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EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA IN MARCH

External trade of Canada in March was valued at \$420,800,000, showing an increase of 17.2 per cent over the February total, and a gain of 31.5 per cent over the corresponding month last year, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With advances in each of the three months of the year over the corresponding months last year, aggregate for the first quarter rose to \$1,164,000,000 from \$923,300,000, or by 26.1 per cent.

Merchandise imports reached an all-time monthly high in March, being valued at \$208,900,000 as compared with \$177,100,000 in the preceding month and \$139,900,000 in the corresponding month last year. Total value of merchandise imported during the first three months of this year was \$559,800,000, compared with \$397,200,000 in the same period of 1946, an increase of 41 per cent.

Canada's merchandise export trade in March increased to \$209,000,000 from \$179,500,000 in the preceding month, and \$178,400,000 in the corresponding month last year. Total for the first three months of the year was \$597,100,000 as against \$520,600,000 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of 15 per cent.

Foreign commodities were re-exported in March to the value of \$2,900,000 as against \$2,300,000 in February and \$1,600,000 in March, 1946. First quarter total was \$7,100,000 as compared with \$5,500,000 in the like period of last year.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS IN MARCH

Reaching the highest point on record for a month, merchandise was imported in March to the value of \$208,900,000 as compared with \$177,100,000 in the preceding month and \$139,900,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the first quarter of this year was \$559,800,000 as compared with \$397,200,000 in the similar period of 1946, an increase of 41 per cent.

Fibres, textiles and textile products were imported in March to the value of \$37,700,000 as compared with \$20,400,000 in March last year, and in the first quarter of this year, \$103,300,000 against \$56,600,000 in the similar period of 1946. Imports of raw cotton and cotton products, showed marked expansion in March, gains in silk and products, wool and wool products, and artificial silk also being substantial.

The iron and its products group of commodities rose in the month to \$60,424,000 from \$29,979,000 in March last year, and in the three-month period to \$157,841,000 from \$86,581,000. In March, most pronounced gains were shown by rolling mill products, farm implements and machinery, non-farm machinery, automobiles and parts, and engines and boilers.

Agricultural and vegetable products were imported in March to the value of \$28,790,000 as against \$26,281,000 in the same month last year, and in the first three months, \$78,424,000 as compared with \$69,428,000. Cocoa and chocolate, coffee, tea, gums and resins, vegetable oils, and rubber were among the principal increases in March; fruits, nuts and vegetables declined.

The animals and animal products group of imports rose from \$5,001,000 in March last year to \$7,763,000, wood, wood products and paper from \$5,831,000 to \$7,635,000, non-ferrous metals and products from \$7,219,000 to \$13,712,000, chemicals from \$7,558,000 to \$9,912,000; miscellaneous commodities fell from \$15,404,000 to \$12,710,000. Non-metallies were imported to the value of \$30,200,000 against \$22,236,000, most outstanding gains being recorded in crude petroleum, petroleum products, Advance in coal was of more moderate proportions.

Imports from the United States in March were valued at \$165,487,000 as against \$100,132,000 in the same month last year, bringing the three-month total to \$440,861,000 as against \$283,583,000 in the same period of 1946. The month's imports from the United Kingdom were valued at \$13,826,000 against \$14,435,000, and the three-month total, \$38,598,000 against \$47,496,000.

Imports from Latin American countries as a group were valued at \$12,407,000 in March as compared with \$9,179,000, and in the three months ended March, \$30,807,000 against \$25,687,000. Imports from India in March were valued at \$2,888,000 against \$2,141,000, British Malaya \$2,842,000 against \$663,000, Australia \$1,526,000 against \$2,002,000, New Zealand \$1,483,000 against \$842,000, and Switzerland \$1,165,000 against \$687,000.

FIFTH QUARTERLY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Total employment in Canada was 4,565,000 in the last week of February, an increase of about 250,000 over the corresponding period of 1946, according to the detailed report of the most recent labour force survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Between the first week of November and the last week of February, employment had fallen by roughly 170,000, and unemployment had risen by about 25,000, changes which are mainly the result of seasonal influences, particularly a decline in farm work.

Of those comprising the Canadian civilian labour force in the last week of February, 4,565,000 were employed, 4,426,000 being at work, and 139,000 having a job but not being at work, while 141,000 were unemployed. On November 9 last year, 4,733,000 were recorded as being employed, including 4,623,000 at work and 110,000 with a job but not at work, and 115,000 were unemployed. In February last year, 4,312,000 were employed, 4,207,000 were at work, 105,000 had a job but were not at work, and 213,000 were unemployed.

There were increases in employment in all five economic regions of the country in the last week in February as compared with 1946. In the Maritimes, the total rose from 372,000 to 411,000, Quebec from 1,206,000 to 1,277,000, Ontario from 1,504,000 to 1,605,000, Prairie Provinces from 877,000 to 888,000, and British Columbia from 353,000 to 384,000.

The survey reveals decreases in unemployment in all economic regions, as compared with 1946. In the Maritimes, the total was reduced from 27,000 to 21,000, Quebec from 75,000 to 46,000, Ontario from 56,000 to 40,000, Prairie Provinces from 34,000 to 21,000, and British Columbia from 21,000 to 13,000.

Estimated distribution of employment in different industries reveal that those employed in manufacturing rose from 1,181,000 last year to 1,303,000, while the number employed in agriculture fell from 1,083,000 to 931,000. In forestry, fishing and trapping, there was an increase from 134,000 to 164,000, construction from 154,000 to 187,000, transportation and communication from 322,000 to 371,000, trade, finance and insurance from 635,000 to 719,000, and service from 732,000 to 823,000. In mining there was a drop from 71,000 to 67,000.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1947

Commercial failures in the first quarter of 1947 rose to 120, a larger number than in the same period of any year since 1943, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This number is considerably lower than in pre-war years, comparing with 371 for the first quarter of 1939. Concerns failing were more than twice as numerous as in the first quarter of 1946, when the number was 54, and may be compared with 83 and 94 for the years 1945 and 1944, respectively.

Liabilities for the first quarter of the year aggregated \$1,431,807, compared with \$1,467,014 in 1946, a slight falling-off being noted in this comparison. An increase occurred in liabilities when compared with the same periods of 1945 and 1944. Liabilities for the same period of the last pre-war year of 1939 were \$3,592,118.

DAIRY PRODUCTION IN APRIL

Total milk production of Canada fell approximately 4,000,000 pounds in March as compared with the same month last year, the farm output of 1,069,537,000 pounds comparing with 1,073,000,000 pounds in March 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of fluid milk declined $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in March, the total being 298,332,000 pounds. Cream sales did not reveal as great a decline, so that the total sales of milk and cream combined, amounting to 350,444,000 pounds, was just three per cent below that of March, 1946.

Production of creamery butter in the month of April amounted to approximately 21,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1,000,000 pounds over that of April, 1946. Adding in stocks in store and transit, and a small quantity of imported butter, the total supply of creamery butter amounted to approximately 36,000,000 pounds as compared with 25,000,000 in the same month of the previous year. According to trade reports, 5,118,376 pounds of butter were imported in February and March, most of which came from New Zealand, materially strengthening the stock position this season.

On April 1, the holdings of creamery butter amounted to more than 15,000,000 pounds, approximately three times the quantity reported at the same date in the previous year. On May 1, the end of the storage period when stocks reach the low point, the quantity in store and in transit amounted to 11,000,000 pounds as against 7,000,000 at the same date last year. The 1947 supply season begins, therefore, with a substantial carry-over, and providing production continues above the level of the previous year, a favourable supply position is indicated.

Farmers realized approximately \$15,520,000 from the sale of dairy products during February, revealing an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 or 11.7 per cent over the sales income for the same month of the previous year.

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 15 totalled 87,793,896 bushels, a decline of 6,420,117 bushels from the previous week's total of 94,214,013 bushels, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Current stocks, however, were 15,690,533 bushels ahead of last year's corresponding total of 72,103,363 bushels. Stocks on the latest date included 87,755,896 bushels in Canadian positions and 38,000 in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were lighter during the week ending May 15, the total being 4,103,779 bushels compared with 4,746,822 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year -- August 1 to May 15, wheat marketings aggregated 280,799,144 bushels compared with 210,840,650 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

Following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending May 15, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 2,116,695 (2,119,706) bushels; barley, 1,237,101 (1,291,117); rye, 60,630 (23,407); flaxseed, 643 (1,663).

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Stocks of creamery butter in nine principal cities of Canada as at the close of business on May 16 totalled 6,869,742 pounds, an increase of 1,794,438 pounds over the total for May 9, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stocks were as follows by cities, totals for May 9 being in brackets: Quebec, 447,907 (305,835) pounds; Montreal, 3,257,114 (2,330,574); Toronto, 1,082,244 (847,496); Winnipeg, 762,462 (629,256); Regina, 145,129 (114,509); Saskatoon, 167,211 (121,274); Edmonton, 317,562 (143,259); Calgary, 183,603 (144,098); Vancouver, 506,510 (439,003).

INVENTORIES AND SHIPMENTS BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

During the past 14 months there has been an increase in the value of manufacturing inventories, according to the initial report in a new monthly series to be issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Reports from the 508 establishments included in this survey show a rise from \$512 million at the end of 1945 to \$582 million at the end of February 1947, an increase of over 13 per cent. Almost half of this increase has occurred within the last four months with the increase during that period occurring predominately in the finished goods inventory. While this reflects some accumulation of goods, part of the higher inventory value has been due to the rise in prices, for the increase in the index of wholesale prices has been of about the same amount and pattern as the increase in inventories. Though direct comparison is not possible, wholesale prices at the end of February were up over 13 per cent from their level at the end of 1945 and half of this increase also has occurred since last October. Interpretation of the month to month data requires considerable caution because as yet there is insufficient information to distinguish seasonal fluctuations in inventories from more permanent accumulations.

Following the widespread settlement of strikes in October, the value of manufacturers' shipments rose sharply in November but since then it has shown a rise of less than one per cent. In view of the higher prices, it is apparent that there has been some decline in the volume of goods shipped. This decline, together with the increase in inventories of finished goods may reflect in part the severe winter weather, and the shortage of railway cars. Some of it may also be the result of seasonal accumulations of finished goods inventories. The largest gains in finished goods inventory have been in the rubber goods inventory, the agricultural implements industry, the auto and auto supplies industry and in some of the textile groups.

Considerable variation exists in the amount of gain shown by different industries. Gains in inventory values of over forty per cent during 1946 were shown by the furniture, agricultural implements and woollen yarn industries and gains of twenty per cent or more by the boots and shoes, hosiery and knitted goods, jewellery and silverware and medicinal and pharmaceutical products industries. On the other hand, some industries showed a decline in inventories during the year. Thus the miscellaneous foods, cotton and jute bags and the aircraft industry all showed declines of 10 per cent or more during 1946.

In recent months the greatest increases have occurred in some of the textile groups such as cotton yarn and cloth and men's factory clothing, in agricultural implements and in the mattresses and springs industry.

The above information is the result of a new survey, started last November, when a sample of larger firms in a number of important industries were asked to report on the value of their inventories and shipments monthly. From this information totals have been compiled by industries for identical firms. While these totals do not represent the total inventories held in each industry or in manufacturing as a whole, they do provide a reasonably accurate indication of current changes in inventories and shipments in the industries covered.

No overall indication of the coverage achieved by this survey is possible at the present time. As soon as tabulations of 1945 totals are completed it will be possible to indicate how large a part of each industry is included in the sample.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN APRIL

Sales of Canadian department stores were nine per cent higher in April than in the corresponding month of last year, but receded seven per cent below the total for the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase for the month was smaller than gains recorded in earlier months of the year. Sales in the first four months of 1947 averaged 14 per cent higher than in the same period of 1946. Unadjusted indexes, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 232.8 for April this year, 213.3 for April 1946, and 249.9 for March, 1947.

GOLD PRODUCTION LOWER IN FEBRUARY

Gold production in Canada was lower in February, the total being 222,142 fine ounces as compared with 233,825 in the preceding month and 228,939 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first two months of this year, 455,967 fine ounces were produced compared with 467,389 in the similar period of 1946.

Production in February was as follows by areas, totals for the corresponding month last year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 290 (319) fine ounces; Quebec, 37,221 (54,084); Ontario, 153,837 (138,638); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 13,749 (15,355); British Columbia, 13,249 (19,265); Yukon, nil (53); Northwest Territories, 3,796 (1,225).

SALES OF CLAY PRODUCTS IN FEBRUARY

Sales of products made from Canadian clays in February were valued at \$875,455 as compared with \$863,266 in the preceding month and \$671,201 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the first two months of this year was \$1,738,721 as against \$1,437,067 in the similar period of 1946.

Sales for the month were as follows by principal items, totals for February 1946 being in brackets: building brick, \$445,666 (\$318,875); structural tile, \$109,094 (\$76,761); drain tile, \$31,056 (\$19,459); sewer pipe, \$113,239 (\$85,859); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$8,779 (\$14,324); pottery, \$114,333 (\$111,184); other clay products, \$53,288 (\$44,739).

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$1,039,385 in March, compared with \$1,106,080 in the preceding month and \$765,946 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first quarter of this year, sales aggregated \$3,005,787 as compared with \$2,369,906 in the similar period of 1946.

Sales in March comprised 129,729 batteries at \$832,647 for the ignition of internal combustion engines, 379 batteries at \$1,979 for motorcycle starting, 5,145 cells at \$25,331 for farm lighting plants, 1,278 cells at \$31,122 for railway services, batteries valued at \$102,781 for other purposes, including those for telephone switchboards, and miscellaneous parts and supplies for batteries valued at \$45,525.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF RIGID INSULATING BOARD

Production of rigid insulating board was increased in April, the total being 16,169,575 square feet as compared with 11,584,121 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first four months of this year, 61,485,678 square feet were produced as compared with 46,876,364 in the similar period of 1946.

Domestic sales during April totalled 12,925,021 square feet as compared with 11,191,338 in April last year, the aggregate for the first four months of the year standing at 47,692,917 square feet as compared with 40,713,578 a year ago.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Production of leather footwear in March amounted to 3,456,069 pairs compared with 3,299,531 in the preceding month and 4,019,660 in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the first quarter of this year, 9,887,786 pairs were produced compared with 10,916,908 in the similar period of 1946.

LANDINGS OF SEA FISH IN APRIL

Landings of sea and shellfish in Canada during April amounted to 27,482,900 pounds, a decrease of 11,901,100 pounds, or 30.2 per cent from the March figure, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Except for sardines, all varieties in the Atlantic provinces registered increases, whereas British Columbia reported a decrease of 30.2 per cent from the March catch. Cumulative landings during the first four months of this year were 172,877,200 pounds, an increase of 12,130,100 pounds over the similar period of 1946.

Landings in the sea-fishing provinces in April were: Prince Edward Island, 15,100 pounds; Nova Scotia, 15,970,600; New Brunswick, 5,674,100; Quebec, 242,500; British Columbia, 5,580,600. Cumulative totals for the four months, in pounds, with the 1946 figures in parentheses, were: Prince Edward Island, 626,200 (1,062,100); Nova Scotia, 26,938,900 (66,867,200); New Brunswick, 20,265,000 (14,642,100); Quebec, 453,700 (773,400); British Columbia, 124,593,400 (77,402,300).

STOCKS AND PRODUCTION OF
RAW HIDES AND LEATHER

Stocks of raw cattle hides at the end of February totalled 614,729, showing a decrease of 4.2 per cent as compared with the preceding month and 26.8 per cent as compared with the corresponding date last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of calf and kip skins on hand amounted to 516,214 as against 389,656 a year ago; goat and kid skins, 181,314 compared with 267,684; horse hides, 55,188 compared with 53,809; and sheep and lamb skins, 82,682 (dozen) compared with 81,443.

Production of sole leather in February decreased by 437,926 pounds as compared with the January figures. Deliveries were down by 462,696 pounds and finished stock on hand increased by 57,517 pounds. Production of cattle upper leather increased by 250,614 square feet, deliveries decreased by 276,137 square feet and stocks by 136,450 square feet. In calf and kip upper leather, production decreased 60,915 square feet, deliveries increased by 194,880 square feet, and stocks decreased by 25,700 square feet.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION
BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Male population of Canada outnumbered the female by 236,400 in 1945, according to estimates of the population -- not including the Yukon and Northwest Territories -- by sex and conjugal condition, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1941, when the last Dominion-wide census was taken, males exceeded the females by 291,653. The excess of males was common to all provinces in 1945, with Ontario, the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia leading in this respect.

Estimated number of males in the population in 1945 was 6,169,200 as compared with 5,890,683 in 1941, and females, 5,932,800 compared with 5,599,030. Of the estimated male population in 1945, 3,351,100 were single as compared with 3,317,054 in 1941, and of the female total, 2,950,600 were single as against 2,904,200. There were 2,632,700 married males, compared with 2,396,633, and 2,569,800 married females compared with 2,333,429. Widowed persons, totalling 575,100 in 1945, comprised 175,000 males and 400,100 females.

Estimates of the married male population in 1945 were as follows by provinces, with number of single males in parentheses: Prince Edward Island, 17,500 (28,700); Nova Scotia, 129,000 (177,000); New Brunswick, 91,800 (140,700); Quebec, 673,500 (1,064,200); Ontario, 952,100 (999,300); Manitoba, 167,000 (201,300); Saskatchewan, 176,600 (264,000); Alberta, 186,300 (240,600); British Columbia, 238,900 (235,300);

Estimates of the married female population in 1945 follow by provinces, number of single females being in parentheses: Prince Edward Island, 16,800 (23,900); Nova Scotia, 128,400 (153,100); New Brunswick, 89,900 (123,600); Quebec, 664,500 (1,013,200); Ontario, 936,300 (886,800); Manitoba, 161,900 (169,700); Saskatchewan, 165,800 (204,300); Alberta, 178,600 (186,100); British Columbia, 227,600 (189,900).

NEW DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN CANADA DURING 1946

Number of new dwelling units created in Canada in 1946 now stands at 63,637, an increase of 15,038 or 31 per cent over the total for 1945, when 48,599 new dwelling units were completed, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The new total for 1946 is a revision of the preliminary estimate of 62,660 made public at an earlier date, due to the receipt by the Bureau of additional returns from municipalities included in the survey.

The revised 1946 total comprised 48,730 units in single dwellings, 2,456 in semi-detached or doubles, 510 in rows or terraces, 1,748 in duplexes, 687 in triplexes, 2,200 in apartments or flats, 2,486 business premises and apartments or flats, 11 other types, and 4,809 by conversions or reconversions.

CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended May 10 amounted to 76,754 cars as compared with 75,165 cars in the preceding week and 68,639 cars in the corresponding week last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grain increased from 8,723 cars last week to 9,571, while smaller increases were recorded in coal, ores and concentrates, sand, stone, gravel, etc., other mine products, gasoline and L.C.L. merchandise. Other commodities showed minor changes.

During April, 271,000 cars of revenue freight were loaded as compared with 306,000 in March and 282,000 in April, 1946, and the total for the four months ended April was 1,141,000 cars as compared with 1,160,000 in the similar period of 1946.

SPORTING GOODS INDUSTRY IN 1945

In the realm of sporting activities Canada occupies an enviable position. With abundant forests and streams at the disposal of the hunter and angler it provides an inexhaustible source of recreation and pleasure. In other branches of sport also there are abundant facilities for indulgence in healthy exercise, both indoor and outdoor, for young and old of both sexes, all the year around. In 1945 manufacturers in Canada produced the requisite equipment, supplies and accessories to the extent of over \$5,000,000 dollars, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. To do this required the employment of 1,101 persons whose remuneration amounted to \$1,433,218 and the expenditure of \$3,294,096 for materials and supplies.

LUMBER INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia's lumber industry had a gross value of production of \$11,395,270 in 1945, or almost 18 per cent more than in 1944, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Sawn lumber produced during the year totalled 250,795 thousand feet board measure valued at \$10,075,523 as compared with 229,610 thousand valued at \$8,622,553 in the preceding year. Spruce, white pine, yellow birch, hemlock, balsam fir, maple and white birch were the principal species.

During the year, box shooks were produced to the value of \$675,797, staves \$331,680, heading \$47,947, lath \$39,541, and shingles \$34,664.

LUMBER INDUSTRY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Gross value of products turned out by the lumber industry of New Brunswick in 1945 was \$14,640,642 as compared with \$13,826,290 in the preceding year, an increase of almost six per cent, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production of sawn lumber totalled 269,375 thousand feet board measure valued at \$12,143,966 compared with 294,818 thousand valued at \$11,839,238 in 1944. Spruce, yellow birch, white pine, hemlock and maple were the principal species. Box shooks were produced to the value of \$312,654, staves \$239,797, shingles \$140,755, sawn ties \$131,451, lath \$123,378, and hardwood squares \$122,024.

FEWER OCCUPIED FARMS IN MANITOBA

The number of occupied farms in the Province of Manitoba in 1946 was 64,435, a decrease of 3,589 from 1941, according to preliminary counts of Prairie census returns released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

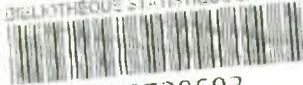
INKS INDUSTRY IN 1945

Output of printing inks in Canada in 1945 was reported at 12,502,374 pounds valued at \$3,998,471 as against 10,432,495 pounds at \$3,582,309 for 1944, and the value of writing inks was \$416,924 compared with \$448,279 in 1944, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Imports for Consumption, March (10 cents).
2. Summary of Foreign Trade, March (10 cents).
3. Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, March (25 cents).
4. Estimated Population by Sex and Conjugal Conditions, 1931-1945 (10 cents).
5. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, April (10 cents).
6. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
7. Production of Leather Footwear, March (10 cents).
8. Gold Production, February (10 cents).
9. Lumber Industry in New Brunswick, 1945 (10 cents).
10. Lumber Industry in Nova Scotia, 1945 (10 cents).
11. Products Made from Canadian Clays, February (10 cents).
12. Number of Occupied Farms, Manitoba (10 cents).
13. Inks Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
14. Sea Fish and Shellfish, April (10 cents).
15. Supplement to Housing Statistics, 1946 (25 cents).
16. Broom, Brush and Mop Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
17. Sporting Goods Industry, 1945 (15 cents).
18. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, January (10 cents).
19. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, February (10 cents).
20. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, March (10 cents).
21. Monthly Report on Inventories and Shipments by Manufacturing Industries, February.
22. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, April (10 cents).
23. Monthly Dairy Review, April (10 cents).
24. Department Store Sales, April (10 cents).
25. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
26. Commercial Failures, First Quarter of 1947 (15 cents).
27. Labour Force Bulletin No. 5 (25 cents).

Copies of these and other Bureau reports may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.



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The number of persons in the population of Canada in 1981 was 24,000,000. This was an increase of 1.5% over the population in 1980. The population of Canada in 1981 was 24,000,000.

TABLE 1

Population of Canada, 1981

TABLE 2

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