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Economic Conditions in Canada During 1945

The average of six strategic factors indicating the trend of economic conditions averaged higher in 1945 than in any other year. Five indexes used in this connection rose to a higher position than in 1944. Bank deposits, consisting of Dominion and Provincial balances and notice and demand deposits, were at a higher level than in any other year. Notice deposits were \$2,865,000,000 at the end of December compared with \$2,423,000,000 on the same date of 1944. A considerable increase was also shown in demand deposits in the same comparison.

Speculative factors showed a continuance of the upward trend during recent years. The index of common stock prices averaged nearly 19 per cent greater during 1945 than in the preceding year and speculative trading was at higher levels than in any other year for a considerable time. The gain in wholesale prices was of moderate proportions, the index rising from 102.5 to 103.1. Dominion bond prices were considerably stronger especially toward the later part of the year. The index of bond yields receded about two per cent, the average in 1945 having been slightly more than 95. The advance has continued during the first month of the present year.

Productive operations, due to the marked reduction in the output of war supplies, were at a lower level than in 1944. The decline in the index of the physical volume of business was more than 10 per cent. The standing of the index at 212.5 indicates a higher level of production than in any other year except 1943 and 1944.

The marked decline in war expenditures by the Dominion Government was counter-balanced to a certain extent by increases in other lines. Preparations are being made for a marked increase in the activity of the construction industry. Contracts awarded rose 40 per cent to \$409,000,000 in 1945. Building permits in principal municipalities showed a slightly greater percentage increase, the total in 1945 having been \$136,000,000. The index of employment in construction, however, showed a gain of only about six per cent, indicating that many contracts have been placed without very much work having been performed upon them. The value of residential building under new contracts totalling almost one-half of all new business, suggests that at the present time the main limiting factor in house construction is the availability of materials and labour.

The production of steel ingots, indicative of the production of munitions and producers' durables, recorded a recession of 4.7 per cent, the total in 1945 having been 2,881,000 short tons. The recession in pig iron production was of slightly lesser proportions.

The export trade creates a strong demand for Canadian products. Total exports, excluding gold, amounted to \$3,267,000,000 during 1945, a decline of 6.2 per cent from the preceding year. The imports at \$1,586,000,000 showed a decline of 9.8 per cent. The active balance of trade receded from \$1,724,000,000 to \$1,682,000,000. The net exports of non-monetary gold, being additional to the balance of trade, were \$96,000,000 in 1945 against \$109,700,000 in the preceding year, a decline of 12.5 per cent.

The retail trade was considerably greater in 1945 than in the preceding year. The average of the index during the first eleven months rose from 166.7 to 180.9. The percentage gain in wholesale sales was somewhat greater than in retail distribution, the index averaged 206.2 in the first eleven months of 1945 against 188.6 in the same period of the preceding year. Country general store sales averaged 6.5 per cent greater during the calendar year 1945 than in the preceding year, with all provinces sharing in the advance. The index of department store sales rose 11 per cent over the average for 1944.

The ordinary expenditures of the Dominion Government rose from \$528,000,000 in the first nine months of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945 to \$827,000,000 in the same period of the present fiscal year. The war expenditures, on the other hand, dropped from \$2,442,000,000 to \$1,471,000,000, a decline of no less than 39.7 per cent. The increase in the United Nations Mutual Aid expenditures was 12.4 per cent, the total during the elapsed part of the present fiscal year having been \$759,000,000.

Employment Situation at December 1

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed widely-distributed advances; these were not so large as those indicated at November 1, 1945, being also smaller than the gain at December 1 in any of the three years immediately preceding. Prior to 1941, however, the trend at December 1 had almost invariably been downward. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its latest survey tabulated data from 15,577 employers in the eight leading industries, whose working forces totalled 1,768,635, as compared with 1,750,740 at November 1. This increase of 17,895 persons, or one p.c., was accompanied by that of 0.1 p.c. in the aggregate weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

The aggregate payroll of \$55,962,031 disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at December 1 by the co-operating employers was 0.1 p.c. higher than the sum of \$55,931,943 paid at the beginning of November. The weekly per capita earnings showed a seasonal falling-off at the date under review, when the average was \$31.64, as compared with \$31.95 at November 1; at the beginning of December, 1944, the mean had been \$32.19, while in 1943, 1942 and 1941, the December 1 averages were \$31.61, \$30.06 and \$27.32, respectively.

The general index number of employment at December 1, 1945, stood at 172.9, as compared with 171.2 in the preceding month, and 185.7 at December 1, 1944. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these indexes. Since the expansion at the date under review was contrary to the seasonal tendency in pre-war years, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further rise, standing at 168.8, as compared with 163.8 in the preceding report. Employment generally was lower by 6.9 p.c. than at the beginning of December in 1944, since when the index number of payrolls has fallen by 8.4 p.c.

The greatest increase at December 1, 1945, was in logging, which provided work for an additional 13,892 persons, and in trade, in which the advance of 10,567 was also above the average at December 1. There was smaller but nevertheless considerable improvement in employment as compared with November 1 in mining, communications, transportation, construction and services. On the other hand, activity in manufacturing continued to decline; this was partly due to seasonal causes, but more important factors in the contraction were industrial disputes, (which seriously affected the situation both directly and indirectly), cancellation and completion of war contracts, and slackening of operations during reconversion to peace-time production. The largest reductions were in iron and steel plants, from which nearly 11,400 men and women were laid off; lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product factories also released employees. The decline in manufacturing as a whole was in accordance with the usual seasonal movement in the pre-war period; although the number of persons released was substantially above-average, the percentage loss approximated that indicated, on the average, at December 1 in the period since 1920.

It is interesting to note that due to continued recessions in manufacturing and growing activity in the non-manufacturing divisions, the distribution of employment between these two broad groups is becoming much closer to the normal than was the case during recently preceding years. Thus at December 1, 1945, 54.7 p.c. of the total persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries were on the payrolls of manufacturers, the non-manufacturing classes accounting for 45.3 p.c. of the total of 1,768,635. These proportions do not greatly differ from those of 52.3 p.c. in the manufacturing and 47.6 p.c. in the non-manufacturing divisions as indicated at December 1, 1939, but show considerable variation from the distribution at December 1, 1943, when industrial activity was at an all-time record for that date; 63 p.c. of the total working force was then reported by manufacturers, only 37 p.c. being reported in the remaining industrial divisions taken as a unit.

Cost-of-Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-1939=100, declined fractionally from 120.1 on December 1, 1945, to 119.9 on January 2, 1946. The increase in the index since August 1939 was 18.9 per cent. As compared with December 1, the food index fell from 134.3 to 132.8, with a sharp decline in egg prices outweighing lesser increases for butter and fresh vegetables. Other groups remained unchanged with the exception of clothing which edged upward from 122.5 to 122.6, and miscellaneous items which rose from 109.6 to 110.9. Results of an annual survey of health maintenance costs showed costs in this group to be generally higher. A similar review of life insurance rates recorded small increases in certain types of policies. Other group indexes held unchanged as follows: rents 112.3, fuel and light 107.1, homefurnishings and services 119.5.

World Wheat Situation

Concern over a world-wide shortage of wheat was expressed during this month by President Truman and he said that he had asked Canada, Australia and Argentina to provide their proportionate share in meeting the needs of liberated countries. He placed the problem of supplying the destitute people of the world mainly on the shoulders of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, the principal wheat-exporting countries of the world. At the same time, he urged each of the importing countries to produce the maximum quantity of wheat on its own land and to make the best possible use of existing stocks.

The huge stockpiles of wheat which existed as little as three years ago in the four principal overseas exporting countries are being rapidly depleted and, providing that adequate transportation is available for the remainder of the crop year, continued heavy exports will, in all likelihood, reduce carry-over stocks to the minimum required until the new crop is harvested. According to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reduced exports during the war caused the wheat stocks of the four major exporters to grow and at July 1, 1943 they totalled 1,740 million bushels, three times the 572 million average of the 1927-36 period. By July 1945, stocks had been reduced to 826 million bushels and by July of this year they may be halved again.

As more complete information becomes available concerning production and probable domestic consumption, constant stock-taking is in process on the part of each exporter to determine its ability to contribute to the import needs of the world. Since her first estimate of production in September, Canada has been forced to reduce her 1945 wheat production estimates by 15.5 million bushels, an amount which is partially compensated for by a downward revision in probable domestic consumption, a reduction of about 10 million bushels owing to reduced live-stock numbers and a consequent smaller estimate of feed needs. In assuming her "proportionate share of the responsibility in meeting the urgent requirements of the liberated countries," Canada, during the first five months of the current crop year, has exported a total of 176.5 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat as compared with 118.0 million bushels for the corresponding period a year earlier. When comparing the two periods it is noted that flour exports remained almost equal for each of the two years. Imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for human consumption and milling in bond during the 1945 period (July to December) amounted to 8.0 million bushels, almost 75 per cent less than for the same period in 1944. The greatest increase was revealed in overseas clearances of wheat which jumped from 63.0 million in the 1944 period to 145.6 million in 1945. The estimated balance on hand at January 1, 1946 for export during the remainder of the crop year and carry-over at July 31, 1946 amounted to some 237.8 million bushels, less than half the balance on hand at the same date a year ago.

While the overseas movement of grain has declined considerably since the close of navigation on the Great Lakes, the advent of spring should witness larger shipments again. However, taking into account the estimated remaining supplies and the need to meet carry-over requirements at the end of the crop year, it is unlikely that exports during the last six months of 1945-46 will reach the magnitude of those for the first half of the current crop year. At the present time it is estimated that in the first half of this crop year almost 200 million bushels of wheat will have been shipped out. If the carry-over at July 31, 1946 amounts to 50 million bushels, which is not the lowest on record, then the amount remaining for export during the last six months of this crop year would be in the neighbourhood of 160 million bushels.

If railway cars can be provided in sufficient numbers to move the large interior stocks of United States wheat to seaboard points and primary producers can be induced to step-up marketings now that the New Year is here, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is of the opinion that exports for the season can be boosted to almost 400 million bushels. This would leave a carry-over at June 30, 1946 of about 175 million bushels, a sufficient amount in view of present prospects for above-average yields next year. During the first half of the 1945-46 season, United States exports amounted to 165 to 175 million bushels, leaving some 225 million bushels to move out during the next six months if the above objective is to be realized.

During December the Argentine Government announced that its exportable surplus of wheat for the 1946 season would amount to 80.6 million bushels. Since this estimate was made on the basis of the first official production estimate of 165.7 million bushels, it may be reduced in view of the fact that the second estimate now places the Argentine wheat crop at 149.5 million bushels. Import needs of other South American countries during the past two years have claimed over 50 million bushels for each year. Even assuming that exportable supplies will remain at 80 million bushels, prospective trade with her South American neighbours will leave Argentina much less than the 40 million bushels which were sent to Europe during each of the last two years.

While Australia will experience no difficulty in disposing of the exportable surplus of her present 135 million bushel crop, a conference was being held this month in that country for the purpose of discussing proposals for a five-year plan to stabilize the wheat industry.

Production of Wheat Flour in December

Production of wheat flour in Canadian mills in December 1945 amounted to 2,168,751 barrels compared with 2,029,530 barrels for the corresponding month of 1944. The year 1945 was a banner year in the history of wheat flour production with a total output of 25,059,218 barrels as against 24,292,051 for the year 1944. The quantity of wheat milled in December was 9,657,932 bushels compared with 9,030,913 a year ago. Wheat milled during 1945 amounted to 111,277,878 bushels compared with 107,303,854 in the preceding year. In the coarse grain group for December, there was a decline in the volume of oats, barley and buckwheat reported in comparison with the same month of 1944, but an increase in corn and mixed grain.

Production of Butter and Cheese in 1945

Creamery butter production in Canada in 1945 fell to 293,541,000 pounds, a decline of almost two per cent from the 1944 output, according to revised figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decline, which started in September, became more pronounced with the advent of cold weather in November and December. Cheddar cheese production reached a total of 184,452,000 pounds in 1945 as compared with 180,007,000 in 1944, an increase of 2.5 per cent.

The combined output of concentrated milk products in 1945 totalled 300,439,000 pounds as compared with 281,385,000 pounds in 1944, according to revised figures. The data for whole-milk products indicate an increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 245,231,000 pounds being produced in 1945 as compared with 234,753,000 in 1944. Milk by-products advanced from 45,645,000 pounds in 1944 to 54,591,000. Evaporated milk included in the former group showed an increase of approximately seven per cent, being 201,601,000 pounds in 1945 and 187,838,000 in 1944. Skim milk powder, the principal by-product, moved up from 29,710,000 pounds to 35,736,000 pounds.

Canada's 1945 Honey Crop

Canada's 1945 honey crop amounted to 30,683,000 pounds, or 12 per cent smaller than the 1944 crop of 34,970,000 pounds, according to current estimates of production. The reduction was due chiefly to the unusually small crops in Ontario and Quebec which were the outcome of adverse spring and early summer weather.

With a lighter crop, prices were generally above those of last season. The average price per pound for all Canada was 16 cents, compared with 15 cents in 1944. The total value of the crop was down some six per cent from 1944, at \$4,946,000. The average yield was 59 pounds per colony or 10 pounds lighter than in 1944. For the fourth year in succession there was an increase in the number of beekeepers, which now stands at 43,800. The increase in the number of beekeepers took place in all provinces with the exception of New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Estimates of production were as follows by provinces, totals for 1944 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 46,000 (44,000) pounds; Nova Scotia, 83,000 (65,000); New Brunswick, 104,000 (185,000); Quebec, 2,150,000 (3,606,000); Ontario, 9,095,000 (15,022,000); Manitoba, 4,860,000 (5,271,000); Saskatchewan, 7,328,000 (4,376,000); Alberta, 6,000,000 (5,130,000); British Columbia, 1,017,000 (1,271,000).

Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada on February 1, 1946, totalled 13,922,567 pounds as compared with 22,507,216 pounds on January 1, and 17,929,235 pounds on February 1, 1945, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cheese stocks on February 1 this year amounted to 17,655,964 pounds as compared with 19,386,428 pounds on January 1 and 21,522,222 pounds on February 1, 1945. Stocks of fresh eggs advanced to 1,161,980 dozen from the preceding month's total of 988,666 dozen, while stocks of frozen eggs were reduced, amounting to 4,564,563 pounds as compared with 6,982,605 pounds on January 1, and 17,123,536 pounds on February 1, 1945.

Production of Iron and Steel

Production of pig iron in Canada in December was recorded at 135,228 net tons as compared with 139,152 tons in December, 1944, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total for the calendar year 1945 stood at 1,777,958 tons as compared with 1,852,628 in the preceding year.

December production of steel ingots and steel castings totalled 219,281 net tons as compared with 243,482 in December, 1944. The total for the latest month included 212,775 tons of ingots and 6,506 tons of castings. During the calendar year 1945, output of steel ingots and castings aggregated 2,881,323 tons as compared with 3,024,410 in 1944.

Output of ferro-alloys in December amounted to 15,456 net tons as compared with 13,360 tons in November, and 12,391 tons in December, 1944. Production for the calendar year 1945 totalled 186,978 tons as compared with 182,428 in the preceding year.

Production of Coal and Coke in November

Canada's coal production in November 1945 totalled 1,768,053 tons as compared with 1,638,628 tons in November 1944, an advance of eight per cent. Output for the month included 1,090,555 tons of bituminous coal, 454,123 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 223,375 tons of lignite coal. Production during the first eleven months of 1945 aggregated 14,906,075 tons, a decline of four per cent from the 15,493,357 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1944.

Coke production in November 1945 was recorded at 284,000 tons as compared with 310,000 in October, and 329,000 in November, 1944. During the eleven months ended November 1945, 3,550,000 tons of coke were produced as compared with 3,671,000 tons in the same period of 1944.

Imports of coal in November 1945 amounted to 2,269,439 tons as compared with 2,610,514 tons in November, 1944, while the total for the eleven months ended November 1945 was 22,624,644 tons as compared with 27,496,455 tons in the same period of 1944. Coal exported in November amounted to 70,374 tons as compared with 65,950, and in the eleven months ended November, 780,689 tons as compared with 928,747 tons.

Production of Crude Petroleum in October

Production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in Canada in October 1945 totalled 682,803 barrels as compared with 657,239 in the preceding month and 878,082 in October, 1944. During the first ten months of 1945, output aggregated 7,243,606 barrels as compared with 8,364,528 in the similar period of 1944. In October 1945, production included 652,159 barrels from Alberta, 3,095 barrels from New Brunswick, 10,939 barrels from Ontario, 5,530 barrels from Saskatchewan, and 11,080 barrels from the Northwest Territories.

Production of Natural Gas in October

Production of natural gas in Canada in October 1945 was recorded at 4,336,672,000 cubic feet as compared with 3,696,816,000 in the preceding month, and 3,053,695,000 in October, 1944. During the first ten months of 1945, output totalled 41,937,899,000 cubic feet as compared with 35,521,632,000 in the like period of 1944.

Sales of Gasoline in September

Sales of motor, tractor, and aviation grades of gasoline in Canada in September 1945, amounted to 95,182,000 gallons as compared with 108,034,000 in the preceding month and 94,658,000 in September 1944, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from tax departments of provincial governments and Canadian oil companies. During the first nine months of 1945, sales of gasoline totalled 722,100,000 gallons as compared with 727,869,000 in the same period of 1944.

Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries during November

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries expanded to \$19,200,000 in November 1945, as compared with \$12,500,000 in October, and \$6,600,000 in September. Net

sales to the United States of \$23,000,000 were higher than in any other month of the year except June and July. Net repurchases from the United Kingdom increased to \$3,800,000, of which \$3,300,000 was composed of Canadian stocks. Sales to other countries were small and practically in equilibrium.

In the eleven months ending November 1945, net sales of securities to all countries amounted to \$179,400,000 compared with \$93,500,000 in the corresponding period of 1944. During the same period, net sales to the United States totalled \$206,100,000 compared with \$106,500,000 in 1944. The increase in sales to all countries arises mainly from net sales of Canadian bonds which were \$124,400,000, an increase of \$47,100,000 over the same period of 1944. The remainder of the increase results chiefly from sales of Canadian stocks of \$7,200,000 in 1945 compared with repurchases of \$5,400,000 in 1944, and from net sales of United States stocks of \$39,900,000 in 1945, an increase of \$23,300,000.

Sales of securities to all countries in November 1945 were recorded at \$43,000,000 as compared with \$28,700,000 in the preceding month and \$13,500,000 in November 1944, while purchases totalled \$23,800,000 as compared with \$16,200,000 in October, and \$9,500,000 in November, 1944. During the eleven months ended November 1945, sales to all countries amounted to \$350,400,000 as compared with \$194,900,000 in the similar period of 1944, purchases standing at \$171,000,000 as compared with \$100,800,000.

Indexes of Wholesale Sales

December wholesale sales were 15 per cent higher in 1945 than in 1944, according to reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from wholesale houses representing nine different trades. The 15 per cent gain is in line with the increased trading activities recorded in the latter months of 1945 over the corresponding months of 1944, October and November sales advancing 17 and 13 per cent, respectively. December sales declined 12 per cent from the November 1945 volume of trading -- a trend which is characteristic of that season of the year. The December unadjusted index of sales on the base, 1935-1939=100, stands at 195.6 compared with 221.3 for November 1945, and 170.8 for December, 1944. Total sales for the year 1945 exceeded 1944 dollar sales by 10 per cent.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in 1944

Preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that the number of live births registered in the Dominion in 1944 was 283,975, compared with 283,423 in 1943 and 255,224 in 1941. The rate per thousand population was 23.7 in 1944 compared with 24.0 in 1943. The average rate in 1936-40 was 20.5.

Compared with 1943, higher birth rates per thousand population were registered in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec in 1944. The rate for Nova Scotia was unchanged, while that for the other provinces showed decline. Provincial rates in 1944 were as follows, 1943 figures being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 25.2 (23.9); Nova Scotia, 25.1 (25.1); New Brunswick, 29.2 (28.0); Quebec, 29.2 (28.7); Ontario, 19.7 (20.6); Manitoba, 21.9 (22.5); Saskatchewan, 21.4 (23.1); Alberta, 23.7 (24.5); British Columbia, 20.4 (20.8).

Deaths from all causes and at all ages in Canada in 1944 totalled 115,687 compared with 118,531 in the preceding year; the rate per thousand population declined from 10.0 in 1943 to 9.7. Deaths of children under one year of age numbered 15,511 in 1944 compared with 15,213, and the rate rose slightly from 54 per thousand live births in 1943 to 55 in 1944. In 1936-40 the infant mortality rate was 64 per thousand live births. The improvement shown in recent years in maternal mortality was continued in 1944, when the rate per thousand declined from 2.8 in 1943 to 2.7 in 1944. In 1936-40, the maternal mortality rate was 4.6 per thousand live births.

Fewer marriages were registered in 1944 than in 1943 or in 1942. The number in the successive years was as follows: 127,372 in 1942, 110,937 in 1943 and 101,464 in 1944. The rate per thousand population was 10.9, 9.4 and 8.5 in the respective years.

In 1944 for the first time, the classification of births and deaths was by place of residence instead of by place of occurrence. This important change will make it possible to undertake a number of new analyses of vital statistics data.

Automobile Industry in 1944

Wartime expansion in the Canadian automobile industry is reflected in figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1944, the latest year for which statistics

for the industry as a whole are available, the factory selling value of products manufactured was \$324,091,000 as compared with \$352,230,000 in the preceding year, and \$107,463,000 in 1939. Output in 1944 included trucks, special wheeled vehicles for military purposes, universal carriers and scout cars, repair parts for motor vehicles, gun carriages and parts, and other special war work done in automobile plants.

There was no production of passenger automobiles in 1944, but the output of trucks and special military vehicles totalled 158,038 in number and \$213,260,000 in value, a decline of 11 per cent in quantity and four per cent in value from the 1943 totals. Only 66,013 units, or 42 per cent of the number of vehicles made in 1944, were for sale in Canada, and 92,025 units or 58 per cent were intended for export. Actual exports of Canadian-made motor vehicles during 1944 totalled 144,213 units valued at \$246,243,000, and imports amounted to 2,215 units worth \$10,765,000. Exports of Canadian-made auto parts were appraised at \$139,345,000, and imports, \$882,000.

An estimate of the number of motor vehicles withdrawn from use places the total at 77,186 in 1944, as compared with 92,848 in 1943, and 153,505 in 1942. The estimates include 16,319 passenger models and 60,867 commercial and military vehicles in 1944, 23,143 passenger and 69,705 commercial and military in 1943, and 71,500 passenger and 82,005 commercial and military in 1942.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended January 26 declined to 66,525 cars from 67,912 cars for the preceding week, but were 743 cars above the total of 65,782 cars for the corresponding week last year. In the eastern division, loadings increased from 42,000 cars in 1945 to 42,724 cars, and in the western division from 23,782 to 23,801 cars.

Reports Issued Today

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
2. Canadian Milling Statistics, December (10 cents).
3. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, November (10 cents).
4. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, January (10 cents).
5. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
6. Employment Situation, December (10 cents).
7. Economic Conditions in Canada during 1945 (10 cents).
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10. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, October;
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11. Preliminary Report on Dairy Production, January (10 cents).
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13. Production of Iron and Steel, December (10 cents).
14. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other
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15. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, December (10 cents).
16. The Lime Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
17. Automobile Statistics, 1944 (50 cents).
18. Roofing Paper Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
19. Price Movements, January (10 cents).
20. Dairy Review of Canada, 1945 (10 cents).
21. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Canadian Butter,
Cheese and Eggs in the Principal Cities of Canada,
February 1, 1946 (10 cents).
22. Honey Crop Report, 1945 (10 cents).

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