

## Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Employment Situation at May 1

The monthly survey of the employment situation as at May 1, 1945 -- depicting the situation existing just before V-E Day -- shows that for the fifth successive month there was a general downward trend in industrial activity. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 15,232 establishments in which the employees numbered 1,789,970; this was less by 14,234, or 0.8 per cent than the personnel reported at the beginning of April. Although the loss is contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years, it repeats the movement indicated at May 1 in 1944 and 1943, in each of which the general contraction was on a larger scale. The shrinkage in employment at the date under review was accompanied by a moderate increase in the payrolls disbursed as compared with April 1, when the observance of the Easter holidays had resulted in lower earnings.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment at May 1, 1945, was 175.5 as compared with 176.9 in the preceding month and 178.2 at May 1 in 1944 and also in 1943. With the exception of these two years, employment at the date under review was at a higher level than in any other May on record. Since the latest decline was contrary to the usual trend at the time of year, there was a falling-off in the seasonally-adjusted index, which fell from 187.4 at the first of April to 182.2 at the beginning of May.

A brief review of the situation at May 1 as compared with April 1 shows curtailment in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The declines in Ontario were most noteworthy, over 12,000 persons having been released by the firms furnishing information in this province. The reductions in Quebec and the Western Provinces were generally moderate.

In the Dominion as a whole, there was a substantial recession in manufacturing, from which 12,233 men and women were laid off by the co-operating establishments. The tendency in the production of durable and of non-durable manufactured goods was unfavourable, some 7,400 persons being released from the former and over 5,100 from the latter; central electric stations, however, showed heightened activity. Employment in iron and steel plants was particularly affected by the curtailment in operations, over 6,700 employees having been released therefrom. In this group, which for over five years has been almost exclusively engaged on war production, the index, at 291.6, was 12.7 per cent lower than a year ago, being also the lowest indicated since the early summer of 1942. However, employment in these industries at the date under review was still some three times as great as at September 1, 1939.

Within the non-durable goods industries, the largest reduction at the first of May as compared with April 1 took place in the chemical industries, from which nearly 2,300 persons were released. Textiles also showed a considerable decline of a seasonal character.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there was a marked reduction in logging, the co-operating camps releasing 18,718 persons in a seasonal movement which considerably exceeded the average in the experience of the years since 1920, although it was on a smaller scale than at May 1, 1944. Mining was slacker, the largest loss taking place in the production of metallic ores; a falling-off was also indicated in retail trade. On the other hand, employment increased in services, communications, transportation and construction and maintenance. The expansion in the last-named was substantial, nearly 15,200 persons being added to the staffs of the contractors making returns. Most of the gain was in work on the roads.

The reduction of 0.8 per cent in the number in recorded employment at May 1 as compared with April 1 was accompanied by an increase of 0.9 per cent in the disbursements in salaries and wages. These rose from \$57,739,543 in the last return to \$58,262,067 at the beginning of May. The higher payrolls accompanying lowered employment were largely due to the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the loss of time during Easter week, which had fallen within the preceding period of observation.



### External Trade of Canada in May

The external trade of Canada, excluding gold, was valued at \$462,568,000 in May as compared with \$529,837,000 in the corresponding month of last year, a reduction of \$67,319,000, or 12.7 per cent. The aggregate for the first five months of the current year was \$2,070,281,000 as compared with \$2,134,780,000 in the comparable period of the preceding year, a decrease of \$64,499,000.

The value of domestic merchandise exports in May was \$315,192,000, a decline of 14.4 per cent from the May 1944 total of \$368,357,000, when a new high monthly record had been established. The decrease in the export of supplies intended mainly for war purposes accounted for the large bulk of the decline in total exports; the export of commodities in this category decreased from \$170,074,000 a year ago to \$127,672,000. During the first five months of this year, the value of all commodities exported was \$1,395,552,000 as compared with \$1,403,110,000 in the same period of 1944.

Imports of merchandise in May were lower at \$143,844,000 as compared with \$159,038,000 in the corresponding month of last year, a decrease of 9.6 per cent. Aggregate imports for the first five months of this year were valued at \$652,215,000 as compared with \$712,050,000 in the similar period of 1944, a decline of 8.4 per cent.

Foreign commodities were re-exported in May to the value of \$3,531,000 as compared with \$5,738,000 in the preceding month and \$2,492,000 in May, 1944. The total for the first five months of this year was \$22,513,000 as compared with \$19,620,000 in the same period of 1944.

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### Merchandise Imports in May

Imports of merchandise into Canada in May were valued at \$143,844,000 as compared with \$159,038,000 in the corresponding month of last year, a decline of 9.6 per cent. The total for the first five months of the current year was \$652,215,000 as compared with \$712,050,000 in the like period of 1944, a reduction of 8.4 per cent.

The United States accounted for a large percentage of Canada's imports, the May valuation being \$104,753,000 as compared with \$127,041,000 a year ago, and in the five months ended May, \$507,406,000 as compared with \$586,721,000 in the same period of 1944. The United Kingdom contributed the next largest amount -- \$15,179,000 in May as compared with \$13,044,000, and in the five-month period, \$52,570,000 as compared with \$45,050,000. British India was next in order with a total of \$4,400,000 in May as compared with \$3,957,000, and in the five months ended May, \$16,667,000 as compared with \$12,943,000.

The following were amongst the principal items imported in May, totals for May 1944 being in parentheses: fruits, \$6,351,000 (\$6,217,000); tea, \$3,243,000 (\$1,777,000); cotton and products, \$6,203,000 (\$8,356,000); wool and products, \$4,089,000 (\$2,879,000); rolling mill products, \$4,618,000 (\$4,328,000); farm implements, \$4,328,000 (\$3,704,000); machinery, except agricultural, \$8,971,000 (\$7,560,000); vehicles, \$7,175,000 (\$10,112,000); electrical apparatus, \$3,964,000 (\$6,817,000); coal, \$7,151,000 (\$8,964,000); petroleum products, \$8,527,000 (\$9,535,000); chemicals, \$7,010,000 (\$8,043,000).

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### Trade Reports for Calendar Year 1944 Now Available for Purchase by Public

As from July 1st 1945 the following reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on External Trade for the calendar year 1944 are released from censorship restrictions and are available for purchase by the public:

(1) Printed Publications -- Volume II of the 1944 Annual Report of the Trade of Canada dealing with exports is now available and may be purchased at the price of \$2.00. Volumes I and III are in the press. Volume I consists of summary and analytical tables; Volume III deals with imports. These may also be purchased when available at \$2.00 each, or the three Volumes will be sent when available for \$5.00.

(2) Rotaprinted Publications dealing, respectively, with imports and with exports of Canadian products by commodities in December 1944 and in the calendar year 1944 may be purchased at 25 cents each and may be freely used. Further, rotaprinted reports dealing with articles imported from and exported to each country during the calendar year 1944 may now be purchased at the price of 25 cents each and may be freely used by all interested parties.

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### Crop Conditions in Prairie Provinces

Prospects for the grain crops in the Prairie Provinces were greatly improved during the past week by widely scattered rains which ranged up to three inches at several points. Temperatures were below average and the impending damage from drought was checked in south-central and west-central Saskatchewan and in central Alberta. Although the Edmonton area received scattered showers it still requires further rains.

The early planted wheat is now heading out in some districts and coarse grains are making fair progress. Most of the late sown grain is still in the shotblade stage and warm weather is required to hasten maturity. Crops are nevertheless still from ten days to two weeks late and are competing with a vigorous growth of weeds.

Moisture conditions may be generally described as satisfactory in Manitoba with the average height of wheat about eight inches and coarse grains about six inches. Conditions here are satisfactory despite the heavy weed growth. The dry area in south-central and south western Saskatchewan has received from fair to good rainfall and it is possible that wheat may average 15 bushels to the acre in the Rosetown area. In the extreme south-west further rains in a week or ten days will be necessary as reserve moisture supplies are low. Wheat has stood out fairly well in the province and also averages about eight inches in height.

Widespread rains improved conditions in central and south-eastern Alberta which had been suffering from dry weather. Although some rain was received in south-western Alberta crops in this area were already making excellent progress. A large section of central Alberta received from good to heavy rains but these tapered off farther north and the Edmonton area still needs heavy rain. Early sown wheat is in the shotblade stage in the Peace River district and some of it is beginning to head out. Although insect damage has so far not been too severe, sawflies are now in flight. Hail damage is reported over a wide area between Calgary and Medicine Hat.

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### Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 28 totalled 254,375,770 bushels as compared with 282,502,419 on the corresponding date of last year, a decline of 28,126,649 bushels. Stocks on the latest date included 239,037,187 bushels in Canadian positions and 15,338,583 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended June 28 amounted to 5,228,722 bushels as compared with 4,647,495 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year which commenced August 1, 1944, deliveries aggregated 322,126,068 bushels as compared with 272,491,792 in the corresponding period of the crop year 1943-44.

The following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in western Canada during the week ended June 28, totals for the preceding week being in parentheses: oats, 3,321,051 (3,063,745) bushels; barley, 676,506 (662,239); rye, 34,159 (21,542); flaxseed, 43,374 (46,405).

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### Production of Wheat Flour in May

Wheat flour production in Canadian mills during May amounted to 2,107,944 barrels as compared with 1,962,264 in the corresponding month of last year. Flour production for the ten months ending with May totalled 20,728,684 barrels as compared with 20,676,964 in the similar period of the preceding crop year. The average monthly output for the present crop year has been slightly better than 2,000,000 barrels.

The quantity of wheat milled in May was 9,318,762 bushels as compared with 8,619,952 in the same month of last year. The grind of other grains in May was as follows, totals for May 1944 being in parentheses: oats, 1,896,984 (2,052,868) bushels; corn, 174,392 (176,500); barley, 592,534 (703,250); buckwheat, 529 (1,230); mixed grain, 2,006,803 (1,920,593).

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### Fruit Crop Outlook

The total production of tree fruits in Canada this season will be much below normal. Despite excellent prospects in British Columbia, the poor crops in eastern Canada, the result of adverse weather during the critical period, have brought anticipated supplies to an unusually low level. The first estimate of the apple crop indicates a reduction from the very large crop in 1944 of 52 per cent. The present outlook is for a harvest of 8,133,000 bushels as compared with 16,879,000 bushels last season. If the present prospects continue, the crop will be the smallest since 1926. Declines are reported in all provinces, but the greatest reduction took place in eastern Canada. While the British Columbia crop is below that of last season, it is still about average for the province.

Pear production is also down sharply from last season, this year's crop being estimated at 557,000 bushels as compared with 895,000 bushels. This year's anticipated harvest will be the smallest since 1935. Plum and prune prospects are also down sharply from last season at 376,000 bushels. This is a reduction of 24 per cent. The crop in British Columbia is practically the same as that of last year, but a record small crop is anticipated in Ontario. Peach production will be 24 per cent lighter than in 1944. Here again, the decline is due to the poor prospects in Ontario. The crop is currently estimated at 1,313,000 bushels as compared with 1,720,000 bushels. Cherries also will be a smaller crop this season, despite the unusually large crop in British Columbia. The sharp drop in the outlook in Ontario brings the Canadian total to 172,000 bushels as compared with 268,000 bushels in 1944. Apricots, which are grown in commercial quantities only in British Columbia, show an improvement over the previous crop. The current estimate of production is 142,000 bushels, while the 1944 crop amounted to 115,000 bushels.

The small fruit crops, unlike the tree fruits, are all substantially above the 1944 level. Strawberry production is up 31 per cent over last year, with increases reported in all provinces. The crop is at present estimated at 14,060,000 quarts as compared with 10,736,000 quarts last season. Total raspberry production is also above that of a year ago. Increases in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia more than offset the slight declines in Quebec and New Brunswick, to bring the total to 11,313,000 quarts as compared with the 1944 crop of 9,259,000 quarts. The anticipated grape harvest will be the third largest on record, exceeded only by the very large crops in 1928 and 1942. Increases over the previous crop are expected in Ontario and British Columbia, to bring the total to 67,839,000 pounds, an increase of 13 per cent over the 1944 harvest of 60,235,000 pounds. Loganberries are grown only in British Columbia and production this season is 20 per cent above the 1944 level. The crop is currently estimated at 1,688,000 pounds.

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### Sales of Farm Implements and Equipment

Dollar sales of farm implements and equipment in Canada registered a marked increase in 1944 over 1943, according to results of the annual survey of this trade made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Domestic sales of implements and equipment, mainly at wholesale prices to dealers or agents, totalled \$54,616,657 in 1944, up 84.7 per cent over the \$29,562,493 recorded for 1943 and a somewhat higher figure than the \$52,106,069 and \$50,461,523 reported for 1941 and 1942, respectively. These figures relate to the sale of new equipment and machinery only and do not include the sale of parts, binder twine or motor trucks.

Supplementary information regarding average mark-up percentages as reported by the various firms indicate that the total sales figure quoted for 1944 should be increased by 18.3 per cent to bring it to a retail basis. It would, therefore, appear that Canadian farmers spent approximately \$64,600,000 for new equipment and machinery in 1944. Information relating to the sale of repair parts was collected in connection with this annual survey for the first time for 1944. Sales thus reported, again chiefly at wholesale prices, totalled \$18,186,701. On applying an average mark-up of 31 per cent as reported by the various firms to this total, a retail value for repair parts amounting to \$23,825,000 was obtained.

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### Power Passenger Cars Registered in 1944

There were 16,290 fewer passenger cars registered in Canada in 1944 than in the preceding year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the totals having been 1,177,557 and 1,193,847, respectively. The number of trucks registered increased by 8,634, or from 294,176 in 1943 to 302,810, while motor bus registrations increased by 374, or from 4,302 to 4,676. Motor cycle registrations were reduced by 1,351, and other types of motor vehicles by 857. The net decrease in total registrations of motor vehicles in 1944 was 9,490, or from 1,511,845 in 1943 to 1,502,355 in 1944.

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### Production of Electric Energy in May

Central electric stations produced 3,593,074,000 kilowatt hours in May as compared with 3,584,515,000 in the corresponding month of last year, the advance being in secondary power. During the first five months of the current year the output totalled 17,260,660,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 17,203,640,000 in the similar period of 1944.

Consumption of primary power, including line losses declined from 3,022,813,000 kilowatt hours in May last year to 2,819,019,000, or by 6.7 per cent. The total for the first five months of this year was reduced from 15,225,338,000 kilowatt hours to 13,744,069,000, or by 9.7 per cent.

Exports to the United States in May increased from 242,128,000 kilowatt hours to 248,421,000, the advance being all in secondary power. During the first five months of this year 1,007,561,000 kilowatt hours were exported as compared with 1,050,300,000 in the same period of 1944.

### Country General Store Sales in May

Country general store sales in May averaged two per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year, according to reports received from 750 stores dealing in a general line of merchandise and located in places of less than 2,000 population. The V-E Day celebrations on May 7th and 8th were marked by the closing of many business places, thus reducing the number of days on which business was transacted. This factor would have had some effect in reducing the volume of May sales. The unadjusted index of sales on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 182.0 for May this year, 160.1 for April, and 180.2 for May, 1944. Sales during the first five months of the current year averaged 4.9 per cent higher than in the similar period of the preceding year.

### May 1 Cost-of-Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index number on the base 1935-1939=100 advanced from 119.0 on May 1 to 119.6 on June 1, 1945. Further increases in fresh vegetables were mainly responsible for this change. The food index rose from 131.7 to 133.4 between May and June, with substantial increases in fresh vegetables and lesser ones among fresh fruits, eggs, and meats, far outweighing a decline for butter. The clothing index rose fractionally from 122.0 to 122.1, but other group indexes remained unchanged as follows: rent, 112.1; fuel and light, 106.6; homefurnishings and services, 118.9; and miscellaneous items, 109.4.

### Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada at the beginning of July totalled 22,382,417 pounds as compared with 21,697,989 pounds on the corresponding date of last year, and 10,528,755 pounds on June 1. Cheese stocks totalled 38,592,308 pounds, while last year the total was 30,635,752 pounds. Last month the amount was 21,254,215 pounds. Shell eggs on hand were 11,734,133 dozen as compared with 9,550,326 a year ago and 9,993,896 last month. Frozen eggs in stock amounted to 17,637,183 pounds as compared with 27,271,107 last year and 11,609,694 a month ago.

### Iron and Steel and Their Products

According to final data compiled from the Census of Industry reports for 1943, the production value of iron and steel and their manufactures amounted to \$2,575,977,000 at factory prices as compared with \$2,112,822,000 in the preceding year, an advance of 22 per cent.

### Finances of Provincial Governments

The aggregate of ordinary and capital revenues and expenses of provincial governments of Canada reached a new high point in their respective fiscal years ended nearest December 31, 1943. The total of ordinary and capital revenues advanced from \$347,088,000 in 1942 to \$366,623,000 in 1943, or by 5.6 per cent, and ordinary and capital expenses from \$300,780,000 to \$310,184,000, or by 3.1 per cent. For the second consecutive year the revenue of every province exceeded the total of its ordinary and capital expenditure. Over-all surpluses of the provinces aggregated \$56,439,000 in 1943 as compared with \$46,308,000 in the preceding year.



There was no major change in the provincial revenue structure during 1943. Further declines in gasoline tax revenue and in amounts collected on arrears of provincial income and corporation taxes were offset by increases in the amounts received from the Federal Government under the terms of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act. The revenue from liquor control, which was second in importance only to the tax agreement subsidies, increased by 8.2 per cent to a new high of \$64,986,000 -- almost double the 1939 yield. Increases were recorded in every province except British Columbia where there was a marked decline of 14.7 per cent. Quebec's "Retail Sales" tax and Saskatchewan's "Education" tax both produced increased revenue in 1943. Revenue from the Saskatchewan Education tax, which is ear-marked for educational purposes, exceeded that Province's total educational expenditure.

The decline of \$2,122,000, or 3.3 per cent, in net debt charges, exclusive of debt retirement, from the preceding year's record high of \$64,140,000 reflected the improvement in provincial finances. This reversal of a consistent long-term rising trend has been due for the most part to debt retirement and a reduction in the average rate of interest paid. In Saskatchewan, however, gross debt charges were slightly higher but net debt charges declined by \$616,000 as a result of an increase of \$736,000 in interest received from the Farm Loan Board. Increased expenditures for education and public welfare were quite general and accounted for almost all of the rise in provincial expenditure in 1943. Net educational expenditure declined only in Manitoba and welfare expenditure, exclusive of relief, increased in all provinces. The marked increase of \$3,162,000, or 25.4 per cent, in the cost of old age and blind pensions was due more to the fact that pensions were increased to offset the rise in the cost of living, than to the natural increase in the number of pensions paid.

In the year under review total gross provincial direct liabilities, exclusive of reserves and deferred credits, decreased by \$47,182,000, or 2.3 per cent. At the same time cash and investments held in capital, revenue and sinking funds increased by \$41,808,000, or 18.4 per cent. This general strengthening of the provincial balance sheet position was due not only to the existence of record over-all surpluses but also to the fact that the collection of loans and receivables was facilitated by improved economic conditions. Gross indirect liabilities decreased by \$3,462,000, or 1.8 per cent.

The totals of net combined revenues in 1943 were as follows by provinces, with net combined expenditures in parentheses: Prince Edward Island, \$2,617,000 (\$2,546,000); Nova Scotia, \$16,937,000 (\$13,429,000); New Brunswick, \$13,724,000 (\$12,137,000); Quebec, \$99,997,000 (\$94,701,000); Ontario, \$117,483,000 (\$102,292,000); Manitoba, \$19,995,000 (\$14,465,000); Saskatchewan, \$30,931,000 (\$20,219,000); Alberta, \$25,920,000 (\$19,890,000); British Columbia, \$39,019,000 (\$30,505,000). Figures for Prince Edward Island refer to a 15-month period.

#### Claims for Unemployment Insurance in May

The number of claims for Unemployment Insurance benefit received at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in May totalled 8,825 as compared with 8,430 in April and 4,654 in May, 1944. Persons signing the live unemployment register during the last six working days of May numbered 16,645 as compared with 19,197 in April and 7,329 in May last year.

Of the 8,013 claims adjudicated at insurance offices during May, 6,148 were considered entitled to benefit and 1,865 not entitled to benefit. The chief reasons for non-entitlement were: "insufficient contributions while in insurable employment" with 731 cases; "voluntarily left employment without just cause" with 700 cases, and "discharged for misconduct" with 190 cases.

During May, 21,294 persons received benefit payments totalling \$672,869 for 349,996 compensated unemployed days as compared with 22,995 persons who were paid \$591,265 for 304,102 days in April and 14,095 persons paid \$473,709 for 240,232 days in May, 1944.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 16.4 days in May, 13.2 days in April and 17 days in May, 1944. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$31.60 in May, \$25.71 in April and \$33.61 in May, 1944. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$1.92 in May, \$1.94 in April and \$1.97 in May, 1944.



### Production of Iron and Steel in May

Production of pig iron in Canada in May amounted to 155,574 net tons as compared with 175,207 tons in the corresponding month of last year. The total for the latest month included 128,959 tons of basic iron, 13,654 tons of foundry iron and 12,961 tons of malleable iron. During the five months ended May the output of all grades totalled 782,917 tons as compared with 627,343 tons in the same period of 1944.

May production of steel ingots and steel castings was recorded at 267,643 net tons as compared with 263,431 in May of last year, the total for May this year including 254,629 tons of ingots and 13,014 tons of castings. Output of ingots and castings during the first five months of this year aggregated 1,333,503 tons as compared with 1,271,833 in the similar period of 1944.

Output of ferro-alloys in May amounted to 19,883 tons as compared with 18,350 in the preceding month and 17,906 in May, 1944; the total for the five months ended May was 80,199 tons as compared with 60,316 a year ago.

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### Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

The general wholesale price index number, on the base 1926=100, stood at 103.0 for May, as compared with 103.4 for April and 102.5 for May, 1944. Amongst the sub-groups comprising the general index, vegetable products advanced from 96.0 in April to 97.0, and animal products from 106.9 to 107.2. Wood products fell from 120.5 to 117.6, iron products from 117.2 to 115.3, non-metallic minerals from 103.1 to 102.6, and chemical products from 100.0 to 98.6. Textiles and non-ferrous metals were unchanged at 91.7 and 79.7, respectively.

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### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended June 23 increased to 74,459 cars from 74,302 cars for the preceding week and 72,677 cars for the corresponding week of last year. Loadings in the eastern division increased from 46,061 cars in 1944 to 47,371 cars and in the western division from 26,616 to 27,088 cars.

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### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Iron and Steel and Their Products, 1943 (10 cents).
  2. Prices and Price Indexes, May (10 cents).
  3. Production of Iron and Steel, May (10 cents).
  4. Trade of Canada, May (10 cents).
  5. Summary of Canada's Imports, May (10 cents).
  6. Imports by Principal Countries, May (10 cents).
  7. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (10 cents).
  8. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Nine of the Principal Cities of Canada, July (10 cents).
  9. Price Movements, June (10 cents).
  10. Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1943 (25 cents).
  11. Monthly Indexes of Country General Store Sales, May (10 cents).
  12. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, May (10 cents).
  13. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
  14. Sales of Farm Implements and Equipment, 1944 (25 cents).
  15. Central Electric Stations, May (10 cents).
  16. Canadian Milling Statistics, May (10 cents).
  17. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  18. Sales of Asphalt Roofing, May (10 cents).
  19. Production of Asphalt Roofing, May (10 cents).
  20. Grain Situation in Argentina (10 cents).
  21. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  22. Registrations of Motor Vehicles, 1944 (10 cents).
  23. Employment Situation at Beginning of May (10 cents).
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Introduction of the Bill

The purpose of this Bill is to amend the Criminal Code in relation to the offence of sexual assault. It is intended to clarify the law and to provide for the protection of victims of sexual assault.

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