

WEEKLY BULLETIN

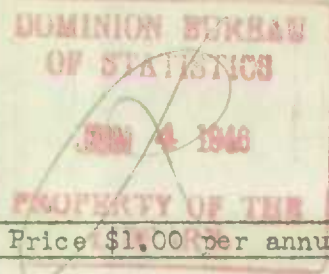
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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World Wheat Situation

Exportable surpluses of wheat have dwindled steadily during the past month as all major exporting countries continue their efforts to meet the urgent requirements of deficit areas. Evidence is mounting to show that the world food shortage will not end with the harvesting of this year's crops. While relatively favourable crop reports have been received from many of the famine-stricken countries, it is obvious that production will attain pre-war levels in few, if any, of these areas.

War has taken too great a toll of man power, and has brought about such serious shortage of farm machinery, fertilizer and draught power that complete agricultural recovery is bound to be a slow and laborious procedure. Realization of this fact is reflected in long range agricultural programs and policies now being developed by most of the governments concerned. The general trend of policy is in the direction of encouraging production of more cereals and less live stock, based on the premise that more people can be fed directly with grain than can be fed if the grain is first converted into live stock.

The conclusions reached by Mr. Hoover in his Famine Report to President Truman, together with the summarized results of his world survey, will bear repetition here. Mr. Hoover in his report, dated May 13, said in part: "The dominant need of the world in this crisis is cereals, particularly wheat and rice. There is great need of fats and special food for children, but as cereals can furnish 85 per cent of an emergency diet, we considered cereal requirements were the first concern, and the best indicator. If a foundation of bread can be assured, and as much fats and children's food as possible, mass starvation can be prevented." Mr. Hoover's report contains detailed data on month-by-month (May 1 to September 30) requirements for the various deficit and famine areas, the requirements being summarized as follows: Europe, 8,390,000 tons; Latin America, 1,000,000; South Africa and New Zealand, 198,000; Middle East, 100,000; Indian Ocean Area, 2,886,000; Pacific Ocean Area, 1,910,000; Total, 14,484,000 tons.

Mr. Hoover estimated probable supplies as of May 1 to September 30 as follows: United States, 4,220,000 tons; Canada, 2,300,000; Australia, 992,000; United Kingdom, 200,000; Argentina, 2,375,000; Brazil, 200,000; other Western Hemisphere States, 40,000; Burma, 75,000; Siam, 195,000; Russia to France, 300,000; total, 10,897,000 tons. On the basis of these data on requirements and supplies the deficit amounts to around 3,600,000 tons (approximately 134 million bushels) as against a gap of 11 million tons (approximately 410 million bushels) indicated in some earlier appraisals. Mr. Hoover also located another 1,500,000 tons of potential supplies not taken into account above, but which may conceivably be borrowed or released from stocks in certain countries.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour from Canada for the nine months ending April 30 amounted to 281,583,000 bushels. Exports for the month of April totalled 23,684,000 bushels. If overseas shipments can be maintained at this rate during May, June and July there will be no difficulty in reaching the goal of 340,000,000 bushels for export during the crop year. Much will depend, however, upon the level of farmers' marketings during the period. In addition, any lengthy tie-up of transportation, due to the current seamen's strike, could seriously impair the continued success of the export program.

In the United States an increase of 15 cents per bushel on the ceiling price of wheat was made effective May 13 through June 30, 1947. This increase, together with the bonus plan announced last month had been largely instrumental in securing delivery of over 43,000,000 bushels from farmers up to May 17.

Favourable moisture conditions in Argentina have promoted the seeding of the 1946 grain crops, but have caused some damage to corn and sunflower crops. The extent of the new wheat acreage has not been revealed, although it is felt that it will be limited as a result of the low fixed prices prevailing at present. UNRRA has been promised 20 million bushels of grain and all efforts are being used to transport the supplies from the interior to the seaboard. Under its 5 peso per quintal bonus policy, which terminated last week, the government was able to purchase some 45.4 million bushels of wheat from the farmers to meet its obligations. The outturn of the 1945 crop of wheat is now placed at 143.5 million bushels in the third estimate, six million bushels lower than the second estimate. Latest official reports place the exportable surplus at from 36 to 43 million bushels.



With the exception of western Australia, moisture conditions have been ideal for the new wheat crop now being seeded. Some doubt has been expressed as to the possibility of realizing the wheat acreage goal of 15.5 million acres. Lack of fertilizers and low prices are deemed to be the limiting factors. Exports of wheat and wheat flour during the first four months of 1946 have amounted to 20.7 million bushels, destined exclusively to non-European consumers.

#### Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Visible stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions at midnight on May 23 totalled 87,535,147 bushels, being sharply reduced from last year's corresponding total of 293,773,067 bushels, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks in Canadian positions this year on May 23 amounted to 67,229,113 bushels as compared with 274,858,040 bushels, and in United States positions, 306,034 bushels as compared with 18,915,027 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces also were lower during the week ending May 23, the total falling from 2,209,494 bushels in the preceding week to 1,951,552. Marketings from the commencement of the present crop year to May 23 aggregated 212,795,205 bushels as compared with 299,297,427 in the similar period of 1944-45.

The following quantities of coarse grains also were delivered from farms in western Canada during the week ending May 23, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 1,276,754 (1,691,978) bushels; barley, 394,724 (531,191); rye, 6,368 (10,964); flaxseed, 3,381 (4,834).

#### Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

Continued dry weather prevails over the greater part of the Prairie Provinces and while damage to grain crops is not yet considered to be serious, general rains are needed almost immediately to prevent deterioration. Average precipitation since April 1 has been far below normal in all provinces. Scattered showers occurred during the week ending May 20 but during the last week rainfall has been nil or negligible except in some portions of the Peace River District where up to one-half inch has been registered. Temperatures have averaged three degrees above normal during the past week. Some frost damage occurred during the past two weeks in May but recovery has been generally good. No serious insect infestations are reported as yet.

All seeding is nearing completion in Manitoba but weather has been too hot and dry, particularly in some southern and eastern portions, to allow of adequate germination. Growth is reported to be somewhat behind normal in spite of the early April start. Pastures and hay in many areas are sparse owing to drought and cold, while gardens are below normal, having suffered first from frost and more lately from drought. Early rains, however, would completely change the picture.

Some coarse grain and approximately half the flax acreage remain to be seeded in Saskatchewan. Immediate rainfall is required in many areas to promote germination and growth. This applies particularly to southern, central and west-central districts. Pastures are fairly good except in the drier areas, where lack of moisture has retarded growth. Recovery from frost damage appears to be fairly good. No serious soil drifting or insect infestations have been reported in the last few days.

While seeding is almost completed in Alberta with the exception of 20 per cent of the coarse grains acreage, rain is now required in most districts to ensure even germination and growth. Average growing season precipitation in Alberta has been the lowest of the three prairie provinces. Rangelands in the south are reported to be in poor condition and crop conditions in central Alberta are considered to be only fair. Light rainfalls have been reported in some parts of the Peace River District and conditions there may be deemed generally satisfactory.

#### Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products

Cash income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products in 1945 totalled \$1,685.8 million as compared with the record of \$1,826.5 million received in 1944, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was a decline of \$140.7 million, or 7.7 per cent. Income for 1945 was \$276.2 million higher than for 1943 and \$963.5 million higher than in 1939. When supplementary payments are included, income in 1945 totalled \$1,692.3 million as compared with \$1,844.2 million in 1944.



Much smaller marketings of wheat, barley and hogs in the Prairie Provinces greatly reduced the income of these provinces and account for most of the decrease in the total farm cash income for Canada. Increases were recorded in the income from eggs, poultry meat, oats, tobacco and cattle and calves with the result that the provinces, with the exception of the Prairies and Nova Scotia received higher farm incomes than in 1944. With average crops it is anticipated that farm income for 1946 will be maintained at about the same level as in 1945.

Cash income from the sale of farm products in 1945 was as follows by principal groups in thousands of dollars, totals for 1944 being in brackets: grain, seeds and hay, \$506,565 (\$677,395); vegetables and other field crops, \$117,004 (\$107,812); live stock, \$589,565 (\$570,785); dairy products \$268,467 (\$268,305); fruits, \$33,193 (\$39,113); eggs, wool, honey, maple products, \$96,834 (\$90,769); miscellaneous products sold off farms, \$27,240 (\$27,794); forest products sold off farms, \$35,610 (\$35,134); fur farming, \$11,368 (\$9,386).

Cash income from the sale of farm products in 1945 was as follows by provinces, in millions of dollars, totals for 1944 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$16.4 (\$13.7); Nova Scotia, \$26.0 (\$27.9); New Brunswick, \$35.1 (\$33.3); Quebec, \$228 (\$221); Ontario, \$449.3 (\$404.1); Manitoba, \$153.4 (\$176.7); Saskatchewan, \$414.8 (\$543.8); Alberta, \$289.1 (\$338.0); British Columbia, \$73.7 (\$68.0).

These estimates are based on reports of marketings and prices received by farmers for the principal farm products and are subject to revision as more complete data become available. The estimates include the amounts paid on account of wheat participation certificates, the oats and barley equalization payments and those Dominion and Provincial government payments which farmers receive as subsidies to prices. Payments made under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and the Prairie Farm Income Act are not included with cash income from the sale of farm products but are included with total farm cash income in the year in which payment is made, under the heading "Supplementary Payments". These supplementary payments amounted to \$6,439,000 in 1945 as compared with \$17,681,000 in 1944.

#### Output of Central Electric Stations in April

Central electric stations produced 3,505,654,000 kilowatt hours during April as compared with 3,537,104,000 in March and 3,534,157,000 in April 1945, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Primary power output declined from 2,883,337,000 kilowatt hours last year to 2,827,397,000 kilowatt hours, while secondary power rose from 650,820,000 to 678,257,000 kilowatt hours.

Consumption of primary power in April amounted to 2,708,459,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 2,765,576,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding month of 1945, a decline of 2.1 per cent. Decreases of 81,721,000 kilowatt hours or 6.6 per cent were recorded in Quebec, and of 6,232,000 kilowatt hours or 0.6 per cent in Ontario, while increases were shown in all other provinces.

Exports to the United States during April rose from 225,554,000 kilowatt hours last year to 236,170,000 kilowatt hours, both primary and secondary power showing increases.

#### Production of Iron and Steel in April

Production of steel ingots and steel castings in April was recorded at 247,519 net tons compared with 274,213 tons in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for April this year included 239,463 tons of ingots and 8,056 tons of castings. During the first four months of the current year, production of ingots and castings aggregated 975,152 net tons as compared with 1,070,860 in the similar period of the preceding year.

April production of pig iron totalled 142,240 net tons as compared with 156,070 tons a year ago, the tonnage for April this year including 119,557 tons of basic iron, 12,223 tons of foundry iron and 10,460 tons of malleable iron. Total output for the four months ended April was 587,032 net tons as compared with 627,343 in the like period of 1945.

Output of ferro-alloys in April amounted to 13,083 net tons compared with 8,405 tons in the preceding month and 18,350 tons in April a year ago, the four-month aggregate standing at 43,238 net tons as compared with 60,316 tons last year.



### Supplies of Coal and Coke in March

Output of coal from Canadian mines recorded an increase of 8.4 per cent in March over the same month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total being 1,593,566 tons as compared with 1,469,398 a year ago. For the first three months of the current year, production aggregated 5,048,529 tons as compared with 4,665,223 tons in the similar period of 1945.

Coke production in March moved up from the February figure but was slightly under the March 1945 total. March output was 338,000 tons as compared with 299,000 in February and 342,000 in March, 1945. The first-quarter aggregate was 953,000 tons as compared with 997,000 in the like period of 1945.

Imports of coal in March amounted to 1,452,876 tons as compared with 934,677 in March 1945, and the total for the first three months of the year was 3,960,500 tons as compared with 2,515,667 last year. March exports were 63,080 tons compared with 79,138 and the first quarter total, 151,699 tons compared with 226,907 tons.

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### Gold Production in February

Canadian gold production during February totalled 229,099 fine ounces valued at \$8,820,311, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The February quantity compares with 238,450 fine ounces in January and 212,351 fine ounces in February, 1945. The cumulative output of 467,549 fine ounces for January-February this year compares with 445,561 fine ounces for the corresponding period of 1945.

February production of gold from auriferous quartz mines and alluvial deposits amounted to 190,543 fine ounces, an increase of 6.8 per cent over the output of 178,427 fine ounces in the corresponding month of 1945. Production from base metal mines was 38,556 fine ounces as compared with 33,924 fine ounces, an advance of 13.6 per cent.

Output by provinces in February (figures for February, 1945, in brackets) was as follows: Nova Scotia, 319 fine ounces (118); Quebec, 54,084 (56,249); Ontario, 138,638 (126,166); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 15,355 (12,152); British Columbia, 19,425 (17,595) fine ounces. Production of 1,225 fine ounces was also recorded for the Northwest Territories.

Employment in lode gold mines showed a further rise in February, totalling 19,427 as compared with 19,057 in January and 16,071 in February, 1945.

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### Shipments of Primary Iron and Steel Shapes

Shipments of rolled iron and steel shapes by Canadian steel mills totalled 254,015 net tons in March as compared with 224,855 tons in February and 243,245 tons in January, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the second of a new monthly series of reports prepared to provide current statistics on the shipments of iron and steel shapes from Canadian steel mills.

March shipments included 37,564 tons of semi-finished shapes, 18,766 tons of plates 31,287 tons of rails, 10,388 tons of track material, 48,558 tons of bars, 9,396 tons of pipes and tubes, 25,764 tons of wire rods, 14,448 tons of black sheets, 6,264 tons of galvanized sheets, 455 tons of tool steel, 7,984 tons of castings, and 30,844 tons of other shapes.

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### February Sales of Clay Products

Sales by producers of clay products made from domestic clays during February totalled \$684,258 as compared with \$765,866 in January and \$398,724 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. February sales included building brick to the value of \$318,875; structural tile, \$76,761; drain tile, \$19,459; sewer pipe, \$96,264; fireclay blocks and shapes, \$16,976; pottery, \$111,184; and other clay products, \$44,739.

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### Stocks and Consumption of Ingot Makers' Scrap during March

Stocks of ingot makers' scrap metal at the end of March were recorded at 3,526,886 pounds, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks on



the first day of March totalled 3,494,610 pounds, while the amount received or purchased amounted to 4,585,400 pounds. Consumption during the month was 4,553,124 pounds.

#### Production of Leading Minerals in First Quarter of 1946

Output of ten of Canada's leading minerals increased during the first quarter of 1946 over the corresponding period of last year, while that of six declined, according to the March summary of production issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases were recorded in production of cement, clay products, coal, feldspar, gold, gypsum, lead, lime, natural gas and silver, and decreases for asbestos, copper, nickel, petroleum, commercial salt, and zinc.

Production of these sixteen minerals during the three months ending March (figures for first quarter of 1945 in brackets) was as follows: asbestos, 102,430 tons (118,518); cement, 1,187,738 barrels (748,055); clay products, \$2,251,250 (\$1,354,540); coal, 5,048,529 tons (4,665,223); copper, 94,694,814 pounds (130,215,843); feldspar, 6,052 tons (5,240); gold, 715,052 fine ounces (674,248); gypsum, 95,433 tons (42,335); lead, 95,833,863 pounds (85,371,694); lime, 208,062 tons (199,884); natural gas, 15,498,866 M cubic feet (15,442,240); nickel, 41,950,334 pounds (68,009,779); petroleum, 1,954,156 barrels (2,440,183); commercial salt, 68,842 tons (69,596); silver, 3,429,816 fine ounces (3,171,361); zinc, 124,475,558 pounds (141,723,901).

#### Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

Financial transactions in the form of cheques cashed at branch banks rose sharply in April over the same month of last year, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total was \$5,775 million compared with \$4,855 million in the same month one year ago, an advance of 18.9 per cent.

Speculative activity contributed to the higher levels of financial transactions, the index of common stock prices having been 124.5 in the last week of April compared with 94.2 in the same month last year. Speculative trading was at a much higher level. Wholesale prices and the cost of living showed moderate advances, while productive operations due to the termination of hostilities were at a somewhat lower position.

The April total for the Maritime Provinces rose from \$116.6 million to \$117.8 million, a gain of 1.1 per cent, a minor recession having been recorded in the total for Halifax to \$59.5 million. The total for the Province of Quebec was \$1,610 million compared with \$1,338 million, debits in Montreal amounting to \$1,465 million compared with \$1,207 million.

The total for Ontario was \$2,742 million, an increase of 24.6 per cent. A marked gain was shown in Toronto where cheques cashed moved up from \$1,121 million to \$1,668 million. Declines were shown in Fort William, Ottawa and Sarnia. The Prairie Provinces showed a minor reduction in the cheques cashed, the total in April having been \$861 million compared with \$896 million. British Columbia recorded a percentage increase of 46 per cent, the total in April amounting to \$443 million.

Cheques cashed in the first four months of 1946 amounted to \$22,779 million compared with \$19,688 million. The increase was 15.7 per cent and gains were shown in each of the five economic areas. The advance in the Maritime Provinces was 7.3 per cent, Quebec 14 per cent, Ontario 18 per cent, Prairie Provinces 3.4 per cent, and British Columbia 41.3 per cent.

#### Country General Store Sales in April

Country general store sales in Canada averaged 11 per cent higher in April than in March and were almost 17 per cent above the volume of business transacted in April a year ago, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 17 per cent increase over April a year ago compares with a gain of six per cent in March of this year over last and with a gain of approximately 11 per cent in the cumulative comparison for the first four months of the current year.

The late Easter date this year had a favourable effect upon retail purchasing when compared with 1945 when the Easter business fell entirely in the month of March. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 187.2 for April compared with 168.8 for March and 160.1 for April a year ago. All sections of the country reported increased sales, with outstanding gains recorded in the western provinces.



Saskatchewan sales were up by 26 per cent, Alberta and British Columbia both reported increases of 24 per cent, and Manitoba sales were 18 per cent higher. A uniform increase of 13 per cent was reported by the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

#### Department Store Sales in April

Dollar sales of Canadian department stores in April were 30 per cent greater than in April last year but four per cent below the high level of March this year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The Bureau's unadjusted index of dollar value of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 213.4 for April as compared with 222.2 for March and 164.8 for April, 1945. The cumulative increase in sales for the first four months of this year over last amounted to 18 per cent.

Increases in sales were country-wide in April. In the Maritime Provinces there was a moderate gain of 13 per cent; in Quebec, the increase was 31 per cent; in Ontario, 34; the Prairie Provinces, 30, and British Columbia, 24 per cent. Comparisons for the first four months show gains of 11 per cent in the Maritimes, 21 in Quebec, 20 in Ontario, and 16 in both the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

#### Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in April

There was a sharp advance in the financing of motor vehicle sales in April, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, when 5,784 new and used vehicle sales were financed for a total of \$4,065,515 as compared with 4,092 units financed for \$2,565,034 in the preceding month and 2,794 vehicles financed for \$1,489,491 in April, 1945.

The current upswing in new vehicle financing was accelerated in April when there were 2,295 transactions involving a total financed value of \$2,534,982 as compared with 1,235 units financed for \$1,440,618 in March, and only 344 new units financed for \$515,079 in April, 1944.

Used vehicles financed in April numbered 3,489 for a total of \$1,530,533 as compared with 2,857 involving \$1,124,416 in March and 2,450 units financed for \$974,412 in April, 1944.

#### Production and Sale of Asphalt Roofing

Production and domestic sales of asphalt roofing moved up in April, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. April production included 387,289 squares of shingles and rolled roofing and 3,989 tons of felts and sheathing as compared with 294,047 squares of the former and 3,033 tons of the latter in April, 1945. Domestic sales in April comprised 372,557 squares of shingles and rolled roofing and 3,732 tons of felts and sheathing as compared with 311,396 squares and 3,433 tons, respectively, in April last year.

#### Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Lumber in Sawmills

Lumber production in March by sawmills east of the Rockies with annual output of 500,000 feet board measure and over, reporting the month's operations to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, aggregated 90,134,000 feet board measure as compared with revised totals of 92,111,000 feet for the preceding month and 75,546,000 feet for January. Shipments by these mills, however, showed an increase of 9.6 per cent over February, totalling 95,400,000 feet as compared with 87,034,000 feet, and stocks on hand at the end of March rose to 294,716,000 feet as against 298,022,000 feet at the end of February.

The March figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are based upon returns from 797 sawmill operators whose mills accounted for nearly 58 per cent of the 1944 total output east of the Rockies, while the revised figures for January and February are based upon 823 and 831 returns, respectively, including 43 and 56 returns received too late for the February report. Operations in British Columbia are not included in the report owing to their wide difference from those in the rest of Canada.

Of the 797 operators making returns for March, 303 reported sawing, with production of 79,828,000 feet board measure of softwoods and 10,306,000 feet of hardwoods. This compared with revised figures of 283 mills sawing in February and production of



84,180,000 feet board measure of softwoods and 7,951,000 feet of hardwoods. In most provinces the number of active mills increased in March, but in Alberta several of the larger mills ceased operations at the end of February.

Output by provinces in March (February figures in brackets) was as follows: Nova Scotia, 11,314,000 feet board measure (12,234,000); New Brunswick, 15,527,000 (13,909,000); Quebec, 24,320,000 (19,955,000); Ontario, 9,516,000 (6,981,000); Manitoba, 3,345,000 (2,744,000); Saskatchewan, 8,961,000 (10,706,000); Alberta, 17,151,000 feet board measure (25,582,000).

#### Revenues and Expenses of Railways in February

Earnings of Canadian railways in February totalled \$53,343,344 as compared with \$56,111,922 in February 1945, a decrease of \$2,768,578 or 4.9 per cent, according to the monthly summary of railway revenues and expenses issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Freight revenues declined by \$2,603,855 or 6.3 per cent and passenger revenues by \$91,974 or 1.1 per cent, the totals standing at \$38,856,721 and \$8,185,479, respectively. Mail revenues at \$632,476 showed a slight increase.

Operating expenses during the month were reduced from \$48,959,481 to \$47,606,123 or by 2.8 per cent, maintenance of equipment being down by \$1,465,915 and traffic expenses up by \$177,049. The operating income was reduced from \$4,376,652 to \$2,973,844.

Freight traffic showed a reduction from 1945 of 3.2 per cent in tons carried and 8.6 per cent in revenue ton-miles. The number of passengers carried declined by 21.7 per cent, mostly in commuter traffic. Excluding the latter, the decrease was from 3,629,278 to 3,389,001 or 6.6 per cent.

For the two months, January-February, operating revenues declined from \$114,500,-472 in 1945 to \$109,139,921, operating expenses increased from \$99,718,042 to \$100,243,-455, and the operating income fell from \$9,063,717 to \$3,108,931.

#### Urban and Interurban Transit Systems

Urban transit systems carried 125,507,565 passengers in February, an increase of 4.3 per cent over the February 1945 total of 120,091,531, according to figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Passengers transported by reporting interurban systems totalled 6,571,749 as compared with 6,819,231 in the corresponding month of last year.

#### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Coal and Coke Statistics, March (10 cents).
2. Clay Products Made from Canadian Clays, February (10 cents).
3. Transit Report, January (10 cents).
4. Transit Report, February (10 cents).
5. Cheques Cashed and Money Supply, April (10 cents).
6. Monthly Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, April (10 cents).
7. Canadian Coarse Grains Quarterly Review (25 cents).
8. Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, 1945 (10 cents).
9. Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills, March (25 cents).
10. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
11. Gold Production, February (10 cents).
12. Ingot Makers' Report on Non-Ferrous Ingot Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, March (10 cents).
13. Production and Domestic Sales of Asphalt Roofing, April (10 cents).
14. Miscellaneous Foods Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
15. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, February (10 cents).
16. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
17. Production of Iron and Steel, April (10 cents).
18. Central Electric Stations, April (10 cents).
19. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, March (10 cents).
20. Primary Iron and Steel, March (10 cents).
21. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
22. Department Store Sales, April (10 cents).
23. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, April (10 cents).



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