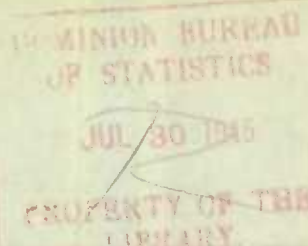


## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Department of Trade and Commerce



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Merchandise Export Trade of Canada in June

Canada's merchandise export trade in June -- the first full month after V-E Day -- was featured by a sharp reduction in the export of commodities classified as definite war materials, and a growth in the export of non-war items, especially agricultural products. The total value of merchandise produced in Canada sent abroad in June was \$322,846,000 as compared with \$343,158,000 in June 1944, when military activity in Europe was especially intense. The export of items intended mainly for war purposes declined from \$167,155,000 in June 1944, to \$117,996,000, whereas the value of other articles increased from \$176,003,000 to \$204,850,000. During the first half of 1945, merchandise exports were valued at \$1,718,398,000 as compared with \$1,746,268,000 in the similar period of 1944.

The marked advance in the export of agricultural products in June was of special significance, reflecting as it does the heavy demand for Canadian foodstuffs in Europe. The total value of Canadian farm products exported advanced from \$67,192,000 in June last year to \$99,833,000. Wheat shipments were almost doubled, advancing from \$32,685,000 to \$61,347,000, while the export of wheat flour recorded a substantial increase from \$8,757,000 to \$11,593,000. The combined total of fruits and vegetables advanced from \$1,344,000 to \$1,474,000. Meats declined from \$23,564,000 to \$13,009,000, while fishery products advanced from \$5,474,000 to \$7,270,000.

In the iron and steel group the total declined from \$86,271,000 in June last year to \$68,614,000, despite a sharp rise in the export of motor vehicles and parts from \$38,088,000 to \$49,414,000. The decrease in this group was due in large measure to the reduction in the export of guns. The total of wood and paper rose from \$38,829,000 to \$41,193,000. Shipments of newsprint paper rose from \$14,391,000 to \$14,765,000, planks and boards from \$7,078,000 to \$8,397,000, pulpwood from \$1,517,000 to \$2,275,000, while wood pulp recorded a comparatively small decline from \$9,045,000 to \$8,875,000.

The United States was the principal destination of Canada's exports, the June valuation standing at \$112,278,000 as compared with \$111,226,000 in June 1944, and in the first six months of this year, \$618,192,000 as compared with \$637,764,000. Shipments to the United Kingdom -- the second largest destination -- were valued at \$94,634,000 as compared with \$127,929,000, and in the six-month period \$578,132,000 as compared with \$552,761,000. The decline in the exports to the United Kingdom reflected a two-fold development -- the lessened need for armament, and the commencement or expansion in the shipment of goods direct to countries which hitherto had been beyond the reach of our merchantmen.

Canadian merchandise is playing a vital part in the rehabilitation of European countries. The exports to Greece in June amounted to \$4,160,000, Netherlands \$2,706,000, Belgium \$4,638,000, Norway \$1,170,000, France \$11,505,000, and Yugoslavia \$225,000. Canada's material contribution to the war against Japan is reflected in the export totals for recent months. Exports to British India in June amounted to \$41,730,000 as compared with \$13,359,000 a year ago, and in the six months ended June, \$165,940,000 as compared with \$70,906,000.

June exports to other leading countries were as follows, totals for the corresponding month of last year being in brackets: British South Africa, \$3,185,664 (\$2,416,655); Newfoundland, \$4,465,362 (\$5,756,218); Egypt, \$6,710,707 (\$20,588,413); French Africa, \$3,977,280 (\$3,076,290); Italy, \$3,638,002 (\$19,079,915); Russia, \$5,976,784 (\$9,827,963); Eire, \$1,591,704 (\$546,486); Jamaica, \$1,432,522 (\$1,410,341); Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,297,494 (\$1,835,196); Brazil, \$1,256,964 (\$528,912); Australia, \$3,412,465 (\$3,859,807).

Crop Conditions in Canada

The Prairie Provinces received scattered rains during the past week while temperatures in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were well above average and extremely high in some districts. Alberta received cooler weather. Crop conditions continue excellent in Manitoba, although such late crops as corn and rapeseed would be benefited by continued warmer weather. About 50 per cent of the cereals are headed and an excellent hay crop is being gathered under favourable conditions. Damage from insect pests and hail has been light but some flooding has been experienced in the Dauphin and Teulon districts.



Crop conditions in Saskatchewan are sharply divided by a line running between Regina and Saskatoon. North and east of this line crops are late but heavy and, with the warm weather of the past week, made rapid progress. South and west of this line conditions are poor except in isolated spots and yields will be well below average. Pastures are beginning to brown in the south-west and the hay crop is very light although haying weather has been good. Scattered hail damage ranging from light to moderately severe was received at many points throughout the central and southern parts of the province during the past week.

Crop conditions in Alberta are for the most part discouraging, with the south-west and the south centre, together with the Peace River, being the important exceptions, although the crops west of the Calgary line and Edmonton are also doing well. Grain crops south of Calgary and west of a line running north and south through Nobleford are good. East of this line crops are short and thin, and many fields in the south-east will not be worth harvesting. Coarse grains and wheat will yield poorly in a wide area ranging from Olds to Athabasca and east to the Saskatchewan line, although cooler weather in the northern part of this block maintained prospects. Warmer weather elsewhere rapidly depleted moisture reserves, and many of the heads on cereals will contain few kernels. The Peace River has received sufficient rain to maintain prospects for an average crop. Some hail damage occurred in the Lethbridge area and in the irrigated districts around Brooks during the past week.

A heavy crop of hay is being harvested in all sections of Quebec. Work has been delayed by frequent rains and only 30 per cent of the crop is now under cover. Spring grains are making good progress and prospects are for fair to good yields. The potato crop looks very good. Pastures are excellent. Apple scab has been very serious and the crop will be exceptionally light.

Crop prospects in Ontario are generally good with a heavy crop of hay being harvested. Fall wheat is generally heavy and fair to good yields of spring grains are in prospect. The corn crop was seeded much later than normal and warmer weather is needed for rapid growth. Beans, tobacco and sugar beets are also late but if there is an open fall, fair to good crops may be harvested. Pastures are very good for this time of year. Tree fruits have been hard hit by the cold, wet spring and yields will be very light in most districts.

All crops in British Columbia are growing rapidly. Fall sown grains are beginning to colour and oats are heading out. Haying is practically completed and cutting of the second crop of alfalfa will soon begin. Harvesting of early stone fruits is in full swing.

Weather during the past two weeks throughout the Maritimes has been generally dry and warm. Haying is still in progress and yields are good. Potato blight is reported throughout the district.

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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 July 19 totalled 229,878,903 bushels, a reduction of 54,799,696 bushels from last year's corresponding total of 284,678,599 bushels. This year's visible supply included 213,574,855 bushels in Canadian positions and 16,304,048 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended July 19 amounted to 5,243,268 bushels as compared with 4,615,826 in the preceding week. During the elapsed period of the current crop year which commenced August 1, 1944, deliveries totalled 334,493,881 bushels as compared with 299,217,217 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended July 19, totals for the preceding week being in parentheses: oats, 2,069,833 (2,219,811) bushels; barley, 619,307 (555,396); rye, 19,119 (18,135); flaxseed, 40,035 (43,627).

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#### Acreage Seeded to Field Crops

The acreage seeded to wheat in the three Prairie Provinces in 1945 is less than one per cent greater than that seeded in 1944. These acreage estimates are derived from the Annual June Survey of acreages seeded to the principal grain crops. The wheat acreage



this year is 22,566,000 acres as compared with 22,444,000 acres in 1944. A decrease in wheat in Manitoba has been offset by increases in the other two provinces.

The area seeded to oats is 10,749,000 acres, an increase of 2.9 per cent over that of 1944, while the barley acreage has increased by 1.4 per cent to 6,859,000 acres. The 1,034,000 acres seeded to flaxseed this year is 20.3 per cent less than the 1,298,000 acres which were seeded a year ago. The summerfallow acreage of 19,397,000 acres is almost equal to that of a year ago. The acreages seeded to fall and spring rye have decreased by 29 and 27 per cent, respectively, in the Prairie Provinces this year as compared with 1944. The most important acreage shift has occurred in Manitoba where wheat seedings have decreased by 15 per cent and flaxseed has increased by 56 per cent.

Sugar beet acreage has expanded by 11 per cent this year with the largest increases occurring in Ontario and Alberta. The acreage of dry beans is also up because of an increase of about 15 per cent in Ontario over last year. While seeding of buckwheat has been encouraged by the late season, the acreage devoted to corn is down sharply, while a reduced acreage is also indicated for hay and clover, alfalfa and turnips.

#### Juvenile Delinquency in Canada

Juvenile delinquency in Canada in the twelve months ended September 1944 showed a further decline, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1944 the number of juveniles brought before the courts throughout the Dominion was 11,554, as compared with 12,225 in 1943 and 13,802 in 1942. Despite the improvement shown, the 1944 figure was still substantially higher than in 1939, when 9,497 juveniles appeared before the courts.

Fewer juveniles were convicted of breaches of the law during 1944 than in the two previous years. The actual number of convictions in 1944 was 9,917, representing a decrease of 3.7 per cent from 1943 and 15.6 per cent from 1942. However, the 1944 total was still 30.3 per cent more than in 1939, the year preceding the war. The total for 1942 was the highest ever recorded since statistics of juvenile offenders were first compiled in 1902.

A marked decrease in the number of juvenile convictions in the Province of Quebec accounted for most of the decline in the Dominion total as between 1943 and 1944. Slight declines were also noted in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, but increases occurred in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The total for Quebec declined from 3,196 in 1943 to 2,259, or by 29.3 per cent, while that for Ontario rose from 4,178 to 4,428, or by six per cent.

Convictions for major offences totalled 6,529 in 1944, recording a negligible increase of one-half of one per cent over the 1943 figure of 6,494, a decrease of 5.7 per cent from the peak year 1942, but an increase of 30.1 per cent from 1939. Convictions for major offences increased over 1943 in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, with decreases shown in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The 16.7 per cent decrease in Quebec neutralized increases in other provinces. Major convictions in Quebec declined from 1,455 in 1943 to 1,212, while the Ontario total advanced from 2,804 to 2,901.

Convictions for minor offences during 1944 numbered 3,388, or 10.9 per cent lower than the 1943 total of 3,802, but 30.6 per cent higher than the 1939 pre-war total. The decrease from 1943 was accounted for mainly by the 39.8 per cent reduction in Quebec. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba also recorded decreases from 1943, with New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia showing increases. Convictions in Quebec in 1944 totalled 1,047 as compared with 1,741 in 1943, and in Ontario 1,527 as compared with 1,374.

#### Public Hospitals of Canada

One out of every nine of the general population of Canada received care in the public hospitals in 1943, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A total of 1,199,100 persons were under care in these institutions during the year, an increase of eight per cent over the preceding year, and 23.1 per cent more than in 1940. The daily average number of patients under care in 1943 was 39,548. The total days' care of all separations in 1943 was 13,660,134 days, of which 12,045,930 were of adults and children and 1,614,204 were of the newborn, which gave an average stay in hospital of 12 days for adults and children and 10.2 days for newborn. The total patient days of all persons under care was 14,434,751.



Discharges from public hospitals during 1943 totalled 1,124,402, which represented 94 per cent of the total number under care. Deaths in hospitals numbered 39,539, of which total 11,709 took place within 48 hours of admission. The death rate of adults and children per 1,000 under care was 3.4 and of newborn under care 26. Of a total of 289,816 births in Canada in 1943, 172,550 or 59.5 per cent took place in public hospitals. Of the Dominion births, 97.6 per cent were live births and 2.4 per cent still births; live births in hospitals constituted 97.4 per cent of total births and still births, 2.6.

The 596 hospitals which reported to the Bureau had a total bed capacity of 50,544 beds and cribs and 7,035 bassinets. Based on the total population of Canada over four years of age, the number of beds per thousand of the general population was five. The number of beds per thousand of the general population by provinces in 1943 was: Prince Edward Island, 3.0; Nova Scotia, 4.6; New Brunswick, 3.6; Quebec, 4.7; Ontario, 4.3; Manitoba, 5.2; Saskatchewan, 4.7; Alberta, 6.8; and British Columbia, 6.8. It will be observed that Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia were the only provinces to exceed the Dominion average of five beds per thousand of the population.

There were on the staffs of public hospitals 337 full time doctors and 276 on a part-time basis, or a total of 613 receiving salary. The number of interns reported was 796; and the number of technicians was 660. The number of graduate nurses was 8,679, an increase of 537 over 1942, while the student nurses totalled 9,452, an increase of 297. Probationers numbered 1,754 as compared with 1,814. The number of graduate dietitians was 292, and student dietitians 93, a decrease of 19 from the number reported in 1942.

With reference to organized services in public hospitals, X-ray, general medicine, general surgery, and obstetrics head the list in almost every province. Organized services in public hospitals show an increase of 187 over the number reported in 1942. Some of the most notable increases were: X-ray, 21; obstetrics, 18; general medicine, 16; paediatrics, 14; general surgery, 13; bacteriology, gynaecology, clinical laboratory and physiotherapy, 12. Others which show increases were tuberculosis, seven; pathology, seven; venerology, seven; and contagious diseases, seven. Including organized and un-organized services, 490 or 82.5 per cent of all public hospitals had X-ray facilities, 287 or 50 per cent had clinical laboratories, and 241 or 40.5 per cent had physiotherapy services.

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#### Production of Gold in May

Production of gold in Canada in May amounted to 217,556 fine ounces as compared with 223,737 in the preceding month and 256,837 in the corresponding month of last year. The value of the May 1945 output was \$8,375,906. During the first five months of the current year, production was recorded at 1,115,541 fine ounces as compared with 1,282,881 in the similar period of 1944.

The Yukon was the only producing area to record an advance in May, as revealed by the following totals, figures for May 1944 being in parentheses: Ontario, 130,574 (150,381) fine ounces; Quebec, 59,480 (68,292); British Columbia, 14,422 (18,357); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 12,892 (16,394); Yukon, 79 (4); Nova Scotia, 64 (326); Northwest Territories, nil (3,056).

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#### Production of Copper and Nickel in May

The Canadian production of copper was reduced in May, the total being 41,165,776 pounds as compared with 42,954,116 in April and 47,843,032 in May, 1944. For the first five months of the current year the output was recorded at 214,335,736 pounds as compared with 235,796,564 in the comparable period of 1944.

May nickel production, although lower than in the corresponding month of last year was higher than in the preceding month. This year's May total was 23,484,009 pounds as compared with 21,661,372 in April and 24,023,396 a year ago. Output for the first five months of this year totalled 113,155,160 pounds as compared with 118,400,313 in the like period of 1944.

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#### Sales of Clay Products in May

Sales by producers of clay products made from domestic clays were valued at \$681,658 in May as compared with \$572,714 in April and \$600,586 in May, 1944. Sales in the



latest month included building brick to the value of \$302,807, structural tile \$92,878, drain tile \$38,901, sewer pipe \$113,541, fireclay blocks and shapes \$16,000, pottery \$76,201, and other clay products \$41,330.

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#### Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas

Sales of manufactured gas by distributing companies in May totalled 2,031,281 M cubic feet as compared with 1,869,374 M cubic feet in the corresponding month of last year. Sales of natural gas during May amounted to 2,641,656 M cubic feet as compared with 2,162,976 M in May, 1944.

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#### Building Permits Issued in June

The value of building permits issued by municipalities reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was \$17,189,891 in June as compared with \$17,778,173 in the preceding month and \$14,695,085 in the corresponding month of last year. New construction of all types accounted for 78.7 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 61.1. During the first six months of the current year the value of permits issued was \$78,111,275 as compared with \$63,534,843 in the comparable period of 1944.

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#### Retail Sales of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings in 1941

Retail sales of men's and boys' clothing and furnishings through all types of retail outlets are estimated at \$177,640,100, or 5.26 per cent of the total sales of all commodities sold through retail outlets in 1941. Ontario accounted for 39.19 per cent of the total figure while corresponding ratios for other provinces stand at 24.93 per cent for Quebec, 8.18 per cent for British Columbia, 7.49 per cent for Manitoba, 5.79 per cent for Alberta, 5.55 per cent for Saskatchewan, 5.14 per cent for Nova Scotia, 3.12 per cent for New Brunswick, and 0.61 per cent for Prince Edward Island.

Sales of men's and boys' furnishings constituted 42 per cent of the total sales of men's and boys' clothing and furnishings through all types of retail outlets. Men's and boys' ready-made clothing accounted for 27 per cent of the total while custom tailored and made-to-measure clothing formed 16 per cent of the total sales of clothing for men and boys. Sales of other types of men's clothing amounted to 10 per cent. Independently owned retail outlets sold 62.5 per cent of all men's and boys' clothing and furnishings. Department stores accounted for 26.4 per cent, while chain stores handled 11.1 per cent of these products.

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#### Retail Sales of Women's and Children's Clothing and Accessories in 1941

Retail sales of women's and children's apparel and accessories through all types of retail outlets are estimated at \$250,857,000, or 7.42 per cent of the total sales of all commodities sold through retail outlets in 1941. Ontario accounted for 41.52 per cent of the total figure while corresponding ratios for other provinces stand at 24.65 per cent for Quebec, 8.27 per cent for British Columbia, 7.66 per cent for Manitoba, 5.07 per cent for Alberta, 4.80 per cent for Saskatchewan, 4.34 per cent for Nova Scotia, 3.29 per cent for New Brunswick, 0.40 per cent for Prince Edward Island.

Women's and children's clothing is sold in country general stores, department stores, general merchandise stores and variety stores, in addition to other types of retail outlets specializing in the sale of clothing. Approximately 35 per cent of the total sales of women's and children's apparel was transacted by department stores. Chain stores accounted for 15 per cent of such sales, while 50 per cent of women's clothing sales were made by independent outlets.

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#### Fur Farms of Canada in 1943

Revenues from the sale of live fur-bearing animals and pelts from the fur farms of Canada in 1943 totalled \$9,846,000, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,690,000, or 38 per cent. The sale of pelts accounted for \$8,958,662 as compared with \$6,739,103, and the sale of live animals \$887,343 as compared with \$416,896. Revenues from the sale



of live animals and pelts of all types of foxes amounted to \$5,778,947, and mink, both live and pelts, \$4,052,913. Average prices for both live animals and pelts were generally higher in 1943.

The number of operating fur farms declined from 7,835 in 1942 to 6,973 in 1943. The reduction was common to all provinces. In many cases the declines occurred in the smaller farms or in cases where fur-bearing animals were being kept as a side line of general farming. The difficulties which have been experienced in securing meat for feeding and necessary extra labour made it hard for the smaller enterprises to be operated economically.

The value of property concerned with fur farming, including land, buildings and live animals increased from \$13,912,835 in 1942 to \$17,403,249, despite the decline in numbers of farms. The increase in capital was largely in the value of animals which has risen in sympathy with higher values for pelts. Quebec takes first place with regard to the capital value of fur farms, having a value in 1943 of \$3,744,323. Ontario followed with \$3,629,698, and Alberta third with \$2,627,106.

Foxes are the most popular type of animal raised, with 72 per cent of the farms reporting this type. Mink were reported on 32 per cent of the farms. Many farms reported both fox and mink. Raccoon was the next most popular type but was reported on only 61 farms, or less than one per cent of the total.

The number of fur-bearing animals on farms at the end of 1943 was 219,257, of which 98,425 were fox, made up of the following types: 74,514 silver; 602 cross; 535 red; 1,985 blue; 3 white; 5,447 platinum and 15,339 white marked; and there were 118,659 standard and 607 mutation mink. Numbers of all other kinds totalled 1,566.

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#### Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

Cheques cashed in clearing centres, amounting to \$6,085,574,000 in June, recorded an increase of 16.0 per cent over the same month of last year. Each of the five economic areas recorded marked increases, the advance in Ontario having been spectacular. Bank debits in the first half of 1945 rose to a new high point in history, the standing having been \$32,667,134,000 as compared with \$29,927,013,000 in the corresponding period of last year, an advance of 9.2 per cent. Increases were shown in each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces.

The June total for the Province of Ontario was \$2,817,109,000 as compared with \$2,246,513,000 one year ago. Each of the three centres in the Maritime Provinces recorded advances in this comparison, the provincial total rising nearly 16 per cent to \$121,680,000. Considerable increase was shown in Montreal where the total amounted to \$1,556,315,000. The provincial aggregate of \$1,705,341,000, was 6.7 per cent greater. The total for the Prairie Provinces was \$1,089,323,000 compared with \$957,558,000 last year, accounting for an increase of 13.8 per cent. Two of the three centres in British Columbia recorded advances over the same month of last year, the provincial total having been \$352,121,000 as compared with \$312,753,000.

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#### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 14 increased to 73,566 cars from 63,263 cars for the preceding week and 70,691 cars for the corresponding week of last year. Loadings in the eastern division increased from 45,032 cars in 1944 to 47,626, and in the western division from 25,659 to 25,940 cars.

Total grain loadings increased from 11,201 cars in 1944 to 12,310 cars, sand, stone, gravel, plaster, etc. from 3,438 to 4,349 cars, pulpwood from 2,603 to 3,209 cars, and lumber, lath and shingles from 3,618 to 3,938 cars. Live stock, coal, automobiles, trucks and parts all showed substantial decreases.

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#### Salt Industry of Canada in 1944

Production of common salt in Canada during 1944 totalled 695,217 short tons valued at \$4,074,021 as compared with 687,686 worth \$4,379,378 in 1943. The quantity produced in 1944 was the greatest ever realized by the Canadian salt industry and its value was only surpassed by that of 1943. The mineral in 1944 was produced in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, and of the total output Ontario accounted for 86.9 per cent. Of the total salt produced in 1944, 53 per cent was consumed directly by the producers in the manufacture of caustic soda and other chemicals.

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### Production of Leather Footwear in May

The production of leather footwear in Canada in May totalled 3,335,490 pairs as compared with 3,275,381 in the preceding month and 3,200,891 in the corresponding month of last year. Production in each of the first five months of this year was greater than in the corresponding months of 1944, and the total output for the five months ended May advanced to 15,957,794 pairs from 15,118,064.

### Production of Asphalt Roofing in June

Production of asphalt roofing in Canada in June included the following, totals for the corresponding month of last year being in parentheses: asphalt shingles, 122,553 (96,836) squares; asphalt siding, 1,102 (378) squares; smooth surfaced roofing, 86,957 (54,307) squares; mineral surfaced roofing, 108,712 (89,160) squares; tar and asphalt felts, 2,114 (1,599) tons; and tar and asphalt sheating, 1,302 (873) tons.

### Press Fill from Bureau Records

The wood of the poplar tree is soft, tough, clear, light in weight and colour, tasteless and odourless. Because of these qualities it has been widely used for the manufacture of berry boxes, baskets and crates. It is also used extensively in the manufacture of excelsior. Basket sides, rims and handles are made chiefly from birch. According to the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, fruits and vegetable baskets and crates were produced to the value of \$1,849,000 in 1942.

### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).
2. Salt Industry of Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
3. Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Stores, 1941 (25 cents).
4. Women's Clothing Stores, 1941 (25 cents).
5. Monthly Review of Business Statistics, June (10 cents).
6. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
7. Gold Production, May (10 cents).
8. Copper and Nickel Production, May (10 cents).
9. Sales of Clay Products Made from Canadian Clays, May (10 cents).
10. Sheet Metal Products Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
11. Sales of Asphalt Roofing, June (10 cents).
12. Production of Asphalt Roofing, June (10 cents).
13. Monthly Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, May (10 cents).
14. Building Permits, June (10 cents).
15. Juvenile Delinquents for the Year Ended September 30, 1944 (25 cents).
16. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
17. Annual Report of Hospitals in Canada, 1943 (25 cents).
18. Canada's Domestic Exports by Principal Countries, June (10 cents).
19. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, June (10 cents).
20. Preliminary Estimate of Area Sown to Field Crops (10 cents).
21. Fur Farms of Canada, 1943 (25 cents).
22. Production of Leather Footwear, May (10 cents).
23. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, June (10 cents).





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