averaged \$1,280,465,000.

Merchandise exports rose in October to \$204,150,000 from the September level of \$169,779,000, but fell 10.5 per cent from last year's October value of \$227,901,000. There was a sharp advance over the 1935-39 October average figure which stood at \$91,260,000. During the first ten months of this year, domestic merchandise was exported to the value of \$1,868,094,000 compared with \$2,744,867,000 a year ago, and the ten-month pre-war figure of \$708,236,000.

Value of merchandise imports established an historical record in October, totalling \$186,393,000 compared with \$156,096,000 in September and \$134,404,000 in October, 1945. This was a three-fold increase over the 1935-39 October average import of \$68,597,000. For the first ten months of this year, imports were valued at \$1,547,203,000 compared with \$1,322,174,000 in the like period of 1945, an increase of 17 per cent. Imports for the pre-war 5-year ten-month period were valued at \$562,238,000.

Foreign commodities were re-exported in October to the value of \$2,458,000 compared with \$2,137,000 in September and \$4,994,000 in October, 1945. Aggregate for the first ten months of this year was \$21,609,000 compared with \$44,894,000 in the same period of 1945.

October Merchandise Imports Set New Record

Imports of merchandise into Canada in October broke all previous monthly records by a wide margin. Commodity imports during the month were valued at \$186,393,000 compared with \$156,096,000 in the preceding month and \$134,404,000 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The October valuation exceeded the earlier high established in May -- \$164,197,000 -- by 13.4 per cent, and was about three times as high as the 1935-39 October average of \$68,597,000.

With a higher level of imports recorded every month this year, the aggregate for the first ten months rose to \$1,547,203,000 from last year's corresponding figure of \$1,322,174,000, an increase of 17 per cent. Commodity imports for the ten-month period in the five pre-war years averaged \$562,238,000.

Gains were recorded in October in each of the nine main commodity groups of imports, with the exception of miscellaneous goods. The most striking advance occurred in the iron and products group, which rose from \$31,547,000 in October last year to \$60,215,000. In this group, automobiles and parts, industrial and agricultural machinery, rolling mill products and engines and boilers, accounted for most of the gain. With large increases in coal and petroleum products, commodities falling within the non-metallic minerals group rose in value from \$27,748,000 to \$37,905,000. Chemicals and related products rose about \$300,000 to \$8,024,000.

In the agricultural and vegetable products group, large gains were shown in the imports of rubber, sugar and products, fruits and nuts, and the aggregate value for the group rose from \$17,612,000 in October last year to \$26,188,000. There were substantial increases also in the imports of cotton, wool, and artificial silk, and a minor decrease in flax, hemp, and jute, total imports for the fibres, textile and textile commodities group advancing from \$17,565,000 in October last year to \$24,223,000.

Imports from the United States showed an increase of more than \$39,000,000 over October last year, amounting to \$140,448,000 as against \$101,291,000 and also showed a substantial advance over this year's September figure of \$115,766,000. For the ten months ended October imports from the United States aggregated \$1,110,182,000 compared with \$1,009,229,000 last year, when purchases included considerable quantities of materials and equipment for war purposes.

October purchases from the United Kingdom amounted to \$15,626,000 as compared with \$11,983,000 in September and \$12,149,000 in October a year ago, the aggregate for the ten months standing at \$174,911,000 as against \$110,836,000 for the corresponding period of 1945. The October figure included only \$170,395 for Canadian goods returned, which formed a considerable item in the returns for earlier months this year.

Aggregate imports from other British Empire countries were also higher than in the preceding month and in October last year. Highest in value and indicative of the resumption of a pre-war trade of large dimensions were imports of \$3,627,000 from the Straits Settlements. Next in value were imports from Australia at \$2,563,446 as compared with \$1,200,887 in October last year; Newfoundland, \$1,715,051 against \$1,438,142; British Guiana, \$1,671,489; New Zealand, \$994,597 compared with \$1,533,528; British India, \$861,163 compared with \$2,786,641; and British East Africa, \$774,542 against \$37,248.

Imports from Latin America as a whole gain showed a substantial advance in October over the corresponding month of last year, although decreases were recorded in purchases from some of the larger as well as smaller republics. Leading gains were: Argentina, \$1,000,021 compared with \$258,073 in October last year; Brazil, \$841,897 (\$488,524); Costa Rica, \$1,133,831 (\$32,158); San Domingo, \$1,224,738 (\$268,569); Venezuela, \$2,980,705 (\$1,826,814); Cuba, \$708,588 (\$162,219). Decreases were recorded for Colombia, \$870,311 (\$1,200,525); Honduras, \$518,966 (\$817,765); and Mexico, \$629,090 (\$957,031).

Switzerland continued to lead European countries as a source of supply, although imports from that country at \$857,259 were below the value of \$1,011,471 for October last year. Purchases from the Netherlands rose to \$671,567 as compared with \$242,816 and from Belgium to \$510,616 compared with \$192,651. Considerable gains were recorded also over last year for imports from France, Italy, Spain and Sweden.

Finances of Provincial Governments

The aggregate of ordinary and capital revenues and expenses of provincial governments of Canada reached a new high in their respective fiscal years ended nearest December 31, 1944, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total of ordinary and capital revenues rose from \$366,623,000 in 1943 to \$373,937,000 in 1944, or by two per cent, and ordinary and capital expenses from \$310,184,000 to \$349,915,000, or by 12.8 per cent. Over-all surpluses of the provinces aggregated \$24,022,000, or 6.9 per cent of combined expenditures, compared with \$56,439,000, or 18.2 per cent of combined expenditures in 1943.

There was no major change in the provincial revenues structure during 1944. The revenue from liquor control, which is second only in importance to the tax agreement subsidies, increased by 8.4 per cent to a new high of \$70,436,000 -- double the 1939 yield. Increases were recorded in every province except British Columbia and Ontario.

Net debt charges decreased from \$62,018,000 to \$58,746,000, a decline of \$3,272,000. This has been due, for the most part, to debt retirement and a reduction in the average rate of interest paid. Increased expenditures for education and public welfare were quite general and accounted for almost all the rise in provincial expenditures in 1944. Net education expenditures declined only in Prince Edward Island, and welfare expenditures increased in all provinces except Ontario and Manitoba.

Totals of net combined revenues in 1944 were as follows, with net combined expenditures in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$2,183,000 (\$2,739,000); Nova Scotia, \$17,810,000 (\$15,156,000); New Brunswick, \$14,246,000 (\$15,901,000); Quebec, \$103,281,000 (\$107,928,000); Ontario, \$115,712,000 (\$113,486,000); Manitoba, \$21,325,000 (\$14,572,000); Saskatchewan, \$31,002,000 (\$22,707,000); Alberta, \$27,416,000 (\$22,623,000); British Columbia, \$40,962,000 (\$34,773,000).

Production of Domestic Washing Machines and Electric Refrigerators in October

Canadian housewives who have waited patiently for the arrival of two very important domestic appliances -- washing machines and electric refrigerators -- can take heart from the fact that Canadian factories now are producing both of these items at a faster rate than in 1939. Further, production reached a higher level in October than in any month this year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No fewer than 11,433 domestic washing machines were turned out by Canadian manufacturing plants in October, or about 2,000 more than in September. The closest approach to this figure was shown for May when 11,377 units were made; in subsequent months the rate of output was lower, due no doubt to strikes in strategic industries, until October. October output included 9,640 electric models, 1,235 gasoline type, and 558 hand-operated models. Production of all types during the first ten months of this year totalled 99,404 units.

Continuing the recovery from the low level of the mid-summer months, production of electric refrigerators showed a further increase in October when 5,920 units were made -- a high figure for the year. In September, 5,101 units were produced, and 3,633 in August. Nearest approach to the October output was posted in June with 5,670 units. Production for the ten months ended October aggregated 44,307 units.

Fewer domestic-type washers were imported in October -- 1,911 compared with 2,569 in September, while exports fell from 1,617 to 531. There were 1,839 electric refrigerators, domestic or store, imported during the month compared with 1,105 in September, while exports of this type rose from nil to 326.

Production of Automobiles in November

Production of automobiles was further increased in November when 19,105 rolled off the assembly lines of Canadian plants as compared with 14,951 in October and 11,543 in September, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production in November was the highest since May when 20,022 units were turned out. During the first eleven months of the current year, 154,875 units were produced compared with 126,799 in the similar period of 1945.

November production included 10,991 passenger cars and 8,114 commercial vehicles. Of the passenger models, 8,007 were intended for sale in Canada and 2,984 for export, and of the commercial vehicles, 4,396 were for domestic use, and 3,718 for shipment abroad.

Output for the first eleven months of the current year included 83,331 passenger cars and 71,571 commercial vehicles. Of the former, 57,193 units were for sale in Canada and 26,138 for export, and of the latter, 38,677 for domestic use and 32,894 for export.

Production of Nails and Wire

Important recovery was shown in October in the production of wire nails of iron and steel when 3,000 tons were produced compared with 1,640 in September and 2,148 in August, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the first ten months of this year aggregated 47,142 tons. Production of wire fencing rose from 241 tons in September to 744 tons in October, and of steel wire from 3,746 tons to 10,706 tons.

Production of Charcoal in 1945

Marked decline was recorded in the overall output of charcoal in Canada in 1945 when the total was 39,532 tons compared with 50,063 in 1944 and 46,843 in 1943, according to figures made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Despite the drop in 1945, output still was somewhat higher than in years immediately preceding the war.

Consumption and Production of Portland Cement

Apparent consumption of Portland cement in Canada in 1945 has been estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 8,222,000 barrels, an increase of almost 18 per cent over the preceding year, but a decline of 7.4 per cent from the 1942 figures when a high point for recent years was reached. Last year's consumption figure exceeded that shown for 1939 by no less than 47 per cent.

Producers' shipments during 1945 were recorded at 8,472,000 barrels compared with 7,191,000 in the preceding year, 9,126,000 in 1942, and 5,731,000 barrels in 1939. Further sharp upswing in producers' shipments is indicated for the current year, the total for the nine months ended September aggregating 8,913,000 barrels, or about 442,000 barrels more than in the full year 1945.

There were 15 Portland cement kilns in use during 1945 with a 24-hour capacity of 30,150 barrels, unchanged from 1944, but two kilns fewer than in 1942, when the daily rated capacity was 32,450. In 1939 there were 11 kilns with a daily capacity of 23,700 barrels.

Vegetable Oils Industry in 1945

Factory selling value of products manufactured by establishments whose principal operations consist of the extraction or processing vegetable oils, such as linseed, soybean, coconut, peanut, and sunflower oil, reached record levels in 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1945 valuation was \$20,098,000 compared with \$13,188,000 in the preceding year, and \$4,157,000 in 1939.

Linseed oil is the principal item of production, the output in 1945 amounting to 10,029,517 gallons valued at \$7,489,814, followed by linseed oilcake and meal with an output of 82,274 tons and a value of \$3,261,079. The volume of production in 1945 was considerably higher than in the previous year. There was an increase of 249,774 gallons in the output of linseed oil; other oils increased from 22,899,890 pounds to 55,585,729 pounds; and linseed oilcake and meal advanced by 4,351 tons.

Flaxseed comprises the most important material used by the industry and accounted for about 49 per cent of the total value of materials used. Before the war this industry used large quantities of imported flaxseed, 53 per cent of the total used in 1939 being imported. However, since 1942 all of the flaxseed used has been of domestic origin.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces moved up during the week ending December 12, totalling 6,019,097 bushels compared with 4,812,108 in the preceding week, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Marketings during the elapsed portion of the present crop year -- from August 1 to December 12 -- aggregated 226,831,488 bushels compared with 164,422,510 in the similar period of the preceding crop year, an increase of almost 38 per cent.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 12 were recorded at 158,406,609 bushels compared with 157,110,141 on December 5, and 197,379,040 on the same date last year. Current stocks included 153,228,217 bushels in Canadian positions and 5,178,392 bushels in United States positions.

Following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending December 12, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,355,114 (1,164,887) bushels; barley, 1,010,965 (757,476); rye, 87,910 (73,460); flaxseed, 21,248 (10,251).

Production of Leather Footwear

Leather footwear production in October was recorded at 3,772,592 pairs compared with 3,489,258 in the preceding month and 3,746,710 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first ten months of the current year, 36,535,058 pairs were produced compared with 32,065,006 in the similar period of the preceding year.

Capacity of Flour Mills of Canada

A total of 178 mills with machinery for the production of wheat flour in Canada are listed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the past year. Of this number, six mills -- 4 in Ontario -- did not use the flour milling machinery but operated as feed plants only, while 4 in the Western Provinces were closed or idle.

These mills could, in a single day, working three shifts of eight hours each, produce a total of 97,105 barrels of flour. But this rate of daily output could not be maintained throughout the year in view of Sundays, holidays, breakdowns and stoppages necessary for the overhaul and repair of machinery.

Many of these mills estimate that they could maintain their rated daily capacity for 300 days or more in the year, others estimate between 200 and 300 days and still others indicate a maximum of less than 200 days annually. The average would appear to be in the neighbourhood of 285 days per year, and this would represent an output of 27,675,000 barrels of flour annually.

The calendar year 1946 witnessed the heaviest production of wheat flour in the history of the Canadian milling industry. A total of 25,059,218 barrels of 196 pounds each was produced in the twelve months ended December 1945, according to preliminary figures. The revised production for 1944 was 24,265,594 barrels.

Tobacco Crop at Record High Level

Exceeding production last season by 42,011,000 pounds, Canada's tobacco crop this year reached the record level of 134,356,000 pounds, according to the first estimate of production released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This output compares with an average harvest of 76,557,000 pounds in the five pre-war years 1935-39.

There was an increase of 27 per cent over 1945 in the area planted this year at 118,388 acres and yields for the most part were considerably better than a year ago. In addition, harvesting in Ontario, major producing province, extended over a long period, enabling growers to harvest more leaf tobacco than is usually possible.

The flue-cured crop, which makes up the bulk of the tobacco grown in Canada, is estimated currently at 113,511,000 pounds, which is 51 per cent more than harvested in 1945. Burley tobacco, second crop in importance, is also higher at 11,200,000 pounds compared with 10,329,500 pounds last year. Production of other types, with figures for 1945 in brackets, is estimated as follows: dark tobacco, 2,400,000 pounds (1,412,700); cigar, 5,040,000 (3,300,000); pipe tobacco, 2,205,000 (1,950,000).

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, on December 1 was recorded at 31,676,032 pounds compared with 32,940,829 on November 1, and 27,451,016 on the corresponding date of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of vegetables, frozen, and in brine, totalled 10,136,963 pounds compared with 8,530,898 on November 1 and 5,304,673 a year ago.

December 1 stocks of Canadian apples in cold and common storage at distributing centres only were recorded at 7,360,606 bushels compared with 866,488 on November 1 and 2,711,261 on December 1 last year. Holdings of Canadian potatoes moved up to 535,997 tons from 30,693 on November 1, and 296,213 a year ago. Stocks of onions amounted to 18,040 tons, beets 2,294 tons, carrots 13,793 tons, cabbages 7,693 tons, parsnips 1,914 tons, and Canadian celery 274,514 crates.

Stocks of Fish in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fish in cold storage on December 1 amounted to 46,029,565 pounds compared with 47,052,985 pounds on November 1, and 35,362,200 pounds on the corresponding date of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings on the latest date included 43,110,502 pounds frozen fresh, and 2,919,063 pounds frozen smoked.

Cod stocks moved up from 6,633,131 pounds on December 1 last year to 9,147,374 pounds, salmon from 11,324,469 pounds to 13,120,076, and sea herring and kippers from 5,403,269 pounds to 5,635,247. Cod stocks were 1,127,070 pounds under the November 1 figure, sea herring and kippers by 1,286,173 pounds, while salmon increased 2,595,269 pounds.

Commercial Failures in the Third Quarter of 1946

Commercial failures receded to a lower point during the first nine months of 1946 than in a similar period of any year since the statistics were first collected in 1922, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Assignments were reduced to 177 compared with 202, the previous minimum recorded for the first nine months of 1945, a decline of about 12.4 per cent. A downward trend for the nine-month period has been shown for the last seven years. The defaulted liabilities which had reached a minimum for the last 24 years during the first nine months of 1945 showed an increase in the period under review, the total being \$4,263,568 compared with \$2,482,718.

During the first nine months of this year there were three failures in the Maritime Provinces compared with five last year. In the Province of Quebec, the number of failures dropped from 167 in 1945 to 151 in 1946, a recession of about 9.6 per cent. In Ontario, a decline was again recorded; the number dropped 40 per cent from 20 in 1945 to 12 in 1946. Four failures were shown in the Prairie Provinces in each of the last two months, while an increase from six in 1945 to seven in 1946 occurred in British Columbia.

The failures in trade were greater than in any other group of the classification, increasing from 41 in the first nine months of 1945 to 45 this year. Defaulting manufacturing concerns increased from 38 to 40. In logging, three failures were recorded, mining had two and finance five, while services declined from 52 in 1945 to 42 in 1946.

Fisheries of New Brunswick in 1945

The marketed value of the products of the fisheries of New Brunswick reached a new peak in 1945 amounting to \$13,270,376 compared with \$11,968,692 in the preceding year, an increase of 10.9 per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The lobster fishery is of first importance with a value of \$5,058,701, an increase of 47.5 per cent over 1944. The sardine fishery came second with a marketed value of \$2,909,798, and the herring fishery third with a marketed value of \$1,525,116.

The quantity of fish of all kinds, including shellfish, taken by New Brunswick fishermen during the year totalled 1,556,963 cwt. with a landed value of \$5,477,669 compared with a catch of 1,751,725 cwt. and a landed value of \$5,403,571 in 1944. Average prices received by the fishermen for the three principal kinds of fish were: lobster, \$25.57 per cwt. compared with \$22.38; sardines, \$3.29 per barrel, unchanged from 1944; and herring, \$1.25 per cwt. compared with 83 cents in 1944.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended December 7 totalled 78,711 cars compared with 78,033 cars in the preceding week and 72,678 cars in the corresponding week last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Loadings have remained at practically the same level for the past four weeks, not yet showing any indication of the seasonal decline which ordinarily occurs at this time of year.

Compared with last year, loadings were greater in coal, sand, stone and other building materials, lumber, gasoline and petroleum products, woodpulp and paper, and less-than-carload merchandise. The only significant decline occurred in grain, which was less by 1,802 cars. Compared with previous weeks, seasonal declines in grain and building materials have been offset by important increases in coal.

Housing Completed in First Ten Months this Year

New dwelling units completed in the first ten months of this year in 214 Canadian municipalities which have furnished complete returns for the period to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics totalled 21,610, or slightly over 99 per cent of the total of 21,789 dwelling units completed in these municipalities in the twelve months of 1945.

Returns from 241 other municipalities covering varying periods of the year show an additional 6,295 units completed.

On the basis of complete and incomplete returns from these 455 municipalities new dwelling units completed within their borders totalled 27,905, which is equivalent to 97 per cent of the total of 28,742 units completed in these municipalities during 1945.

Steam Railways of Canada in 1945

Operating revenues of steam railways in Canada in 1945 totalled \$774,971,360, a decrease of 2.7 per cent from the record total of \$796,636,786 in 1944, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Freight revenues decreased by 3.3 per cent, passenger revenues by 4.9 per cent, but all other revenues increased by 4.7 per cent. Operating expenses amounted to \$631,497,562 compared with \$634,774,021 in 1944, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. Net operating revenues were \$143,473,798 in 1945 compared with \$161,862,765 in 1944.

Railway tax accruals were \$30,777,455 compared with \$35,092,157 in the preceding year. This represents a decline of nearly one-third from the high record of \$44,414,192 recorded in 1943. The continued reduction in railway debt outstanding reflected in a further drop in interest charges on debt, which amounted to \$71,838,531 in 1945 compared with \$74,177,422 in the previous year. Other non-operating expenses were \$28,443,803 against \$30,727,761 in 1944, leaving net corporate income of \$51,941,093 before dividends and other profit and loss charges against \$61,691,665 in 1944.

Dividend payments during the year were the largest since 1931 at \$22,577,695, compared with \$19,398,278 in the previous year. Dividends on the ordinary and preference stocks of the Canadian Pacific accounted for \$21,781,500 of this total. The cash surplus of the Canadian National, paid to the Dominion Government and applied in reducing loans from the Government, amounted to \$24,756,130 during the year compared with \$23,026,924 in 1944. Since 1941, the operations of the Canadian National have realized surpluses totalling \$112,502,061.

Important features of the improvement in the financial positions of Canadian railways during the last few years have been the increases in the various reserves built up for depreciation, deferred maintenance and other contingencies. In 1939 reserves of all types amounted to \$127,328,702 compared with \$493,963,692 at the end of 1945. Of this increase in reserves of \$366,634,990, the amount of \$243,772,264 was created through charges to operating expenses.

The number of employees, based on the average of counts made each month, increased from 175,095 in 1944 to 180,603 in 1945, the highest since 1929. Salaries and wages paid amounted to \$371,814,379, a slight decline from the \$372,064,613 paid in 1944. The latter year, however, included approximately \$10,000,000 back pay from 1943. The increase in the number of employees over 1944 was concentrated largely in the unskilled categories of maintenance employees. These two factors account for the decline in the average hourly wage for all employees from 83.4 cents to 81.9 cents. The highest average yearly wage, other than for executives, was \$4,330 for road passenger engineers, which compared with \$4,271 for this class of employee in 1944.

In train accidents during 1945, 10 passengers were killed and 360 injured compared with eight killed and 416 injured in 1944. Employees killed in train accidents numbered 71 compared with 81 in 1944 and 112 in 1943, while the number injured was 2,665 compared with 2,637 in 1944 and 2,942 in 1943. In non-train accidents, which include accidents in handling traffic, machinery, supplies, etc., the number of employees killed increased to 27 compared with 22 in 1944 and 18 in 1943. The number injured was 10,482 against 10,550 in 1944 and 9,725 in 1943. Fatalities at highway crossings in train accidents decreased in 1945 from the previous year, there being only 121 deaths compared with 138 in 1944. The number injured increased sharply from 360 to 470.

Freight traffic tonnage showed a decline from the previous year for the first time since 1938. Tons originating on Canadian railways and received from foreign connections totalled 147,348,566 in 1945 compared with 155,326,332 tons in 1944. The 1938 total was 76,175,305 tons, indicating that the physical volume of traffic had doubled by the end of the wartime period. The greater part of the decline in tonnage from 1944 occurred in products of mines and manufactures.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Steam Railways of Canada, 1945 (50 cents).
 2. Nails, Tacks and Staples, October (10 cents).
 3. Domestic Type Electric Refrigerators, October (10 cents).
 4. Domestic Washing Machines, October (10 cents).
 5. Steel Wire, October (10 cents).
 6. Wire Fencing, October (10 cents).
 7. Automobile Production, November (10 cents).
 8. Flour Mills in Canada, 1946 (\$1.00).
 9. Vegetable Oil Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
 10. Hardwood Distillation Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
 11. Cement Manufacturing Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
 12. Differences Economiques Par Rapport a L'Importance Numerique de la Famille, Canada, 1941 (50 cents).
 13. Advance Report on the Fisheries of New Brunswick, 1945 (10 cents).
 14. Production of Leather Footwear, October (10 cents).
 15. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 16. Population of Rural Municipalities and Incorporated Villages, Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
 17. Articles Imported from Each Country, Nine Months Ended September (25 cents).
 18. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 19. Canadian Failures, Third Quarter, 1946 (15 cents).
 20. Sugar Report, October 12 to November 2, 1946 (10 cents).
 21. Stocks of Fish in Cold Storage, December 1 (10 cents).
 22. Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1944 (25 cents).
 23. Summary of Canada's Imports for Consumption, October (10 cents).
 24. Imports into Canada for Consumption, by Countries, October (10 cents).
 25. Trade of Canada, October (10 cents).
 26. Housing Statistics, October (25 cents).
 27. Tobacco Crop Report (10 cents).
 28. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables in Cold Storage, December 1 (10 cents).
-

