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Gross National Product and
Gross National Expenditure

Gross national product and gross national expenditure in 1946 were at a level of \$11,129 million in comparison with \$11,478 million in 1945. The 1946 estimates are preliminary as are the 1945 estimates but the latter have been revised since their first publication. The moderate decline in the money totals is larger in real terms as is indicated by the rise of 4.8 per cent in the index of wholesale prices and 3.4 per cent in the cost of living index from 1945 to 1946.

Net national income in 1946 was \$9,212 million as compared with \$9,587 million in 1945. Civilian salaries and wages increased by \$247 million while military pay and allowances decreased by \$817 million. The main components of investment income were maintained at their 1945 levels. The decline of \$140 million in total investment income is accounted for by two items, a decline in government trading profits and an increase in dividends paid abroad. Agriculture and other individual enterprise showed proportionate gains.

While the national income declined in 1946 personal income increased by \$358 million. This is largely due to the increase in transfer payments by government to individuals. The large increase in transfer payments includes the increase in family allowances and the large scale payment to veterans in 1946 of war service gratuities, re-establishment credits and pensions.

Components of gross national expenditure reflect a significant diminution of government expenditures offset in large part by increases of consumer expenditure and investment in plant, equipment and inventory. Receipts from abroad were maintained at a high level because of the continuing foreign demands for commodity exports backed by Canadian government loans.

Economic Activity in December

The extension of the prosperity phase of the economic cycle was indicated by the further increase in the index of the physical volume of business in December over the preceding month. The index on the base of 1935-39 rose from 181.3 to 186.7, a gain of three per cent. The advance was fairly general among the main components.

The index of mineral production was two per cent greater at 141.6. A slight advance was shown in manufacturing, the standing in December having been 192.2 against 191.5 in the preceding month. A decline was shown in the index of construction. The advance in electric power was 2.8 per cent and distribution based on railway traffic, internal and external trade rose nine per cent to 200.2.

Gold receipts at the Mint receded from 188,605 fine ounces to 171,483 in the last month of the year. The output of coal was practically maintained at the level of the preceding month, an increase in the index having been shown after seasonal adjustment.

The index of production of wheat flour rose from 149.5 to 150.4. Employment in the rubber industry showed the considerable expansion of 16.5 per cent.

The output of newsprint was 341,951 tons compared with 364,304, an increase having been shown after seasonal adjustment. Advances were also shown in the exports of planks, boards and shingles. The index of the output of steel ingots and castings rose from 208 to 214 and that of pig iron production was 9.2 per cent greater.

Electric power production was 3,672 million kwh. compared with 3,567, the index making the considerable advance of 2.8 per cent.

Gains were shown in carloadings and in retail sales resulting in marked advance in the index of distribution.

Retail Sales in December and in the Calendar Year 1946

Retail merchants transacted an unprecedented volume of business in December, 1946 when sales were 10 per cent higher than in December, 1945 and increased 15 per cent above November, 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. December culminated a year in which retail sales recorded uninterrupted and substantial gains. Volume of sales for 1946 exceeded that for 1945 by 14 per cent. These results are based on the composite index of sales for fourteen kinds of retail business concerned chiefly with the distribution of food, apparel, household equipment and personal effects. The automotive trades, which must be presumed to have transacted a much greater amount of business in 1946 than in 1945, are not represented.

Most notable feature of merchandising in 1946 was, of course, the more active trade in durable goods. The much increased output of furniture, radios, electrical appliances and hardware was rapidly absorbed by a consuming public whose numbers were swelled by returning service personnel and whose incomes were sustained, not only by the continuing high level of employment but also by grants and gratuities to returned men and women and by family allowance payments.

December sales increases for the various trades followed much the same pattern as that established throughout earlier months of the year. The increases in durable goods stores were far in excess of those for non-durable goods outlets. Outstanding gains in sales were reported by department stores throughout 1946, sales averaging 19 per cent above those for 1945. Sales in December failed by only a slight margin to equal the increase for the full year.

Among the apparel trades, men's and women's specialty shops recorded increases which were in line with the steady gains reported for earlier months of the year. Family clothing stores did not maintain their former high rate of increase, December business being only eight per cent ahead of December, 1945 sales. Shoe stores, on the other hand, showed increased activity at the year-end and the December sales increase surpassed the average increase for the year.

While grocery, combination and meat stores reported an increase of but four per cent for December, 1946, this margin was affected by a variation in the number of weekends in December of the last two years. There were five Saturdays in December, 1945, but only four in December, 1946. The relatively small increase shown for restaurants in December is consistent with the reduced rate of expansion which has characterized results for this trade throughout the greater part of 1946.

Two other groups, drugs and jewellery, had comparatively small gains in sales for December, which did not approach their annual average increases in sales for 1946. Drug stores had become popular sources of gift merchandise during the war years when the reduced production of civilian merchandise affected commodities handled in these stores less than it did that of some other types of retail outlets. This is apparent from the pronounced peaks in the adjusted sales indexes for the drug trade in recent years. While sales remain high, there was a much wider selection of gift merchandise available for Christmas 1946 and gift purchasing tended to become more widely distributed amongst other types of stores. The rate of increase in jewellery store sales has slackened in recent months and a two per cent increase in December is in continuation of this tendency.

Chain candy stores reported sales 14 per cent higher in December, 1946 than in December, 1945, while the average increase for 1946 amounted to 31 per cent. Sales of retail furriers were down five per cent in December compared with the same month of 1945.

Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers, which normally accounted for 96 per cent of the total Canadian production, amounted to \$3,968,551 in December compared with \$4,714,725 in the preceding month, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative sales for the calendar year 1946 have been placed by the Bureau at \$58,959,711.

Wholesale Sales in December

Wholesale sales in Canada during December were 13 per cent above the dollar sales volume for December, 1945 according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 370 wholesalers representing nine lines of trade. This was the smallest advance reported for any month of the current year. The general unadjusted index for Canada on the base, average for 1935-1939=100, stood at 220.0 for December, 1946, 194.7 for December, 1945, and 256.9 for November, 1946. Dollar sales for the twelve months of 1946 were 19 per cent above those for the year 1945.

Wholesalers in the province of Quebec reported the greatest gain over December, 1945 with sales up 18 per cent. British Columbia came next with an increase of 14 per cent. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces followed with gains of 12 per cent while sales in the Maritime Provinces were 11 per cent higher than in December, 1945.

Among the individual trades, clothing and dry goods wholesalers continued to show the largest increases with sales 43 per cent and 35 per cent respectively above the December, 1945 volume. Sales of hardware wholesalers were 22 per cent higher than in the same month last year, while grocery wholesalers' sales were up 17 per cent. An increase of 13 per cent was recorded by the automotive equipment trade, the footwear and tobacco and confectionery groups following closely with increases of 12 per cent. The nine per cent increase between December, 1945 and 1946 for drug wholesalers was consistent with the margin which existed in the immediately preceding months. The decline from 1945 in dollar volume of wholesale sales of fruits and vegetables which has been evident for several months continued, with sales in this trade seven per cent below the December, 1945 volume.

The value of wholesalers' inventories at December 31, 1946 was 23 per cent higher than at the same date last year. The clothing group, with stocks valued 93 per cent higher than at December, 1945 again showed the greatest increase. Stocks on hand in the wholesale grocery trade were 44 per cent higher than last year while the automotive equipment wholesalers reported an increase of 30 per cent. Other increases in value of stocks on hand were as follows: dry goods, 22 per cent; tobacco and confectionery, 19 per cent; drugs, 12 per cent; fruits and vegetables and hardware, six per cent; and footwear, four per cent.

Trends in Food Distribution

Wholesale grocers' sales in December were 17 per cent greater in dollar volume than in the corresponding month of 1945, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from a number of the larger firms across Canada. Preliminary figures for the twelve months of 1946 indicate that sales for the year were 16 per cent above the 1945 volume.

The increase in December was general throughout the different regions of the Dominion, the greatest gain, 27 per cent, being recorded by British Columbia. Sales of wholesale grocers in Quebec were 21 per cent above those for December 1945, and in the Prairies, 18 per cent. Lesser, but still substantial increases were reported in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces where wholesalers' sales were 13 and 11 per cent higher, respectively.

Value of stocks in the hands of wholesale grocers at the end of December was 44 per cent higher than at the same date in 1945, and 13 per cent above the value of inventory at the end of November. Inventories at the beginning of December are normally 64 per cent in excess of sales in that month. Stocks at the beginning of December 1946 were valued 15 per cent higher than the sales for the month, indicating that the inventory position of wholesale grocers is still below normal.

Sales in December transacted by 866 chain store units operated by 24 chain companies in the food retailing field were five per cent higher than sales of 873 stores operated in December, 1945. Independent stores did four per cent more business in December 1946 than in 1945.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in December

Births registered in cities, towns and villages in December, having a population of 10,000 and over, increased 30 per cent over the same month of 1945, and marriages by six per cent, while deaths fell five per cent, according to figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Births numbered 14,445 compared with 11,126, marriages 5,170 compared with 4,891, and deaths 5,153 compared with 5,440.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 6 totalled 129,703,174 bushels, compared with 134,728,087 on January 30, and 155,622,417 on the corresponding date of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks on February 6 included 127,976,765 bushels in Canadian positions and 1,726,409 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces were lighter during the week ending February 6, the total being 1,147,518 bushels, compared with 2,465,733 in the preceding week. Marketings from August 1 to February 6 aggregated 247,187,436 bushels as compared with 184,529,432 in the similar period of the crop year 1945-46.

Deliveries of coarse grains from Prairie farms also were lighter during the week ending February 6, totals being as follows, those for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 421,848 (1,070,018) bushels; barley, 290,311 (652,518); rye, 19,811 (34,733); flax-seed 1,049 (4,141).

Stocks and Production of Dairy Products

The butter supply position remains practically unchanged from that of the preceding month, according to the dairy review for January issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production of creamery butter amounted to 9,807,000 pounds, an increase of 1.4 per cent over the corresponding month of last year; this slight improvement was reflected in the stock position at February 1, when 31.3 million pounds were held in storage and in transit. Compared with the previous year, the holdings were somewhat higher, but represented a decline of 13 million pounds from the previous month.

With production now at a low level, the withdrawals from storage are, of course, considerably higher, so that this downward movement is a normal one for this time of year. Since production during the next few months is not expected to change the situation very much, the estimated shortage of 11 million pounds indicated a month ago, still stands. This takes into consideration the extra quantities required to carry out an equitable distribution during the short supply period.

Revised figures on the production of butter for 1946 reveal a total of 328,000,000 pounds, made up of 271,366,000 pounds of creamery butter, 54,225,000 pounds of dairy butter, and 2,278,000 pounds of whey butter. The total represents a decline of 22,000,000 pounds in comparison with 1945. A significant fact is that the dairy make increased by about 1,000,000 pounds.

Cheddar cheese production in January amounted to 1,722,000 pounds as compared with 1,752,000 pounds in January, 1945. Stocks of cheese in cold storage, dairy factories, and in transit aggregated 23,469,289 pounds on February 1, compared with 25,684,220 pounds on January 1, and 24,367,899 pounds on February 1, 1946.

Output of concentrated milk products in January moved up to 13,773,000 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent. Whole milk products increased to 10,429,000 pounds, and milk by-products to 3,282,000 pounds. Storage stocks of evaporated whole milk amounted to 12,849,347 pounds compared with 17,076,567 on January 1, and 11,227,666 on February 1, 1946.

Stocks of Meat in Cold Storage

Stocks of meat in cold storages and packing plants were lower on February 1, amounting to 73,985,812 pounds compared with 79,647,865 pounds on January 1, and 77,469,671 pounds on February 1 last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Holdings of pork on February 1 rose to 43,132,251 pounds from 38,600,452 pounds on January 1 and 37,228,879 pounds on February 1, 1946, while the stocks of beef were reduced, totalling 23,117,976 pounds against 30,550,541 pounds on January 1, and 31,160,899 pounds a year ago.

There were reductions also in the stocks of veal and mutton and lamb. Holdings of veal were 2,143,395 pounds against 3,426,662 on January 1, and 3,339,471 on February 1, 1946, and of mutton and lamb, 5,592,190 pounds compared with 7,070,210 on January 1, and 5,740,422 on February 1, 1946. Stocks of lard were recorded at 1,372,146 pounds, showing a decrease of 82,366 pounds from January 1, but an advance of 446,440 pounds over February 1, 1946.

Stocks of Fish on February 1

Stocks of frozen fish in cold storage on February 1 amounted to 33,927,229 pounds, compared with 41,655,982 pounds on January 1, and 21,156,465 pounds on the corresponding date of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of February 1 this year included 31,893,002 pounds frozen fresh, and 2,033,427 pounds frozen smoked.

Stocks of cod were recorded at 7,332,364 pounds, compared with 9,240,701 pounds on January 1, and 2,323,741 pounds a year ago; salmon, 8,040,190 pounds, compared with 10,510,028 pounds on January 1, and 6,276,697 pounds last year. Stocks of sea herring moved up to 6,621,913 pounds from 5,829,553 pounds on January 1, and 4,789,485 pounds on February 1, 1946.

Production of Coal and Coke in November

Production of coal in Canada in November amounted to 1,576,999 tons, recording a decrease of three per cent from October, and a drop of 12 per cent from November 1945, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the first eleven months of 1946, however, was eight per cent higher than in the similar period of 1945, respective totals being 16,225,391 tons and 14,951,648 tons.

Coke production moved up sharply during the month, totalling 320,000 tons as compared with 271,000 in the preceding month and 284,000 in November, 1945. Aggregate for the first eleven months of 1946 was 2,993,000 tons compared with 3,550,000 in the similar period of 1945.

In November, 3,465,368 tons of coal were imported, bringing the total for the eleven months of the year to 25,345,508 tons, or 12 per cent more than in the eleven months of 1945. Coal exports in November amounted to 74,588 tons compared with 70,374 in November 1945, and the total for the cumulative period was 759,204 tons compared with 780,689 in the same period of 1945.

Production of Concrete Building Materials

Production in December of concrete building blocks by manufacturers which normally account for about 85 per cent of the total for Canada, was recorded at 1,055,946 pieces as compared with 1,442,807 in the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the calendar year aggregated 17,361,596 pieces.

Production of concrete bricks in December amounted to 583,248 compared with 860,774 in November, and the total for the calendar year 1946 was 9,585,937. In December, 6,593 tons of cement drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe, and culvert tile were produced, as compared with 8,527 in November, bringing the total for the year to 86,975 tons.

Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas

Sales in December of manufactured gas by distributing companies totalled 2,208,831 M cubic feet as compared with 2,041,086 M in the corresponding month of 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the calendar year 1946, 24,241,645 M cubic feet were sold as compared with 23,452,817 M in the preceding year.

December sales of natural gas were recorded at 4,274,855 M cubic feet, in comparison with 3,935,559 in December 1945, and the aggregate for the calendar year 1946 was 33,186,145 M cubic feet as compared with 33,031,586 M in 1945.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles in 1946

Number of new motor vehicles sold at retail in Canada during 1946 was 114,479, having a retail value of \$179,689,602, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Distribution of new vehicles was higher in the final quarter of the year than in any of the three previous quarters.

Passenger cars retailed during 1946 numbered 73,052 and these had a retail value of \$109,932,039. The last two months of the year witnessed a sharp upswing in sales, and volume was higher in these two months than in any earlier months of the year. Sales of new trucks and buses continued at a steady rate during the final quarter and total distribution for the year was 41,427 units valued at \$69,757,563.

Sales of Fertilizers Up 12 Per Cent

Sales in Canada of fertilizer materials and of mixed fertilizers during the twelve months ended June 30, 1946, totalled 645,325 tons, an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year when 575,107 tons were sold, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Sales for the twelve months ended June, 1946, consisted of 102,639 tons of fertilizer materials and 542,686 tons of mixtures sold for consumption in Canada, compared with 92,026 tons of materials and 483,081 tons of mixtures sold in Canada during the previous year. Exports in 1945-46 consisted of 50,504 tons of mixtures and 566,002 tons of materials.

Stocks of Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal

Ingot-makers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of December were recorded at 4,866,000 pounds, showing a decrease of approximately three per cent from the amount held at the first of the month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of secondary non-ferrous ingot fell from 2,347,063 pounds to 2,271,413 pounds.

Following were the dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of November, totals for the beginning of the month being in brackets: aluminum, 6,064,435 (6,282,670) pounds; brass and bronze, 5,672,447 (5,612,168); copper, 3,967,496 (4,032,534); magnesium, 122,030 (118,531); nickel, 332,186 (418,464); tin-lead, 5,680,559 (6,044,101); zinc, 1,049,513 (1,040,097); drosses, 1,189,133 (1,150,539).

Urban and Interurban Transit Systems

Urban transit systems -- motor buses and electric railways -- transported 118,284,207 passengers in October as compared with 115,639,671 in the corresponding month of 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Interurban systems carried 8,196,598 passengers during the month, an increase of seven per cent.

In Montreal there was an increase of 2.5 per cent in the number of passengers carried, British Columbia Electric an increase of 3.3 per cent, Winnipeg 6.3 per cent, Windsor 5.8 per cent, Edmonton 2.4 per cent, Saint John, N.B., 8.8 per cent, Regina 3.1 per cent, Saskatoon 11.9 per cent, Fort William 8.6 per cent, Port Arthur 9.7 per cent, and Sarnia 3.5 per cent.

Hull showed a decline of 222,491 passengers or 27.7 per cent, the bridge between Hull and Ottawa being closed to traffic. Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec showed small decreases and Halifax was down 13.3 per cent.

Canal Traffic Lower in 1946

Freight traffic using the Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals during the 1946 season of navigation amounted to 91,470,696 tons as compared with 111,277,316 tons in 1945, a decline of approximately 19 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Downbound iron ore declined from 78,039,957 tons in 1945 to 62,031,470 tons, wheat from 14,454,102 to 7,359,440 tons, and other grains from 3,136,209 to 2,155,165 tons. Upbound soft coal increased from 13,313,766 to 15,405,415 tons, and oil and gasoline from 838,934 to 1,169,760 tons.

Season's freight traffic on the Welland Ship Canal totalled 10,580,146 tons, a decline of 18 per cent from the preceding year. The large decrease was in wheat which declined by 1,600,137 tons. Soft coal declined by 522,940 tons, coke by 85,823 tons, iron ore by 486,751 tons, and pulpwood by 79,902 tons. Oats increased by 166,255 tons, barley by 36,191 tons, gasoline by 64,369 tons, petroleum and other oils by 62,679 tons, paper by 61,409 tons and ore, other than copper and iron by 38,918 tons.

During the season of navigation freight using the St. Lawrence canals declined to 5,750,578 tons from 6,947,870 tons in 1945. Wheat declined from 1,982,176 to 665,969 tons, soft coal from 2,759,967 to 2,395,970 tons, hard coal from 113,772 to 66,006 tons, and other ore from 253,359 to 145,671 tons. Oats increased by 170,715 tons, barley by 54,784 tons, gasoline by 178,745 tons, petroleum and other oils by 69,695 tons, sand, gravel and stone by 30,581 tons, and miscellaneous freight by 116,377 tons.

Railway Revenues and Expenses in November

Canadian railways earned \$64,791,000 in November as compared with \$61,247,000 in the corresponding month of 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Freight revenues for the month were \$51,292,000, the largest total for any November, and, on a daily basis, exceeded the previous peak reached in October, 1946. As compared with November 1945, freight revenues advanced 12.5 per cent, but passenger revenues were down 23.9 per cent.

Operating expenses increased by \$1,081,199 or 2.1 per cent, maintenance of way and structures being reduced by \$1,989,601 or 20.7 per cent, and maintenance of equipment by \$271,963 or 2.3 per cent, thus partially offsetting an increase in transportation expenses of \$2,836,804 or 11.4 per cent. The operating income increased from \$7,745,228 to \$8,400,313, and taxes were increased from \$1,243,296 to \$2,912,822.

For the eleven months ended November, operating revenues declined from \$708,145,678 in 1945 to \$649,459,856, operating expenses decreased from \$571,613,601 to \$565,521,928 and the operating income from \$98,578,280 to \$53,072,283.

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings at December 1

Manufacturing establishments at December 1 showed continued increases in the number of wage-earners employed at hourly rates, in the total hours worked by such persons in the week preceding, and in their aggregate hourly earnings. Statistics were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,248 factories having 753,287 hourly-rated wage-earners at the date under review, as compared with 744,621 at November 1.

The latest indicated total of hours worked was 32,510,951, for which the remuneration amounted to \$24,211,128; the hourly-rated personnel employed by the same firms in the week of November 1 had worked a total of 31,580,039 hours, for which they were paid the sum of \$23,016,260. There was thus an advance of 1.2 per cent in the number of wage-earners, accompanied by that of 2.9 per cent in the aggregate hours worked, and of 5.2 per cent in the hourly wages. The increased wages resulted in part from the payment of higher rates in a number of industries and establishments, while the settlement of several important industrial disputes was a factor contributing to the increased hours as well as to the higher earnings.

The average hours was also higher, rising from 42.4 in the preceding period of observation, to 43.2 in the week of December 1. The average hourly rate rose from 72.9 cents in the week of November 1 to a new maximum of 74.5 cents in the week of December 1. Prior to September, 1946, the high figure in the record was that of 70.5 cents at December 1, 1944, and again at May 1, 1945. The mean at December 1 in 1945 was 67 cents. In the last twelve months, there has been a decline of 1.6 hours in the time worked, on the average, by hourly-rated employees in manufacturing as a whole, while the average hourly rate has risen by 7.5 cents, or by 11.1 per cent.

The weekly wages averaged \$32.18 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.91 in the week of November 1, 1946, and \$30.02 at December 1, 1945, when, as already stated, the average hours worked per week were greater than in the week of December 1, 1946. This is only the third occasion in the comparatively brief record that the weekly average earnings have exceeded those indicated 12 months earlier. The weekly wages reported at December 1, 1944, had amounted to \$32.64, the hours then reported having been a good deal longer, partly as a result of much overtime. The industrial distribution had then also been favourable to the higher average earnings.

Housing Completed in the First Eleven Months of 1946

New housing units completed in the first eleven months of 1946 in 202 Canadian municipalities which have furnished complete returns for the period to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics totalled 24,531, or 2,257 more than in the calendar year 1945.

Returns received by the Bureau from 284 other municipalities covering varying periods of the year show an additional 8,669 units completed.

Thus on the basis of complete and incomplete returns from 486 municipalities, new dwelling units completed within their borders totalled 33,190, as compared with 30,436 in the same municipalities in the calendar year 1945.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended February 1 declined to 69,945 cars from 70,502 cars for the preceding week, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the corresponding week last year, loadings amounted to 64,593 cars.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Dwelling Units and Type of Buildings Reported by Municipalities and Other Areas -- Eleven Months ending November (25 cents).
 3. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, December (10 cents).
 4. Retail Sales, December (10 cents).
 5. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, December (10 cents).
 6. Canadian Grain Statistics -- Weekly (10 cents).
 7. Births, Deaths and Marriages, December (10 cents).
 8. National Accounts, Income and Expenditures, 1938-1946 (10 cents).
 9. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, February 1 (10 cents).
 10. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, November (10 cents).
 11. Monthly Dairy Review, January (10 cents).
 12. Sales of Fertilizers During Year Ended June 30, 1946 (25 cents).
 13. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, February 1 (10 cents).
 14. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, December (10 cents).
 15. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, December (10 cents).
 16. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 17. Dealers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, November (10 cents).
 18. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, December (10 cents).
 19. Civil Aviation, October (10 cents).
 20. Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, November (10 cents).
 21. Summary of Canal Traffic, 1946 (10 cents).
 22. Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, December, and Calendar Year, 1946 (25 cents).
 23. Transit Report, October (10 cents).
 24. Coal and Coke Statistics, November (10 cents).
 25. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, February 1 (10 cents).
 26. Bridge Building and Structural Steel Work Industry, 1945 (25 cents).
 27. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings at Beginning of December (10 cents).
 28. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, December (10 cents).
 29. Current Trends in Food Distribution, December (10 cents).
 30. Transit Report, September (10 cents).
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