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World Wheat Situation

The use of wheat for animal feeding will probably be written down as one of the outstanding events of the crop year 1942-43 now drawing to a close. Both Canada and the United States, by turning their abundant wheat surpluses over to live stock, have not only made possible the greater production of live stock and poultry products so essential to the war effort, but by doing so they have disposed of more wheat than it might have been possible to dispose of if the markets of Europe had been open to them under conditions as they existed in the few years immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

Current estimates of the amount of wheat fed or likely to be fed to live stock and poultry in the present crop year are in the neighbourhood of 445 million bushels. Of this amount, Canada is expected to feed about 90 million bushels and the United States approximately 355 millions. Such a quantity of wheat is more than the average annual net imports of European countries, including the British Isles, during the five years before the war, and is a new high in the farm utilization of wheat in North America.

Despite this phenomenal feeding of wheat to animals, however, the carry-over in Canada and the United States, to be added to the 1943 harvest, will be in the region of 1.2 billion bushels of wheat, while at the beginning of the new international crop year on August 1, it is estimated that another 400 million bushels of surplus wheat will be held in Argentina and Australia. This will mean a total carry-over of 1.6 billion bushels in the hands of the "Big Four" at the beginning of the new crop year, an amount equal to the average annual production of wheat in Continental Europe (ex Russia) in the five years 1934-38.

From these figures it will be seen that the immediate wheat supply situation does not spell shortage, but having regard for the quantities of feed grain required for the high production objectives in live stock and poultry products, and the possibility of relief shipments to territories wrested from the enemy in the next year, the size of the 1943 harvest, at least in North America, will have a very important bearing on the supply outlook for the crop year 1943-44. Farmers in Canada and the United States have responded well to the food production programmes suggested to them and the animal population in both countries has increased enormously, thereby expanding the need for feed grains.

Present crop prospects in North America are less favourable than in 1942. The wheat crop in the United States, judged by conditions on June 1, is officially estimated at 730 million bushels or 251 millions less than the 1942 harvest. It is much too soon to even hazard a guess at the size of the Canadian wheat crop this year, but in view of the sharp reduction in acreage and the lateness of the season it can hardly be expected to challenge the record crop of 1942. The new winter wheat crop is now coming to market in the United States but the spring wheat harvest is at least two months away.

The crop outlook in Europe continues bright. The drought which gave crops a setback in the Balkan countries was broken early in June and crops are reported to have made good recovery. It is possible, however, that yields of fall-sown wheat will show the effects of the drought period, especially in Roumania, but it has to be noted at the same time that acreage planted to wheat in this country was apparently increased for the 1943 harvest and this may offset reduced yields per acre.

Harvesting operations will commence soon in western and southern Europe and the news from France, Spain and other early-harvest areas is much brighter than it was a year ago. It has been suggested that much of the good crop news spilled over the Axis radios is propaganda, but in view of the known weather conditions of the past winter and this spring, plus the excellent crop reports from neutral countries as far apart as Turkey and Eire and from the United Kingdom itself, there appears to be ground for accepting a good measure of this favourable crop news.

Latest advices from India confirm a record wheat crop there, while a recent report from Egypt indicates that a record wheat acreage will be harvested in the land of the Pharaohs. Almost two million acres were planted to wheat and while the average yield of nearly 30 bushels per acre may not be obtained, it is expected that the crop will be equal to home requirements which are estimated at 50 million bushels. The heavy increase in wheat and barley acreage in Egypt this year is evidence of the success of the Government's program to shift cotton acreage into food production.

Visible Supply of Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store on June 17 amounted to 401,335,991 bushels, including 388,728,229 bushels in Canadian positions and 12,607,762 in United States positions. On the corresponding date last year stocks totalled 408,459,205 bushels.

Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

The Prairie Provinces this past week got a taste of the warmer weather and crop growth was accelerated. It is quite evident, however, that a more prolonged spell of settled weather and sunshine is needed to bring plant development up to normal in all three provinces. The moisture situation appears to be satisfactory in Manitoba, generally good in Saskatchewan, except for an area north-west of Swift Current which could do with more rain, but very unfavourable in the south-east areas of Alberta where the growth of crops as well as grass is reported to be at a standstill.

A little late seeding is being done in Alberta in the Lacombe area but elsewhere seeding of grain crops is virtually over. The wheat and coarse grain crops appear to be very well rooted and the few warm days experienced last week found the plants responding quickly to the heat. Some early wheat is in shot blade at 12 inches high in the central area of Alberta but height of crops shows great variation throughout the west and growth is still one to two weeks behind normal.

Oil-bearing seed crops such as soybean and flaxseed as well as corn showed improvement under the higher temperatures and while flaxseed acreage appears to have increased considerably, especially in Saskatchewan, some of the crop is just emerging now. Insect damage is not serious on the whole although losses have been heavy in some areas from cutworms and to some extent grasshoppers. Flea beetles are damaging sugar beets in Manitoba.

Farm Wage Rates

The rates of wages paid to farm help at May 15 this year increased sharply as compared with the same date of 1941 and 1942. The increase occurred in all provinces and for the country as a whole the average rate of wages paid to farm labourers where the farmer provided the board was \$2.39 per day at May 15 as compared with \$1.91 a year previously. Where the employee provided his own board the average rate of wages for day help was \$3.15 per day compared with \$2.57 at May 15, 1942.

For men hired by the month, with board provided, the average rate of wages in 1943 was \$51.46 as compared with \$42.49 in 1942. When no board was provided the average monthly rate was \$71.78 in 1943 as compared with \$58.80 in the year previously. Wage rates per day help were uniformly high, but were highest in Alberta where the rate with board provided was \$2.89 per day. For month help, with board, the highest rate was being paid in Alberta at \$61.84 per month. Where no board was provided, the daily average rate was highest in British Columbia.

Production of Gold in April

Gold production in April totalled 323,073 fine ounces as compared with 347,683 in the preceding month and 420,795 in the corresponding month last year. The value of the April production was \$12,438,310. During the four months ended April production amounted to 1,332,670 fine ounces as compared with 1,641,292 in the like period of 1943.

Business Betterment in May

Betterment was recorded in economic conditions in May over the high level of the preceding month. Five of the six fundamental factors recorded a gain, Dominion bond prices being maintained at the same level as in April. The deposit liabilities of the banks rose to a new high level at the beginning of May continuing the upward trend in evidence since the outbreak of hostilities. The advances in speculative factors in progress since last September was extended further during May.

The indexes of wholesale prices and productive operations showed a minor change. Coal production amounted to 1,300,619 tons against 1,380,983 in the preceding month. The recession was contra seasonal. The gain in the operations of the meat-packing industry was less than normal for the season. The output of factory cheese rose from 5.4 million pounds to 14.3 million, while creamery butter was produced to the amount of 32.0 million pounds against 22.9 million. The increases, however, were less than seasonal expectations.

The raw cotton used by the textile industry was 15,752,000 pounds against 15,900,000 in April. The new business obtained by the construction industry was \$23.5 million against \$16.0 million, the adjusted index rising from 82 to 94.

Business Indicators for May 1943 compared with May 1942 and April, 1943

		May 1943	May 1942	April 1943
Physical Volume of Business	1935-39=100 *		195.5	236.9
Cost of Living	1935-39=100	118.1	116.1	117.6
Factory Cheese Production	pounds	14,312,443	24,731,971	5,442,448
Creamery Butter Production	pounds	32,005,798	29,397,832	22,870,286
Contracts Awarded	\$	23,486,900	23,895,400	16,047,300
Carloadings	no.	284,000	283,000	280,000
Raw Cotton Consumption	pounds	15,751,887	17,064,741	15,899,807
Slaughtering				
Cattle and calves	no.	163,878	153,863	157,817
Sheep and lambs	no.	29,095	20,017	42,934
Hogs	no.	584,462	534,102	571,562
Tobacco consumption				
Cigarettes released	no.	907,138,696	771,478,218	986,666,102
Cigars released	no.	16,984,901	15,945,005	16,782,222
Raw leaf	pounds	229,362	254,329	250,225
Bank debits	\$000	5,423,711	3,790,964	4,070,713

(*) The index of the physical volume of business according to preliminary calculations showed only minor change from the preceding month.

Immigration and Citizenship

The immigrant population in Canada at the 1941 Census was 2,175,514 as compared with 2,317,497 in 1931. The figure for 1941 included 157,612 Canadian born persons who had returned to Canada after residence abroad for a period of a year or more. The immigrant population constituted approximately one-fifth of the total population at the 1941 Census. Only 188,040 immigrants, or 8.6 per cent of all immigrants in Canada in 1941, arrived in this country over the ten year period, 1931 to 1941, as compared with 651,861, or 30 per cent of the total between 1921 and 1931.

The percentage distribution by provinces of the immigrants arriving in Canada between 1931 and 1941, with the percentages of total immigrants by provinces in brackets is as follows: Maritimes, 11.7 per cent (4.5 per cent); Quebec, 18.3 (12.5); Ontario, 41.3 (36.0); Prairie Provinces, 17.1 (32.5); and British Columbia, 11.6 (14.5). A relatively larger proportion of these recent immigrants, as compared with total immigrants, were found in the Eastern Provinces at the 1941 Census, and, conversely, a smaller proportion in the West.

At the Census date, there were 660,884 persons reported as naturalized Canadians. Of this total number 208,094, or 31.5 per cent were naturalized between 1931 and 1941. The total number of British subjects, including naturalized persons in Canada at the 1941 Census was 11,231,825 as compared with 9,847,647 in 1931. The population of alien nationality declined from 529,139 in 1931 to 274,340 in 1941, or by 48.2 per cent.

The countries with 10,000 or more nationals resident in Canada at the 1941 Census were: United States, 72,016; Poland, 41,884; China, 25,961; Russia (Soviet Union), 20,799; Finland, 11,860; Czechoslovakia, 11,696; and Hungary, 10,299.

Birthplace of the Population

Out of a total population of 11,506,655 at the 1941 census, 9,487,806 persons were born in Canada. The Canadian-born represented 82.5 per cent of the population of Canada in 1941 as compared with 77.8 per cent in 1931. The population born outside of Canada was distributed at the 1941 census as follows: British countries, mainly British Isles, 1,003,171 or 8.7 per cent of the total population; European countries, 653,705 or 5.7 per cent of the total; United States, 312,473 or 2.7 per cent of the population; and 49,498 born in Asia and in other and unspecified countries, or 0.4 per cent of the Canada total.

The percentage of the Canadian-born in the population of each province was higher in the Eastern provinces than in the west in 1941. Over 90 per cent of the population in each of the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec was born in Canada. In Ontario 80.6 per cent of the population was Canadian born. The percentages for the Prairie Provinces were as follows: Manitoba, 73.5 per cent; Saskatchewan, 73.3; and Alberta, 67.5. Most of the remaining population in the Prairie Provinces was born in the British Isles and in European countries. Approximately 10 per cent of the population in those provinces was born in the British Isles and about 12 per cent in European countries. The percentage of Canadian-born in British Columbia was the lowest among the provinces, being 62.7 per cent of the population of that province. On the other hand, the percentage of population of this province born in the British Isles was somewhat greater than shown for other provinces. Just over 20 per cent of the population of British Columbia in 1941 was born in the British Isles.

Just over half of the Canadian-born population in 1941 resided in urban areas. Similar rural-urban ratios were found for the United States and European-born people in Canada at the 1941 census. The British Isles born showed a higher proportion of urban dwellers among their number, roughly two-thirds residing in urban centres on the census date. Among the population born in Europe it is interesting to note that about 80 per cent of those born in Italy were resident in urban areas at the date of the census, while, by contrast, about two-thirds of the people born in Scandinavian countries resided in rural parts of Canada.

Religious Denominations in Canada

Results of the 1941 census show that nine of the principal religious denominations in Canada had more than 100,000 adherents, and five others from 25,000 to 100,000. Leading Protestant denominations were the United Church of Canada, whose followers comprised 19.2 per cent of the total population, the Anglican, comprising 15.2 per cent, and the Presbyterian Church 7.2 per cent. Adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, including those of Greek Catholic faith, accounted for 43.3 per cent of the population. Figures for each of the religions having more than 100,000 followers, with percentages of the total population in brackets, are as follows: Anglican, 1,751,188 (15.2); Baptist, 483,592 (4.2); Greek Orthodox, 139,629 (1.2); Jewish, 168,367 (1.5); Lutheran, 401,153 (3.5); Mennonite, 111,380 (1.0); Presbyterian, 829,147 (7.2); Roman Catholic, 4,986,552 (43.3); United Church of Canada, 2,204,875 (19.2).

The religious denominations of the various provinces showed noteworthy differences. In the province of Quebec, persons of Roman Catholic faith comprised 86.9 per cent of the population, and in New Brunswick 48.2 per cent. In Ontario and the Prairie Provinces they formed roughly one-fourth of the population, and in British Columbia only 13.9 per cent.

Almost 30 per cent of the population of Ontario were followers of the United Church of Canada, approximately one-fourth of those in Prince Edward Island, the Prairies and British Columbia, and one-fifth in Nova Scotia. These ratios dropped to 13.8 per cent in New Brunswick, and 3.0 per cent in Quebec.

Anglicans were most numerous pro-rata in British Columbia and Ontario, comprising 30.0 per cent and 21.5 per cent, respectively, of the populations of those provinces. Nova Scotia followed with 17.9 per cent and the Prairie Provinces averaged about 15 per cent. The lowest proportions of Anglicans were noted in Quebec with 4.9 per cent, and Prince Edward Island with 6.0 per cent.

Presbyterians also formed relatively larger percentages of the populations of Ontario and British Columbia than for all provinces combined, amounting to almost 12 per cent in each of these two provinces. Prince Edward Island showed the highest percentage, however, with 15.5 per cent of the population recorded as Presbyterians. Proportions in other provinces ranged from 8.7 per cent in Alberta to 1.7 per cent in Quebec. Baptists were relatively most numerous in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, amounting to 15.4 per cent and 19.4 per cent of their respective populations, followed by Prince Edward Island with 5.7 per cent and Ontario with 5.1 per cent.

Adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church together with Lutherans and Mennonites were found mainly in the Western Provinces. Persons of Jewish faith were concentrated in the three central provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, with relatively small numbers in the remaining provinces.

The relative changes since 1931 for most religious groups were not substantial. Some, however, showed significant gains over the past decade. Persons reported as Pentecostals more than doubled between 1931 and 1941, increasing from 26,301 in 1931 to 57,646 in 1941, while the Evangelical Church followers increased from 22,213 to 37,002, a gain of 66.6 per cent. Mennonites increased by 25.5 per cent, Greek Orthodox 36.4 per cent, Roman Catholics 16.4 per cent, Adventists 15.1 per cent, Mormons 14.9 per cent, Christian Science 9.7 per cent, United Church of Canada 9.3 per cent, Salvation Army 9.2 per cent, Baptist 9.1 per cent, Jewish 8.2 per cent, Anglican 7.1 per cent, and Lutheran 1.8 per cent. Presbyterians recorded a decline of 4.8 per cent and Confucians and Buddhists a drop of 5.0 per cent.

Some religious denominations were found mainly in rural areas, while others predominated in urban localities. Examples of the former type, with percentages of the total adherents in rural areas are as follows: Adventist, 73.2; Greek Orthodox, 59.0; Lutheran, 66.3; and Mennonite, 86.9. Those mainly urban were Anglican, 62.0; Confucian and Buddhist, 61.4; Christian Science, 74.3; Jewish, 96.1; Presbyterian, 61.3; and Salvation Army, 76.0. Other religious denominations were divided fairly evenly between rural and urban localities.

Racial Origin of the Canadian Population

The racial composition of the population of Canada, as shown by the census of 1941, revealed that one out of two persons was of British Isles origin, roughly one person in three was of French origin, one out of six was of other European descent, one of every hundred was Asiatic, and a similar proportion, Indian and Eskimo. Compared with 1931, the distribution showed a slightly lower proportion of persons of British Isles races, and a correspondingly higher ratio of persons of French racial origin. Actual percentages of the total population in 1941 by groups, with percentages for 1931 in brackets; were as follows: British Isles races, 49.7 (51.9); French, 30.3 (28.2); Other European, 17.8 (17.6); Asiatic, 0.6 (0.8); Indian and Eskimo, which included half-breeds on reserves in 1931 only, 1.1 (1.2).

A comparison of the net changes during the past decade showed that persons of British Isles origin increased in numbers from 5,381,071 to 5,715,904, or 6.2 per cent. The population of French origin increased from 2,927,990 to 3,483,038, or by 19.0 per cent, and other European races rose from 1,825,252 to 2,043,926, a gain of 11.9 per cent. On the other hand, the number of Asiatics dropped from 84,548 to 74,064, a decline of 12.4 per cent, caused chiefly by a falling-off in the number of Chinese in Canada. The population of Japanese origin remained fairly constant, amounting to 23,149 in 1941, or 0.8 per cent less than in 1931. Comparing the other European races individually, the largest proportionate gains were noted in the following origins: Netherland, 42.9 per cent; Czech and Slovak, 41.2 per cent; Ukrainian, 35.9 per cent; Hungarian, 34.5 per cent; Polish, 15.1 per cent; and Italian, 14.7 per cent. Those showing a falling-off in numbers were: Austrian, -22.5 per cent; Roumanian, -15.0; Russian, -4.0; Finnish, -5.0; and German, -1.9.

Comparing the principal racial groups in the various provinces, the 1941 Census figures showed that British Isles races were relatively most numerous in Prince Edward Island where 82.8 per cent of the population was of British Isles origin, followed in turn by Nova Scotia with 77 per cent, Ontario 72.1, British Columbia 69.9, New Brunswick 60.5, Alberta 50.2, Manitoba 49.4, Saskatchewan 44.4 and Quebec 13.6. In the Province of Quebec, persons of French origin comprised 80.9 per cent of the population, in New Brunswick 35.8 per cent and in other provinces ranged from 15.7 per cent in Prince Edward Island to 2.7 per cent in British Columbia. Other European races collectively were proportionately highest in the Prairie Provinces, accounting from 47.0 per cent of the population of Saskatchewan, 41.1 per cent of the population of Alberta, and 39.7 per cent of the population of Manitoba.

As compared with 1931, all provinces except Nova Scotia showed a slight drop in 1941 in the proportion of British Isles races to the total population. The relative number of persons of French origin increased slightly in all provinces, while small proportionate increases in other European races were confined to Ontario and the Western Provinces. Asiatic races, with 57.3 per cent of their number in British Columbia, formed 5.2 per cent of the population of that province in 1941 as compared with 7.3 per cent in 1931. In each of the other provinces they formed less than one per cent of the population.

Due to preferences for certain occupations, some racial stocks in Canada are predominantly city dwellers, while others are to be found mainly in rural areas. The Italian, Jewish and Chinese races are examples of the former type. In 1941, 80.9 per cent of the population of Italian origin resided in urban localities, 96.0 per cent of that of Jewish origin, and 78.0 per cent of the Chinese. On the other hand, roughly two-thirds of the German, Netherland, Russian, Scandinavian and Ukrainian populations were found in rural areas. In most cases, the proportions were very similar to those in 1931. Russians and Ukrainians, however, of whom 72.7 per cent and 70.5 per cent, respectively, were living in rural areas in 1931, showed a trend toward urban localities, the percentages in rural areas in 1941 falling to 66.8 and 66.0.

Canada's Tourist Trade in 1942

Expenditures of travellers from other countries in Canada in 1942 are estimated at \$81,900,000 and the travel expenditures of Canadians outside Canada at \$27,700,000. These figures compare with estimates of foreign expenditures in Canada of \$111,000,000 in 1941 and \$105,000,000 in 1940 and the expenditures of Canadian travellers outside of Canada estimated at \$21,000,000 in 1941 and \$42,400,000 in 1940. The net expenditures in Canada in 1942 were \$54,200,000 compared with \$90,000,000 in 1941 and \$62,600,000 in 1940.

The expenditures in Canada of travellers from the United States in 1942 are estimated at \$79,000,000 compared with \$107,000,000 in 1941 and \$98,000,000 in 1940. The expenditures of travellers by rail represented 41 per cent of this total in 1942 compared with 26 per cent of the total in 1941. Automobile travel accounted for 33 per cent of the 1942 total in contrast with 50 per cent in 1941. The expenditures in Canada of travellers from overseas countries in 1942 are estimated at about \$2,900,000 compared with about \$4,000,000 in 1941. These amounts include the expenditures of travellers from Newfoundland.

The expenditures of Canadian travellers in the United States are estimated at \$24,400,000 in 1942 compared with \$18,300,000 in 1941 and \$39,800,000 in 1940. Canadian travellers in overseas countries, including Newfoundland, expended an estimated \$3,000,000 in 1942 which is about the same as in 1941.

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

Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries continued at a very high level in March when the total was \$13.4 million compared with \$15 million in February and \$11.3 million in January. As in preceding months the sale of Canadian bonds in the United States was the principal source of the import of capital. The sale of Canadian holdings of United States stocks expanded considerably beyond the volume of sales in earlier months. In the three months ending March 1943 net sales of securities to all countries totalled \$39.8 million compared with \$29.9 million in the same period of 1942.

Sales in March by Canada to other countries amounted to \$25.5 million as compared with \$22.2 million in the previous month and \$28.9 million in the corresponding month last year. Purchases from other countries in March totalled \$12.1 million compared with \$7.2 million in February and \$5.9 million a year ago. During the first three months of 1943 sales amounted to \$66.9 million compared with \$46.6 in the like period of 1942, while purchases totalled \$27.1 million compared with \$16.7 million.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings for the week ended June 12 increased to 69,255 cars, the highest reached so far this year. For the corresponding week last year loadings totalled 65,388 cars. In the eastern division the total decreased from 43,742 cars in 1942 to 43,622. In the western division the total increased from 21,646 to 25,633 cars

Retail Trade in Canada in 1942

Dollar volume of retail sales in Canada as measured by the composite index based on results for the twelve trades for which figures are available averaged 13.6 per cent higher in 1942 than in 1941. This increase represents the resultant effect of changes both in prices and in quantities of goods sold. While the proportions of the increase in dollar sales attributable to each of these two factors cannot be exactly determined, a rise of 6.5 per cent in the retail prices index in 1942 over 1941 would indicate that price changes and increased consumption were about equally important in contributing to the increased dollar volume.

Electrical Apparatus and Supplies

Production by firms in the electrical apparatus and supplies industry was valued at \$177,903,626 in 1941, an increase of 37 per cent over the 1940 total of \$130,001,367. The 211 firms included in this group had a fixed and working capital of \$128,317,206 and gave employment to a monthly average of 33,086 persons who were paid \$47,210,886 in salaries and wages.

Railway Revenues in March

Canadian railways earned \$62,811,454 in March. This was by far the largest revenue for March and has been exceeded only by December 1942 revenues of \$65,593,113. The increase over March 1942 was \$11,953,759 or 23.5 per cent. Passenger revenues were larger than in March 1942 by 47 per cent. Freight revenues increased by 18.5 per cent. Operating expenses increased from \$37,337,524 in March 1942 to \$46,657,689, and the operating income increased from \$10,036,317 to \$11,098,152.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 2. Operating Revenues, Expenses & Statistics of Railways, March (10 cents).
 3. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, May (10 cents).
 4. Canada - Racial Origins - 1941 (10 cents).
 5. The Argentine Grain Situation (10 cents).
 6. Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Fabric Glove & Mitten Industries, 1941 (25 cents).
 7. Farm Wages in Canada (10 cents).
 8. Electrical Apparatus & Supplies Industry, 1941 (50 cents).
 9. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, 1929-1942 (25 cents).
 10. Religious Denominations in Canada, 1941 (10 cents).
 11. Gold Production, April (10 cents).
 12. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, March (10 cents).
 13. Canada's Tourist Trade, 1942 (10 cents).
 14. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
 15. Animal Products of Farms, Quebec, 1940 (10 cents).
 16. Birthplace of Canada's Population, 1941 (10 cents).
 17. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
 18. Canada - Immigration and Citizenship - 1941 (10 cents).
 19. Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products Industry, 1941 (25 cents).
 20. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
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