



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

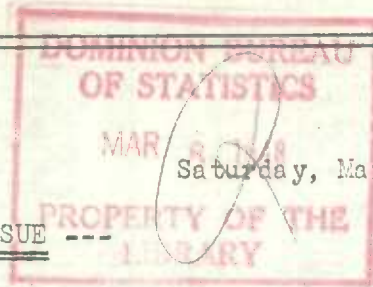
----- Dominion Bureau of Statistics -----

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA - CANADA

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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CASH INCOME received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products in 1947 reached an all-time high record of \$1,990,600,000, an increase of \$237,900,000 over the revised figure of \$1,752,700,000 for 1946.

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COST-OF-LIVING INDEX, on the base 1935-39=100, rose from 148.3 on January 2 to 150.1 on February 2, 1948. More than half the rise was attributable to the food index which mounted from 182.2 to 186.1.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES, as measured by dollar volume, were 17 per cent higher in January than in the corresponding month last year.

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SAWN LUMBER PRODUCTION in 1947 amounted to 5,162,666,000 feet board measure as compared with 4,776,208,000 in the preceding year, an increase of eight per cent.

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CANADA'S 1947 TOBACCO CROP, estimated at 116,084,000 pounds, was valued at \$41,709,000.

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CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS in nine cities of Canada on March 1 totalled 11,692,500 pounds compared with 20,122,100 on February 1, and 11,275,200,000 on March 1 last year.

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FLUID MILK and cream sales in 1947 reached a total of 4,162,539,000 pounds, a decrease of two per cent from the total for 1946.

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CAR LOADINGS on Canadian railways for the week ending February 21 declined to 68,815 cars from 69,591 in the preceding week, but were slightly above loadings in the same week last year.

## DOMINION COST-OF-LIVING INDEX

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-39=100, rose from 148.3 on January 2 to 150.1 on February 2, 1948. The increase in this series between February 1947 and February this year amounted to 22.3 points. From August, 1939 to February 2, 1948, the increase in the Dominion cost-of-living index was 48.9 per cent.

The increase over January 2 was equal to the average monthly advance recorded during the preceding 12 months, but slightly less than gains recorded in each of the past two months. More than half of the rise during January was attributable to the food index which mounted from 182.2 to 186.1. Seasonal declines in eggs and citrus fruits were heavily overbalanced by increases for meats, cereal foods, vegetables and other food groups.

Meat price averages on February 2 were down appreciably from levels indicated by a mid-January check-up. Lower prices for United States anthracite coal were responsible for the only group index decline, with fuel and light dropping fractionally from 120.4 to 120.1. Other group changes were as follows: clothing up from 161.2 to 165.1; homefurnishings and services from 158.4 to 159.9; and miscellaneous items from 122.6 to 122.0. The rental index remained at 119.9.

NEW MONTHLY STATISTICAL REVIEW ISSUED  
BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The first issue of the CANADIAN STATISTICAL REVIEW has been released for distribution by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Successor to the MONTHLY REVIEW OF BUSINESS STATISTICS, which has been published without interruption since 1926, the new Review provides a comprehensive presentation of current Canadian statistics in attractive and readable form. Economic factors are reviewed in great detail and cover such fields as labour, income and earnings, prices, fuel and power, mining, manufacturing, construction, food and agriculture, domestic and external trade, transportation and finance.

With the change in name to the CANADIAN STATISTICAL REVIEW, considerable changes have been made in the format. The size of the page now conforms to that of the generality of Bureau publications and to that of most publications of a similar character issued by other nations. The larger page permits the statistics to be better spaced and to be printed in more readable type. It allows, too, for the inclusion of longer tables, and advantage has been taken of this to show monthly figures for the past twenty-four months and the monthly averages for the immediate past 10 years and for two or three important years before that, wherever this material is available. This gives a better historical perspective to the current figures.

Statistics contained in the new Review are to a large extent the same as in the old, but the tables have been considerably re-arranged to give unity to each section. There is an introductory group of tables which contains a selection of significant economic statistics for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. Some comparison is thus provided between developments in Canada and those in the two countries which have the greatest influence on our economy.

In the Review the proportion of explanatory text is being somewhat increased. The leading article discussing economic conditions in the current month, which has regularly appeared in the MONTHLY REVIEW OF BUSINESS STATISTICS, will be continued. It will review the highlights as shown in the recent statistics, giving some background and reference to developments in other countries where this is relevant, and will be augmented by a number of graphic charts.

A new feature will be an article which each month will discuss one particular series or field of statistics. It will describe in non-technical language and non-technical concepts how these statistics are compiled, their limitations and their usefulness. In other words, it will aim to give the layman, month by month, a good description of the statistics contained in the Review so that he may know how best to use and apply them. The first of these articles will appear in the next issue of the Review, and will discuss the Cost-of-Living Index.

In order to reduce still further the time lag between the preparation of the statistics and their publication, which is inevitable in a monthly review, there will be issued a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT which will carry the latest monthly figures as soon as they are available. This supplement will be sent to all subscribers to the CANADIAN STATISTICAL REVIEW.

As the principal current statistical publication of the Bureau, the CANADIAN STATISTICAL REVIEW is designed to cover as widely as possible the general needs of statistical users. It cannot, in many cases, cater to the more detailed requirements of those closely interested in a particular industry or economic activity. Such information, however, can be obtained from the other more specialized publications of the Bureau, of which there are 434 regularly issued.

Subscription price for this publication is \$3.00 a year with single copies at 35 cents each. Subscription orders, accompanied by remittances payable to the Receiver General of Canada, should be addressed to the King's Printer, Ottawa.

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STOCKS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on hand at the end of 1947 amounted to 112,262,000 pounds, an increase of 16.4 per cent over the 1946 year-end total of 96,424,000 pounds, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canadian tobacco on hand totalled 109,198,000 pounds compared with 94,224,000 a year ago, and the total of imported tobacco, 3,064,000 pounds compared with 2,200,000.

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CASH INCOME FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS  
AT ALL-TIME HIGH LEVEL IN 1947

Cash returns received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products in 1947 reached an all-time high record of \$1,990,600,000, an increase of \$237,900,000 over the revised figure of \$1,752,700,000 for 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. When compared with the previously recorded high of \$1,829,000,000 in 1944, the 1947 cash income showed an increase of \$161,600,000, or 8.8 per cent. Including supplementary payments -- payments made under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and the Prairie Farm Income Act -- cash receipts in 1947 amounted to \$2,002,200,000 as compared with \$1,769,600,000 in 1946.

An increase of \$128,600,000 from the sale of grain, seed and hay in 1947 is largely attributable to generally higher prices and substantial payments made on wheat participation certificates as well as adjustment payments made on wheat and barley deliveries. Generally larger marketings and higher prices for hogs served to offset the decline in the marketings of other classes of livestock to give total receipts from the sale of livestock of \$590,100,000 in 1947 as against \$574,600,000 a year ago.

Cash income from the sale of farm products was higher in 1947 in all provinces except Nova Scotia. The decline in Nova Scotia was accounted for in large part by lower income from potatoes and fruits. Totals for 1947 follow by provinces, in thousands of dollars, with those for 1946 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$18,978 (\$17,217); Nova Scotia, \$33,098 (\$34,193); New Brunswick, \$38,273 (\$35,855); Quebec, \$295,824 (\$251,869); Ontario, \$546,290 (\$472,927); Manitoba, \$185,899 (\$170,854); Saskatchewan, \$443,942 (\$411,643); Alberta, \$347,212 (\$289,468); British Columbia, \$92,679 (\$85,606).

Cash income by main groups was as follows in thousands of dollars, totals for 1946 in brackets: grain, seeds and hay, \$654,686 (\$526,117); vegetables and other field crops, \$144,849 (\$135,527); live stock, \$590,074 (\$574,629); dairy products, \$324,394 (\$286,399); fruits, \$48,868 (\$47,736); other principal farm products, including eggs, wool, honey and maple products, \$123,585 (\$97,633); miscellaneous farm products, \$32,520 (\$28,897); forest products sold off farms, \$55,414 (\$45,285); fur farming, \$16,220 (\$10,459); supplementary payments, \$11,576 (\$16,950).

BUTTER SUPPLY SITUATION

Creamery butter production in January reached a total of 8,948,000 pounds, a decline of 367,000 pounds from January last year. The dairy butter make was approximately 3,600,000 pounds, while whey butter fell to 22,000 pounds. Comparisons with January last year indicate decreases in all classes of butter.

The total supply of butter -- creamery, dairy and whey -- represented by stocks at the beginning plus January production, amounted to approximately 56,500,000 pounds. This represented a decline of about 2,000,000 pounds in comparison with the total supply reported in January, 1947.

The domestic disappearance of total butter in January was 24,750,000 pounds as compared with 26,250,000 a year ago and 29,250,000 pounds in the preceding month. In pounds per capita, the January disappearance was 1.93 pounds compared with 2.33 pounds last month and 2.08 pounds in the same month last year.

The January make of cheddar cheese fell to slightly less than 1,000,000 pounds, almost 750,000 pounds less than the amount made in the same month of 1947. Output of concentrated milk products in January totalled 13,000,000 pounds, a decline of over 750,000 pounds from January last year.

STOCKS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on March 1 totalled 11,692,494 pounds compared with 20,122,133 on February 1 and 11,275,132 on March 1 last year. Cheese stocks were 16,528,726 pounds compared with 17,789,746 on February 1 and 12,946,665 on March 1, 1947.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows on March 1, by cities, totals for the same date last year being in brackets: Quebec, 881,221 (1,146,690) pounds; Montreal, 4,137,783 (5,855,632); Toronto, 1,807,848 (1,254,307); Winnipeg, 1,709,753 (1,711,104); Regina, 138,090 (194,338); Saskatoon, 96,439 (199,833); Edmonton, 526,350 (278,220); Calgary, 537,344 (210,717); Vancouver, 1,967,666 (424,341).

SALES OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM IN 1947

Sales of fluid milk and cream in Canada in 1947 reached a total of 4,162,539,000 pounds, a decrease of 91,000,000 pounds or two per cent from the total for 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative milk sales fell five per cent, while cream sales in terms of milk increased 15 per cent. Fluid milk sales in December amounted to 230,470,000 pounds, while the cream sales, expressed as milk, totalled 56,103,000 pounds. Compared with the same month of 1946, milk sales declined five per cent, while cream sales increased 14.5 per cent.

1947 TOBACCO CROP LOWER  
IN VOLUME AND VALUE

Canada's 1947 tobacco crop was valued at \$41,709,000, according to the first estimate released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Producers expect to receive \$7,763,000 less this season than last when the crop was valued at \$49,472,000. While the acreage harvested in 1947 was 13 per cent greater than in the preceding year, average yields were off sharply at 928 pounds per acre compared with 1,231. The value of the crop, by provinces, with comparable data for 1946 in brackets, was: Quebec, \$2,646,000 (\$3,383,000); Ontario, \$39,029,000 (\$46,034,000); British Columbia, \$34,000 (\$55,000).

Production of tobacco this season was well below the record level set in 1946, the total crop being estimated at 116,084,000 pounds compared with 141,384,000 pounds. Production in 1947 by types, with corresponding figures for 1946 in brackets: flue-cured, 94,826,000 (119,027,000) pounds; burley, 14,420,000 (12,053,000); dark, 1,675,000 (2,469,000); cigar, 3,560,000 (5,435,000); pipe, 1,605,000 (2,395,000) pounds.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 17  
PER CENT HIGHER IN JANUARY

Dollar volume of department store sales was 17 per cent higher in January than in the corresponding month last year. Sales were reduced to about one-half of the December business, but this was in line with the normal seasonal movement. The unadjusted index of sales for January, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 192.3 as compared with 165.1 a year ago.

Increases for various sections of the country varied widely -- more so than in most recent months. British Columbia's increase of 28 per cent was well above those recorded in other regions. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces recorded gains almost similar to that for Canada, but increases in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec were comparatively moderate.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-39=100, for the week ending February 26, a week and month earlier:

	<u>February 26</u>	<u>February 19</u>	<u>January 29</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
(100 Common Stocks) .....	102.1	101.9	105.9
76 Industrials .....	96.2	95.4	100.2
16 Utilities .....	109.0	110.6	111.6
8 Banks .....	128.8	130.3	132.3
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
(30 Stocks) .....	84.6	83.9	84.6
25 Golds .....	74.5	73.4	71.5
5 Base Metals .....	102.9	103.3	109.4

### HIGHWAY TRAFFIC AT CANADIAN BORDER POINTS IN JANUARY

Increased volume of American highway traffic entering Canada in January as compared with the same month last year more than compensated for a drop in Canadian traffic returning from the United States, resulting in an increase of seven per cent in the total volume of international traffic during the month. The aggregate number of border crossings was 366,600, consisting of 267,000 foreign entries and 99,600 Canadian vehicles returning. Of the foreign, 28,200 cars entered on travellers' vehicle permits, 225,500 were non-permit or local entries and 13,300 were commercial vehicles. The Canadian traffic comprised, 4,600 units remaining abroad for more than 24 hours, 83,200 staying for shorter periods, and 11,800 commercial vehicles.

Foreign traffic entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits made a promising start in the year 1948 by showing advances in January over the corresponding months in 1946 and 1947, the advance being five and 16 per cent, respectively. The gain over January 1947 is significant in that it reverses the trend which was apparent in the last two months of 1947, each of which showed a decrease from the year before. A provincial analysis of the permit-holding traffic moving into Canada in January shows increases by all provinces except Manitoba. The largest advances were made by British Columbia where the volume of traffic rose from 5,000 to 7,400 units and by Quebec where it went up from 4,300 to 5,400. Non-permit or local traffic continued its unbroken expansion with a gain of 19 per cent.

The number of Canadian vehicles returning to Canada in January after remaining abroad longer than 24 hours was 4,600, representing a decrease of 11 per cent from January 1947. This decrease was considerably smaller than the drop of 23 per cent recorded in December. The volume of short-term traffic remaining abroad for 24 hours or less was 14 per cent lower than in January, 1947.

### PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON TRANSIT SYSTEMS

Passengers carried by urban buses and street cars in November totalled 120,847,000 as compared with 131,281,000 in the corresponding month of 1946, a decline of about eight per cent. A large part of the decrease occurred in British Columbia where labour difficulties interrupted operations on the British Columbia Electric Railway. Decreases were also shown in each of the other provinces.

Interurban and rural systems showed an increase in passenger traffic in November, the month's total rising from 7,888,000 to 8,063,000. Revenues of urban systems declined from \$7,974,000 in November last year to \$7,294,000, or by 8.5 per cent, and interurban systems showed an increase from \$2,677,000 to \$2,990,000, or by 11.7 per cent.

### CAR LOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ending February 21 declined to 68,815 cars from 69,591 cars for the preceding week and were only slightly above loadings in the same week last year. Grain continued to decline, falling to 3,574 cars from 4,133 cars for the previous week and 4,610 cars in 1947. Live stock declined from 1,788 cars in 1947 to 1,588 cars, and coal from 4,738 cars to 4,484 cars, the increase in the eastern division being more than offset by a decrease in the western division. Ores and concentrates increased from 1,867 to 2,148 cars, pulpwood from 5,767 to 6,417 cars, and gasoline and oils from 3,300 to 3,616 cars but declined from 3,816 cars for the previous week. Automobiles, trucks and parts declined from 1,020 cars in 1947 to 841; woodpulp and paper increased from 4,123 cars last year to 4,445 cars and l.c.l. merchandise from 17,113 to 17,666 cars.

### RETAIL SALES OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES INCREASED FIVE PER CENT

Retail sales of new motor vehicles in January amounted to 13,668 units and their value was \$25,734,072. The increase over January 1947, when 12,973 vehicles sold for \$21,968,795, was five per cent in number and 17 per cent in retail value. Fewer trucks and buses were sold but the number of passenger car sales increased by almost 1,000 -- from 8,391 in January 1947 to 9,324 in January, 1948.

FACTORY SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN-MADE  
MOTOR VEHICLES LOWER IN JANUARY

Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles were lower in January, totalling 16,715 units compared with 20,399 in the preceding month and 18,700 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments in January were lower than in any month since August.

January shipments comprised 10,571 passenger cars and 6,144 commercial vehicles. Of the passenger models, 9,649 were shipped for sale in Canada and 922 were intended for export. Commercial vehicle shipments were made up of 5,401 for sale in Canada and 743 for the export market.

FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLE  
SALES HIGHER IN JANUARY

Financing of motor vehicle sales in January was above the volume for the same month of 1947 in both new and used vehicles. The number of new vehicles financed was 3,325, 36 per cent higher than the 2,438 units financed in January a year ago. Used vehicle financing numbered 4,321, increasing 76 per cent over the January 1947 total of 2,460.

Two-thirds of the new vehicles financed were passenger cars, which numbered 2,213 units and had a financed value of \$2,705,683. These figures represent an increase of 63 per cent in number and 83 per cent in financed value compared with January, 1947. Financing of new trucks and buses was only three per cent higher.

Used vehicle financing continued upward at a rate exceeding that of new vehicles. January increases were 93 per cent for used passenger cars and 35 per cent for used commercial vehicles.

INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The sharp break in United States commodity prices, dating from February 4, was reflected to some extent on Canadian markets, and the index of industrial materials, on the base 1926=100, fell from 147.6 for the week ending January 30 to 145.5 for the week ending February 27. Declines occurred in oats, beef hides, raw rubber, raw cotton and gum resin, although hogs moved slightly higher. In the same period the index for Canadian farm products dropped from 133.9 to 132.3, when reductions in grains, potatoes, hay and hides outweighed advances in poultry, hogs, eggs and wool.

INDEX COMMODITIES AND SERVICES  
USED BY FARMERS CLIMBS SHARPLY

Showing an increase of 26.7 points in 12 months, the Bureau's composite index of commodities and services used by farmers, inclusive of living costs, rose to 168.5 in January this year. During the period August to January, the index advanced 10.4 points. Commodity price increases, states the Bureau, substantially outweighed the seasonal decline in farm wage rates, which usually is responsible for a small recession in the January composite index.

Among the four main series of the composite index, the index for equipment and materials rose 21.6 points, or from 145.9 to 167.5, between August and January, with point increases ranging from 5.5 for hardware to 52.1 for feed and 64.7 for seed. The index stood at 130.4 in January a year ago. The index of farm wage rates declined from 343.5 for August to 303.1 for January, the latter comparing with 273.4 12 months earlier. On the other hand, the index of farm living costs moved up to 155.2 for January compared with 146.5 for August and 132.2 for January last year, foods showing the largest group increase. There was no change in the index of tax and interest rates which stood at 116.4.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER UP  
EIGHT PER CENT IN 1947

Estimates production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1947 amounted to 5,162,666,000 feet board measure as compared with 4,776,208,000 in the preceding year, an increase of eight per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In December the output totalled 276,330,000 feet board measure as compared with 310,272,000 in November and 270,690,000 in December, 1946.

Production in British Columbia in 1947 totalled 2,361,013,000 feet board measure as against 2,035,186,000 in the preceding year, an advance of 16 per cent. Quebec's output at 1,107,719,000 feet as against 1,127,257,000 in 1946, fell off almost two per cent, while that of Ontario at 725,289,000 feet compared with 614,104,000, rose 18 per cent.

Production of lumber in the remaining provinces in 1947 was as follows, figures for 1946 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 311,150,000 (289,378,000) feet; New Brunswick, 258,504,000 (297,940,000); Manitoba, 49,909,000 (50,273,000); Saskatchewan, 107,572,000 (142,415,000); Alberta, 232,376,000 (211,714,000); Prince Edward Island, 9,134,000 (7,941,000).

SALES OF ELECTRIC STORAGE  
BATTERIES AND PARTS

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$1,265,000 in January compared with \$860,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 47 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales in January this year comprised batteries for starting and ignition of internal combustion engines to the value of \$991,700 compared with \$685,500 a year ago; batteries for farm lighting plants, \$25,200 (\$44,700); railway service, car lighting and signal, \$27,400 (\$17,400); motorcycle starting, \$220 (\$447); all other purposes, including telephone, \$154,300 (\$73,000); and parts and supplies, \$66,500 (\$39,300).

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND  
STEEL IN JANUARY

Production of steel ingots and steel castings in January totalled 256,700 net tons, an increase of almost three per cent over last year's corresponding total of 249,800 tons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the month comprised 247,800 tons of ingots and 8,900 tons of castings.

January output of pig iron amounted to 160,000 net tons compared with 177,300 tons in the corresponding month last year, a decline of 10 per cent. The total for January this year comprised 134,100 tons of basic iron, 19,500 tons of foundry iron and 6,400 tons of malleable iron.

Production of ferro-alloys in January totalled 17,100 net tons compared with 10,900 tons in the preceding month and 9,600 tons in January, 1947.

PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES  
OF ASPHALT FLOOR TILES

The production of asphalt floor tiles in January amounted to 1,727,300 square feet, while domestic sales totalled 1,500,700 square feet, according to the first of a new series of monthly commodity bulletins released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Later issues will give comparative figures for the previous months as well as cumulative data.

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

1. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, 1947 (10 cents).
2. Motor Vehicle Shipments, January (10 cents).
3. Domestic Washing Machines, 1946 (25 cents).
4. Prices and Price Indexes, January (10 cents).
5. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, January (10 cents).
6. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, January (10 cents).
7. Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1946 (50 cents).
8. Trade of Canada: Quarterly Bulletin on Articles Exported to Each Country, 1947 (25 cents).
9. Transit Report, November (10 cents).
10. Price Movements, February (10 cents).
11. Highway Traffic at Canadian Border Points, January (10 cents).
12. Dairy Review of Canada, January (10 cents).
13. Townships and Urban Centres, Manitoba (10 cents).
14. Primary Iron and Steel, October (10 cents).
15. Crop Reporting Calendar, 1948.
16. Price Index Numbers of Commodities and Services Used by Farmers, January (10 cents).
17. Tobacco Crop Report (10 cents).
18. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
19. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
20. Fluid Milk Trade, December (10 cents).
21. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, Quarter Ending December 31, 1947 (10 cents).
22. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December (10 cents).
23. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine Cities of Canada, March 1 (10 cents).
24. Asphalt Floor Tiles, January (10 cents).
25. Statistical Supplement to the Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, 1947 (25 cents).
26. Movement of Population, Alberta, 1946 (10 cents).
27. Department Store Sales, January (10 cents).
28. Production of Iron and Steel in Canada, January (10 cents).
29. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, January (10 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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