

Canadian Balance of International Payments

Canada's international accounts in 1945 are summarized in statements of the Canadian balance of international payments released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. While 1945 was a year of transition, the balance of payments for the year as a whole retained some of the general outlines characteristic of the later war years. The high level of economic activity had the effect of producing a record total of credits in the current account, but smaller external government expenditures on war account reduced current debits.

Volume of current international transactions aggregated \$7,547,000,000 in 1945 compared with \$8,096,000,000 in 1944, and \$2,788,000,000 in 1939. The net credit balance on current account with all countries in 1945 was \$1,719,000,000, the highest level for any year in Canada's history; net credit balance in 1944 was \$1,018,000,000, and in 1939, \$126,000,000. Current receipts in 1945 totalled \$4,633,000,000 compared with \$4,557,000,000 in 1944, and \$1,457,000,000 in 1939; current expenditures aggregated \$2,914,000,000 against \$3,539,000,000 in 1944, and \$1,331,000,000 in 1939.

The current account deficit of the sterling area in Canada in 1945 amounted to \$1,220,000,000 compared with \$879,000,000 in 1944, and \$1,269,000,000 in 1942. Most of the change in 1945 originated in the sharp decline in Canadian overseas expenditures in the sterling area as total credits were slightly lower than in 1944. While the current balance with the sterling area was comparable in size with the balance in the two earlier years -- 1942 and 1943 -- the totals of both credits and debits were considerably higher in 1945.

Although total exports to the United Kingdom were lower than the peak level in 1944, exports of food expanded to a new record and exports of lumber and wood products and miscellaneous commodities remained close to the levels of the previous year. Expenditures on account of munitions, including Mutual Aid, declined sharply after the first quarter of the year following the end of the European war and exports of non-ferrous metals were lower throughout the year as British stocks and other sources of supply were used. Following the end of the war, there was a considerable reduction in British expenditures on war services in Canada, declines occurring in expenditures for most purposes. The main group of sterling area expenditures to increase was exports to other Empire countries than the United Kingdom. Unusually large exports on Indian account were an important factor in this increase. There was also a significant increase in British expenditures on freight and shipping account, mainly reflecting larger earnings by the growing fleet of Canadian-owned merchant vessels.

The British supply of Canadian dollars from the more normal sources such as exports of merchandise to Canada and shipping services, and receipts of income on investments in Canada remained about the same in 1945 as in 1944. Canadian imports from the United Kingdom, after deducting aircraft and other military equipment returned by the Canadian services and imports on British account, were at about the same level in both 1945 than in 1944. Imports from other sterling area countries were higher in 1945 than in 1944 while payments for freight and other services and interest and dividends to the United Kingdom were somewhat less in the aggregate. There were notable gains in imports from British South Africa, British West Africa, Trinidad and Australia, while imports from Jamaica and the Barbados were considerably lower.

The largest part of the sterling area current supply of Canadian dollars was provided by the payments from the Canadian government to the United Kingdom for the expenses of the Canadian forces overseas. These amounted to \$696 million compared with \$1,085 million in 1944, the decline in expenditures accompanying the end of the war, expenditures in the first quarter of the year being about \$335,000,000 and dropping down to \$77,000,000 in the fourth quarter.

Mutual Aid was again the principal means of financing the current account deficiency of the sterling area in 1945. The amount of Mutual Aid to sterling area countries was \$838 million. Of this \$777 million was for the United Kingdom and the remainder was distributed between Australia, India, New Zealand and the British West Indies. In addition, following the termination of Mutual Aid, there were interim advances to the United Kingdom in order to maintain the export of food amounting to about \$164 million, and also some advances to India and Australia.

In the balance of payments with the United States there was again a small surplus on current account due to the continuation of some of the abnormal sources of large receipts which had been prominent also in 1944. It amounted to \$28 million compared with \$25 million in 1944, the only other year in which this unusual development has occurred. There were sharp declines in two of the abnormal sources of United States expenditures in Canada, receipts from the sale of munitions and from the sale of grain. But, there were smaller expenditures by the Dominion Government in the United States in 1945 than in 1944 when large special payments to the United States Treasury amounting to \$280 million on current account were made. Receipts from the sale of munitions were in the neighbourhood of \$200 million in 1945 compared with considerably more than \$300 million in 1944. Receipts from the sale of grain to the United States declined even more sharply, being approximately \$100 million in 1945 compared with about \$300 million in 1944. Exports of commodities to the United States other than munitions and grain were slightly higher in the aggregate than in 1944, and more than double the level of receipts from all exports to the United States in 1939. The most outstanding gain in other receipts was from the expenditures of American travellers in Canada. These increased very sharply from \$117 million in 1944 to \$163 million in 1945.

A very sharp increase occurred in exports to other foreign countries, mainly resulting from the liberation of Europe and the heavy shipments in the latter part of the year to the Continent financed by Mutual Aid, export credits, UNRRA, military relief, and cash received from European governments. Total exports on the account of other foreign countries amounted to \$567 million compared with \$173 million in 1944 and \$134 million in 1938.

Tourist Expenditures Reach New Peak During 1946

Tourist expenditures in Canada reached an all-time high figure of \$212,000,000 in 1946 according to preliminary estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, indicating an increase of nearly \$46,000,000, or 27.3 per cent over the preceding year. The total for 1946 exceeded that for 1929 -- the previous high mark -- by approximately seven per cent.

Canadian tourist expenditures abroad during 1946 may well have exceeded \$127,000,000, so that the net currency gain or credit to Canada on international travel account, at about \$85,000,000, registered only a minor advance from the revised net credit of \$81,000,000 in 1945, when total Canadian tourist expenditures abroad amounted to a revised \$84,500,000.

Of the \$212,000,000 estimated to have been spent by foreign countries in Canada during 1946, approximately \$207,000,000 is credited to travellers from the United States, with the balance of \$5,000,000 accruing from tourists from Newfoundland and other overseas countries.

Overseas travel to Canada is still limited by shipping accommodation, currency restrictions on travel and other economic factors, but there has been an increase in the number of visitors from the United Kingdom compared with the war years. Immigration records for 1946 indicate that some 55 different countries were represented among the tourist arrivals from overseas at Canadian ocean ports and via United States ports enroute to Canada.

The number of automobiles entering Canada on tourist permits established a new record during 1946, totalling 1,492,000, an increase of 73.5 per cent over 1945. Reflecting the freer use of automobiles, the net number of tourists entering Canada by train declined 11 per cent during the year to 715,000; this total, however, was 84 per cent higher than in 1939. Tourist entries by long-distance bus are estimated at 310,000, more than double the 1941 traffic.

Tourists arriving in Canada by air numbered over 100,000 in 1946, nearly twice the preceding year's total and far exceeding all pre-war years. Tourist travel by boat suffered drastic curtailment during the war years, particularly along the eastern approaches, but 1946 entries, estimated at over 340,000, were well in excess of pre-war levels, with notable gains on the West coast and on inland lakes and rivers.

Cost-of-Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-39=100, declined from 127.1 for December 2, 1946, to 127.0 for January 2, 1947. Substantial seasonal declines in eggs and citrus fruits were mainly responsible for this small decrease. The food index fell from 146.4 to 145.5, since foods other than those mentioned, showed little change. Tea and coffee had increased only a small amount subsequent to the latest ceiling adjustments.

A reduction in the fuel gas index caused the fuel and light series to drop fractionally from 109.2 to 109.0. Other changes were all upward by small amounts. Clothing advanced from 131.2 to 131.5, homefurnishings and services from 129.4 to 129.8, and miscellaneous items from 114.1 to 114.7. Rents remained at 113.4.

Wholesale Prices in January

Composite index of Canadian farm product prices at wholesale, on the base 1926=100, rose 0.5 points to 114.0 between the weeks of December 27, 1946, and January 24, 1947, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index for animal products rose 1.2 points to 138.2, due to substantially firmer prices for livestock which outweighed weakness for eggs and raw wool. In the field products section a gain of 0.1 to 98.5 reflected strength in potatoes and onions.

The industrial materials wholesale price index registered a gain of 7.3 points to 113.8 between the weeks of December 27 and January 24. Sharp advances in ceiling prices for non-ferrous metals, viz., copper, lead and zinc, coupled with a further gain in rosin were responsible for an increase of 13.1 points to 104.2 in the manufacturing materials sensitive price series. The stable group index rose 2.0 points to 127.9 following the placement of higher "ceilings" on wood-pulp, while the foods group index advanced 1.8 points to 108.3 due to continued strength in steers and hogs.

Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit

Claims for unemployment insurance benefit registered in local offices across Canada in December totalled 52,479, an increase of 15,368 over the total for November, but a decrease of 5,133 from December 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases in claims filed during December over November were distributed by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 132; Nova Scotia, 838; New Brunswick, 306; Quebec, 6,427; Ontario, 3,412; Manitoba, 809; Saskatchewan, 785; Alberta, 1,490; and British Columbia, 1,169.

Ordinary claimants -- those fully unemployed -- on the live unemployment register numbered 84,374 on December 31 compared with 63,760 on November 30, and 113,386 at December 31, 1945. In addition, there were 2,971 other claimants -- largely short-time claimants -- on the register at December 31, as against 3,156 at November 30. Claims adjudicated at insurance offices during December totalled 43,930, of which 34,785 were considered entitled to benefit and 9,145 not entitled to benefit.

Benefit cheques representing a total of \$2,508,116 were forwarded to 68,825 persons for 1,268,847 compensated days in December compared with 61,675 persons paid \$2,236,541 for 1,140,539 compensated days in November and 79,856 persons paid \$3,450,853 for 1,684,319 compensated days in December, 1945.

Average duration of compensated unemployment was 18.4 days in December, 18.5 days in November and 21.1 days in December, 1945. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$36.44 in December, \$36.26 in November and \$43.21 in December, 1945. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.98 in December, \$1.96 in November and \$2.05 in December, 1945.

Sales of Electric Storage Batteries

Bringing the total for the year to \$9,904,200, sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$939,847 in December 1946 compared with \$1,031,836 in November, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Industrial Employment and Payrolls Higher at December 1

Both industrial employment and payrolls in Canada showed further distinctive increases at the beginning of December over a month earlier, according to the monthly survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the payroll gain reflecting wage increases as well as the higher level of employment.

Working forces of 16,441 firms in the eight leading industries reporting to the Bureau totalled 1,899,008 at December 1, an increase of 27,942 or 1.5 per cent over the aggregate employed by these firms at November 1. Payrolls for the last week in November totalled \$64,448,019 as compared with \$62,367,510 for the last week of October, an increase of 3.3 per cent. As compared with twelve months earlier, the Bureau reports, recorded employment had advanced by seven per cent and the indicated payrolls by 14.4 per cent, the latter being greater than in any other period for which the Bureau has data.

The advance in employment was contra-seasonal according to pre-war years, but in keeping with the trend since 1940. However, the increase last December exceeded that at the same date for any year of this recent period except 1942. The general index of employment in the eight leading industries, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 185.4 at December 1 last as compared with 182.7 a month earlier and 173.2 on December 1, 1945 and was exceeded for the time of year only in 1942, 1943 and 1944 when industrial activity was at high levels to meet wartime needs. As the December advance was contrary to the pre-war seasonal movement, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a substantial rise to 180.1 as compared with 174.8 at November 1.

Greatest increase in employment at the beginning of December was in logging, which provided work for an additional 13,465 persons, and in trade, in which there was an advance of 11,808. There were smaller but noteworthy gains in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation and services, but activity in construction declined. In manufacturing, the advance resulted partly from the resumption of work in plants which had been earlier strike-bound. The most pronounced gains were in the iron and steel, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and textile industries, the increases ranging from just under 1,400 in the last-named to nearly 4,400 in the iron and steel group.

Per capita weekly earnings showed a substantial increase at the first of December, averaging \$33.94 as compared with \$33.33 at November 1 and \$31.63 at December 1, 1945. For the corresponding date in the three previous years the averages were: 1944, \$32.19; 1943, \$31.61; 1942, \$30.06. Payment of increased wage rates in a number of industries and establishments, together with greater activity in certain divisions in which the earnings are generally above average, contributed to the increase in aggregate payrolls and in per capita weekly earnings at the date under review.

Upswing in Iron and Steel Output Continued in December

Continuing the advances recorded in November and October following the settlement of labour disputes in basic steel plants, production of pig iron, ferro-alloys, and steel ingots and castings in Canada showed further substantial gains during December, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Output of pig iron for the month rose to 161,464 tons from 135,269 tons in November to reach the highest figure since March, 1945, when 165,817 tons were produced. The December figure compares with 135,225 tons for December 1945, and with the previous 1946 month's high of 159,101 tons in May. Production for the twelve months totalled 1,403,758 tons as against 1,777,958 tons in 1945.

Production of steel ingots and castings in December amounted to 237,300 tons as compared with 222,644 tons in November and 219,281 tons in December, 1945. Highest month's output in 1946 was 259,626 tons in May. The December production consisted of 231,317 tons of ingots and 5,983 tons of castings. Aggregate output of steel ingots and castings for 1946 was 2,334,631 tons as compared with 2,881,223 tons in the previous year.

December output of ferro-alloys was 11,766 tons compared with 9,370 tons in the previous month and 15,456 tons in the corresponding month of 1945. Aggregate for the year was 116,995 tons as against 186,978 tons in 1945.

Sharp Increase in Production of Wire Nails in November

Doubling the October output which had been sharply higher than in September, production of wire nails of iron and steel in November totalled 6,002 tons, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was the highest monthly figure since May last, and compares with 3,000 tons in October and 1,640 tons in September. During the first eleven months of 1946, production totalled 53,144 tons.

Shipments of Primary Iron and Steel in November

Further marked increase was recorded in November in shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, the total being 246,547 tons compared with 172,580 in October, and 72,070 tons in September, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. November shipments included 37,929 tons of semi-finished shapes, 13,331 tons of structurals, 17,351 tons of plates, 22,574 tons of rails, 53,135 tons of bars, 10,776 tons of pipes and tubes, 23,969 tons of wire rods, 19,459 tons of black sheets, 6,324 tons of galvanized sheets, 582 tons of tool steel, and 6,364 tons of castings.

Power Output Reached New Peak in 1946

Central electric stations produced 3,672,116,000 kilowatt hours during December to bring the total for the year up to 41,603,708,000 kilowatt hours, a new high record for the industry, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total for 1946 was 3.7 per cent in advance of 1945, and 2.8 per cent higher than in 1944 -- the previous peak year.

Consumption of primary power increased to 31,063,240,000 kilowatt hours, which was above the 1945 consumption by 239,701,000 kilowatt hours, but below the 1943 high record by 13 per cent, the principal decrease being in Quebec where it dropped by 33 per cent; consumption of secondary power in Quebec increased by 5,701,107,000 kilowatt hours, almost equal to the decrease in primary power consumption.

In Ontario, consumption of primary power increased from 11,742,903,000 kilowatt hours in 1943 to 12,265,093,000 kilowatt hours or by 4.5 per cent, a new high record.

Exports to the United States for the year amounted to 2,481,631,000 kilowatt hours, and with imports of 8,651,000 kilowatt hours the net export in 1946 was 2,472,980,000 kilowatt hours. Exports of secondary power declined by 13.5 per cent, due to water conditions and a heavy demand in Ontario for primary power.

Seed Crops in 1946

The total value of production of hay and pasture seed crops in 1946 is estimated at \$10,121,000 compared with \$8,850,000 in the preceding year, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Production of hay and pasture seed crops was, for the most part, slightly better than in 1945. The alfalfa seed crop was down sharply, but red clover yielded well, particularly on the greatly increased acreage in western Ontario.

Overall production of vegetable seeds is substantially heavier than in 1945, but the increase is due almost entirely to the very large crops of beans, peas and corn. The value of production of vegetable and field root seeds is currently estimated at \$2,717,300 compared with \$2,534,700 in 1945.

Radio Sales Reach Peak in November

Reaching a peak for the year, producers' sales of radio receiving sets in November 1946 totalled 64,177 units, an increase of 39 per cent over October, and a gain of almost seven per cent over July -- the previous high month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales for the first eleven months of the year aggregated 486,470 units. Inventory figures show that 20,895 units remained in the hands of producers at the end of the month.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

Prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products at December 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, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 183.7, or 5.8 points above the index number of 177.9 a year earlier.

By provinces, considerable variation exists in comparison with December of 1945. The index numbers for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia are lower than a year ago, due principally to marked declines in prices received for potatoes, fruits and vegetables. The index numbers for Quebec, Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces have registered substantial increases from December, 1945.

Higher prices for live stock and dairy products are chiefly responsible for the increases in the index for each of these provinces. Grain prices, generally, remain at levels similar to those prevailing in 1945. The quality of the 1946 western field crops was lower than in 1945, and this factor has been chiefly responsible for some decreases in the price of grains in the Prairie Provinces. However, these decreases are largely offset by somewhat higher grain prices in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawn Lumber

Production of sawn lumber in November by 239 active mills located East of the Rockies amounted to 63,809 M feet board measure, as compared with 108,579 M feet produced by 321 active mills in the preceding month, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. November production included 58,036 M feet of softwoods and 5,773 M feet of hardwoods.

Shipments made by 353 operators in November totalled 124,302 M feet, as compared with 140,668 M feet shipped by 426 operators in October. Stocks at the end of November, reported by 210 mills amounted to 263,112 M feet, of which 231,972 M feet were sold, and 31,140 M feet unsold. Stocks held by 273 operators at the end of October totalled 349,443 M feet.

Gold Production in October

Production of gold in October was recorded at 240,828 fine ounces compared with 229,904 in the preceding month and 233,487 in the corresponding month of 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the first ten months of 1946 was 2,369,731 fine ounces compared with 2,228,323 in the similar period of 1945.

Output for the month was as follows by areas, totals for October 1945 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 743 (295) fine ounces; Quebec, 52,655 (52,707); Ontario, 156,068 (138,939); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 14,919 (16,130); British Columbia, 2,482 (16,245); Yukon, 10,755 (7,064); Northwest Territories, 3,192 (2,107).

Stocks of Butter and Cheese

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada on February 1 were 17,433,720 pounds compared with 25,501,655 on January 1, and 13,952,164 on February 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of cheese amounted to 14,870,840 pounds compared with 16,366,577 on January 1, and 17,658,229 a year ago.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended January 25 declined to 70,500 cars from 71,894 cars for the previous week, the eastern division showing a drop of 1,913 cars, but the western division an increase of 519 cars. Compared with loadings in 1946 there was an increase of 4,123 cars, l.c.l. merchandise accounting for 2,044 cars of the advance.

Grain loadings were down 959 cars from the previous week and by 1,114 cars from 1946. Pulpwood was 654 cars below last year's loadings, but wood pulp and paper was up by 426 cars. Coal was down by 395 cars, but gasoline and oils was up by 912 cars. Lumber was heavier by 967 cars, and iron and steel products by 388 cars.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada at the end of December amounted to 660,274 compared with 625,165 at the end of November, and 882,448 at the end of December, 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Calf and kip skins on hand increased from 466,869 at the end of November to 575,649. Stocks of other types at the end of December included 86,365 dozen sheep and lamb skins, 118,466 goat and kid skins and 29,553 horse hides.

Production and Value of Tobacco Crop Sharply Higher in 1946

Due to a substantial increase in the quantity harvested as well as to an advance of approximately 24 cents per pounds, the estimated value of Canada's tobacco crop in 1946 was 56 per cent higher than in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Estimate for 1946 was \$47,730,000 compared with \$30,620,000 in 1945. The 1946 harvest was the largest ever recorded, amounting to 134,667,000 pounds compared with 92,345,000 in 1945, an advance of 46 per cent.

Production of tobacco, by types, was as follows in 1946, with comparable data for 1945 in brackets: flue-cured, 113,882,000 (75,353,000) pounds; burley, 11,200,000 (10,330,000) pounds; dark, 2,400,000 (1,412,000) pounds; cigar, 5,040,000 (3,300,000) pounds; pipe, 2,205,000 (1,950,000) pounds.

Ontario had the largest area of production in 1946 with 107,387 acres. Quebec had the next largest acreage at 11,279, followed by British Columbia with 151 acres.

Country General Store Sales in December

Sales of country general stores were 6.6 per cent higher in December than in the corresponding month of 1945, and were approximately 10 per cent above the November level, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase in December 1946 over 1945 was considerably less than the gains recorded in earlier months of the year, sales for the calendar year 1946 averaging 11 per cent above 1945. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stand at 223.4 for December, 202.3 for November, and 209.6 for December, 1945.

Increased sales in December 1946 over 1945 were general throughout the country, gains ranging as high as 12.4 per cent for the northern districts of Ontario being reported. Regional increases over December 1945, with average gains for the year in brackets, are as follows: Maritime Provinces, 3.5 per cent (10.6 per cent); Quebec, 7.1 per cent (9.1 per cent); Ontario, 7.9 per cent (11.8 per cent); Manitoba, 7.5 per cent (10.9 per cent); Saskatchewan, 3.6 per cent (10.2 per cent); Alberta, 6.1 per cent (11.9 per cent); British Columbia, 13.1 per cent (17.5 per cent).

Dwelling Units in Prairie Cities

"Greater Winnipeg", with a population of 301,634, had 75,457 occupied dwelling units on June 1, 1946, according to a preliminary count of housing figures of urban centres with a population of 5,000 and over, collected during last summer's census of the Prairie Provinces, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. These dwelling units were contained in 56,317 buildings. In addition there were 2,128 buildings under construction for housing purposes on June 1, 1946.

In Winnipeg Proper there were 56,438 individual dwelling units housing a population of 224,091; in St. Boniface there were 4,684 dwelling units for a population of 21,320; and in other metropolitan areas, 14,335 dwelling units for a population of 56,223. Brandon's population of 17,147 was housed in 3,988 dwelling units; in Portage la Prairie, 7,545 persons were housed in 1,744 dwelling units; while Transcona's 6,016 inhabitants were housed in 1,486 units.

Regina, with a population of 58,182 in June 1946, had 14,265 individual dwelling units, Saskatoon with 44,829 inhabitants had 11,287 units, and Moose Jaw with a population of 22,599 had 6,382 units. Prince Albert's 14,290 population was housed in 3,274 dwelling units, while Swift Current and Weyburn with populations of 6,257 and 6,945, had 1,755 and 1,203 dwellings, respectively. In North Battleford, with a population of 5,622, there were 1,483 dwelling units, and in Yorkton -- 5,517 population -- the dwelling units numbered 1,346. Buildings under construction for housing in these eight centres totalled 1,528.

Edmonton's population of 109,997 was housed in 29,963 dwelling units, while that of Calgary -- 98,101 -- had accommodation in 23,533 dwelling units. There were 1,343 buildings for housing purposes under construction in Edmonton and 1,165 in Calgary. Population of Lethbridge (16,206) was housed in 4,630 dwelling units, and that of Medicine Hat (12,680) was housed in 3,561 units.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, December (10 cents).
 2. Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926-1945 (25 cents).
 3. Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1945 (50 cents).
 4. Car Loadings - Weekly (10 cents).
 5. Seed Crops, 1946 (10 cents).
 6. Buildings and Dwellings in Urban Centres of 5,000 and Over - Prairie Provinces, 1946 (10 cents).
 7. Gold Production, October (10 cents).
 8. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, December (10 cents).
 9. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills, November (25 cents).
 10. Employment and Payrolls, December (10 cents).
 11. Tobacco Crop Report, (10 cents).
 12. Prices and Price Indexes, December (10 cents).
 13. Primary Iron and Steel, November (10 cents).
 14. Production of Iron and Steel, December (10 cents).
 15. Central Electric Stations, December (10 cents).
 16. Nails, Tacks and Staples, November (10 cents).
 17. Imports Entered for Consumption, November (25 cents).
 18. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs, in the Principal Cities of Canada, February 1 (10 cents).
 19. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points for the Calendar Year and December, 1946; Preliminary Estimate of Tourist Expenditures, 1946 (10 cents).
 20. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, December (10 cents).
 21. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December (10 cents).
 22. Price Movements, January (10 cents).
 23. Radio Receiving Sets, November (10 cents).
 24. Statistical Report on the Operations of the Unemployment Insurance Act, November (10 cents).
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