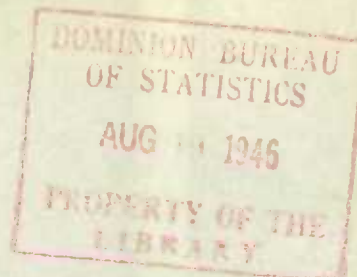


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Department of Trade and Commerce



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Condition of Field Crops at July 31

With the exception of pasture crops, the numerical condition of the principal field crops in Canada at the end of July revealed only relatively small changes from the condition data of June 30, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. During the month, some crops suffered slight deterioration while others posted small gains.

The condition of spring wheat, based on weather factors, improved in Manitoba and Saskatchewan during the month and declined only one per cent in Alberta. With the exception of Manitoba, the condition of oats was slightly lower in the Prairie Provinces, while barley gained in Manitoba, lost in Saskatchewan and remained relatively constant in Alberta. The first estimate of the Ontario winter wheat crop places the outturn at 16,052,000 bushels as against 20,115,000 bushels a year ago.

In all of the five eastern provinces the condition of coarse grains deteriorated during July, while Nova Scotia was the exception to the decline in the spring wheat condition in that area. Flaxseed gains were noted in Manitoba and Saskatchewan but only slight losses occurred in Ontario and Alberta.

Fall rye production in the four provinces growing this crop is estimated at 5,122,000 bushels from 335,000 acres and compares with 4,068,000 bushels from 317,500 acres last season. Substantially increased rye acreages in Alberta and Saskatchewan have more than offset an acreage reduction in Ontario.

With the exception of such forage crops as hay and clover and pasture, together with buckwheat, the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of July is generally much more favourable than at the same date a year ago. Forage crops in all provinces, except Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are decidedly poorer than a year ago. Especially is this true in Quebec and the Maritimes. The condition of dry peas and beans is much improved this year and husking corn prospects are more promising than a year ago.

Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

Generally light to heavy rains accompanied by cooler weather have prevailed throughout the Prairie Provinces during the past week and have helped to prevent further deterioration of the grain crops, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Present prospects appear to be fairly good throughout the greater part of western Canada and some areas are anticipating better-than-average yields. Harvesting is becoming quite general in the southern districts and is expected to become more widespread in the northern areas within the next two weeks. Sawfly infestation has been severe in south-western Saskatchewan and some local hail damage is reported in all of the three provinces.

Reports from Manitoba indicate that crops withstood the extremely hot, dry weather of a week ago surprisingly well. Most of the damage caused by this weather was confined to late-seeded oats and barley in the southern half of the province, where the yield is expected to be reduced by about 15 per cent. Generally light to heavy showers and cooler weather have prevented further deterioration and helped late-sown crops in many parts of Saskatchewan. However, the rains seem to have come too late in some districts to materially benefit most of the grain crops. Crop prospects are good in the eastern half of the province and in the southern part of the west-central district.

Light to heavy rains fell over most of the crop lands in Alberta during the week, providing the much-needed moisture for the filling of the crops. Crop conditions are now generally good though variable in the southeast and only fair in the Peace River district. The outlook for a better-than-average crop is promising in the central districts.

Production of Coal and Coke in May

Output of Canadian coal mines during May increased 16 per cent over May last year, totalling 1,395,599 tons as compared with 1,200,570 tons, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's production was also moderately higher than the output for April this year, which stood at 1,363,552 tons. For the five months ending May production totalled 7,791,568 tons as against 7,185,422 tons for the corresponding period of 1945, a gain of 8 per cent.

Production of coke from ovens and gas retorts during May amounted to 274,961 tons compared with 282,825 tons in April and 333,090 tons in May last year. Aggregate output for the five months this year was 1,511,000 tons as compared with 1,656,000 tons for the corresponding period of 1945.

Sales of Radio Receiving Sets in May

Sales of radio receiving sets by Canadian producers in May increased to 44,954 units as compared with 42,841 units in April and 42,206 in March, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. For the five months ending May sales totalled 197,503 units.

There were 1,880 radio receiving sets imported during May and 5,768 sets in the five months ended May. Exports were 337 sets for May and 2,108 for the five months.

Registrations of Motor Vehicles in 1945

Total registrations of motor vehicles in Canada during 1945 were slightly lower than in 1944, numbering 1,497,081 as compared with 1,502,567 in the latter year, according to a preliminary report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The decrease in 1945 was due chiefly to lower registrations of passenger cars, which dropped 17,500 under the 1944 figure. Truck registrations showed an increase of 13,679. Registrations by class of vehicle were: passenger cars, 1,160,058; trucks, 316,290; motor buses, 5,304; motor cycles, 14,194; miscellaneous, 1,235.

Registrations in Ontario numbered 662,719; Quebec, 228,681; Saskatchewan, 140,257; British Columbia, 134,588; Alberta, 130,153; Manitoba, 92,758; Nova Scotia, 56,699; New Brunswick, 41,577; Prince Edward Island, 8,835.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways in the week ended August 3, increased to 70,579 cars from 70,266 cars in the preceding week and compared with 70,421 cars for the corresponding week last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. A decrease in grain loadings from 11,750 cars last year to 5,845 cars was offset by increases in loadings of several other commodities.

Loadings of live stock increased from 1,671 to 2,345 cars over last year, coal from 4,653 to 4,878 cars, sand, gravel, stone, etc., from 3,855 to 4,202 cars, pulpwood from 3,272 to 4,710 cars, lumber, lath and shingles from 3,710 to 4,097 cars, gasoline and petroleum products from 2,961 to 3,816 cars, wood pulp and paper from 3,169 to 3,787 cars, and merchandise (l.c.l.) from 14,610 to 17,105 cars. Iron and steel products declined from 1,267 to 676 cars and miscellaneous loadings from 5,890 to 5,010 cars.

Trends in Food Distribution

Wholesale food sales in June were valued considerably higher than in June last year, continuing the increases recorded in earlier months this year, according to the monthly survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of the wholesale grocery trade increased 7 per cent and those of the fruit and vegetable trade 18 per cent, on the basis of statements from 70 of the larger wholesale grocery establishments and 47 fruit and vegetable merchants.

June sales of 876 chain store units operating in the food retailing field were eight per cent higher than sales of 887 stores in June last year. Average sales per store were \$20,985, being nine per cent above the \$19,243 average for June a year ago. Retail sales by independent food stores averaged five per cent more in June than last year on the basis of reports from 1,230 stores.

Productive Activity in June

Production in Canada receded to a somewhat lower position in June than in the preceding month, the index of the physical volume of business declining 2.9 per cent to 178.9, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The standing in June was lower than in any other month in recent years, the month's recession continuing the downward trend in evidence since the early part of 1944. A marked decline was shown from the preceding month in the output of a number of industries including textiles, lumber, iron and steel. The average for the half-year was 16 per cent below the same period of 1945.

Two of the five components of the index of the physical volume of business rose to a higher position in June than in May. Mineral production and distribution recorded gains, while the output of manufacturing and utility plants receded to a lower level. The new business obtained by the construction industry was much lower, following the active period of the first five months.

The mining index, based on the production of fifteen metals and minerals, recorded an increase of about three points to 158.7. Gold receipts at the Mint were 225,161 fine ounces as against 223,035 in May, while the shipments of silver from Canadian mines declined. The production of aluminium ingots rose from 16,793 tons to 17,397, a higher point than at any other time since August of last year. The production of coal was 1,245,000 tons as against 1,396,000 in May.

Production of refined sugar was at a higher level in the sixth four-week period. The release of tobacco from bond showed recession, the index dropping 12 points to 187. Minor recession was also shown in the operations of the meat-packing industry, although a larger number of cattle were slaughtered. The gain in the output of factory cheese and creamery butter was far less than normal for the season. Raw cotton used by the textile industry dropped from 14.6 million pounds in May to 9.9.

The output by the forestry industry was at a lower position in June. The production of newsprint was not far from maintained after seasonal adjustment. Declines were shown in the outward shipment of planks and boards, wood-pulp and shingles. The production of iron and steel receded considerably in June. Coke production was 293,662 tons as against 274,961. The imports of petroleum, suggestive of operations in the petroleum refining industry, were nearly maintained before adjustment, the total being 203.4 million gallons as against 207.6 million in May.

A contro-seasonal decline was shown in the new business obtained by the construction industry. Contracts awarded were \$36.4 million as against \$82.2 million in the preceding month. Building permits in fifty-eight cities amounted to \$16.5 million as against \$32.6 million. The index of the output of electric power dropped 2 points to 164.5; the standing, however, was slightly above that of the same month last year.

The index of distribution based on railway transport, internal and external trade, rose from 173.4 to 178.0. Tons of freight carried on the railways, commodity distribution through retail and wholesale units and merchandise imports recorded advances. The index of the volume of imports rose from 157.2 to 166.0; the index of exports, on the other hand, fell from 195.6 to 172.3.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada amounted to 574,419 at the end of June as compared with 593,226 at the end of May and 652,044 at the end of June, 1945, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Total stocks on hand at the end of June were entirely hides of domestic origin and included 408,701 packer or small packer and 165,718 country hides.

Calf and kipskins on hand increased from 466,552 at the end of May to 489,269 at the end of June. Stocks of other types included 130,112 dozen sheep and lamb skins, 308,190 goat and kid skins and 18,979 horse hides.

Salt Production in May

Primary production of salt or natural sodium chloride during May totalled 60,118 short tons, comprising 28,883 tons of table, common fine and other commercial grades, and 31,235 tons for the manufacture of chemicals, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The May total compares with 60,254 tons in April, the cumulative total for the five months

of the year being 295,782 short tons.

Imports of all grades of salt amounted to 15,057 tons valued at \$87,936 in May and totalled 56,074 tons at \$323,142 for the five months, while exports were 1,132 tons valued at \$18,163 in the month and 3,356 tons at \$67,403 in the five months.

Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

The net in-storage movement of creamery butter for the month of July was recorded at 19.5 million pounds, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is equivalent to 47.6 per cent of the July production. Stocks of creamery butter in storage and in transit on August 1 amounted to 58,555,212 pounds as compared with 39,911,785 pounds on July 1, and 56,520,964 pounds on August 1, 1945. The five-year average for August 1 is 53,682,000 pounds.

Cheese stocks at August 1 showed a slight increase over July 1 but were far below those of August 1 last year, amounting to 52,533,918 pounds as against 51,327,001 pounds on July 1 and 68,772,635 pounds at the beginning of August 1945. Canadian cheese accounted for 51,808,386 pounds of the August 1 total, imported cheese for 117,532 pounds, and cheese in transit for 608,000 pounds.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers amounted on August 1 to 25,749,692 pounds, showing a slight increase over the July 1 stocks of 25,447,217 pounds and a sharp decrease from the total of 44,851,893 pounds on August 1 last year. Stocks of skim-milk powder, the chief by-product, amounted to 3,874,343 pounds at August 1 as compared with 3,473,644 pounds on July 1 and 7,173,166 pounds on August 1, 1945.

Shell egg stocks at the first of August were below the levels both of a month and a year earlier, standing at 15,854,442 dozen as against 16,019,287 dozen at July 1 this year and 20,717,100 dozen at August 1 last year. Holdings of frozen egg meats advanced over the previous month but were substantially reduced from last year; stocks were 9,974,390 pounds on August 1, 9,554,434 pounds on July 1, and 29,860,830 pounds on August 1, 1945.

Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard

Cold storage stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on August 1 were sharply lower than on July 1 but considerably larger than at August 1 last year, amounting to 56,964,425 pounds as against 71,274,632 pounds on July 1 this year and 49,935,189 pounds on August 1, 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The out-of-storage movement of 14.3 million pounds during July compares with a similar movement of 8.0 million pounds during the corresponding month of last year.

Holdings of pork at August 1 amounted to 39,490,097 pounds, a drop of 11,853,020 pounds from the July 1 figure of 51,343,117 pounds, but substantially above the total of 28,885,168 pounds on August 1 last year. Beef stocks were lower than the previous month and a year earlier, standing at 12,480,321 pounds as compared with 15,596,178 pounds on July 1 and 14,222,198 pounds a year ago.

Lard stocks amounted to 758,405 pounds as against 1,017,037 pounds on July 1, and 1,704,261 pounds on August 1, 1945.

Butter and Cheese Production in July

Creamery butter production in July declined approximately four per cent as compared with July last year, totalling 40,836,852 pounds as against 42,527,680 pounds, according to the monthly report on dairy production by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The July decline follows a similar decrease of four per cent in June.

Decreases in output of creamery butter in July were recorded for all provinces except Alberta, where production advanced 2.5 per cent. Largest declines were in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Quebec showed a small reduction of 0.3 per cent. Aggregate production for the seven months ending July was 164,388,377 pounds, a decrease of slightly less than 7 per cent from the aggregate of 176,606,415 pounds for the similar period of 1945.

Cheddar cheese production declined approximately 16 per cent in July as compared with July, 1945, amounting to 25,518,300 pounds as against 30,451,170 pounds. For the

seven months the aggregate output was 81,905,494 pounds compared with 103,830,815 pounds last year. Output was lower in all provinces both in July and the seven months.

July output of concentrated milk products increased about two per cent, totalling 36,321,506 pounds compared with 35,656,854 pounds in July last year, but the seven-months' aggregate was lower at 187,592,065 pounds as against 191,056,404 pounds in the like period of 1945. Production of ice cream in July amounted to 2,687,096 gallons compared with 2,739,846 gallons in July last year, and for the seven months to 10,055,484 as against 10,633,136 gallons.

Copper and Nickel Production

Production of new copper in all forms during May amounted to 30,993,228 pounds compared with 31,886,954 pounds in the preceding month and 41,165,776 pounds in May last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Aggregate output for the five months ending May was 154,943,655 pounds as against 214,335,735 pounds in the corresponding period of 1945.

Output of nickel in all forms during May dropped to 14,733,775 pounds from 18,479,626 pounds in April, when a considerable increase over the preceding five months was recorded. Production in May last year was 23,484,009 pounds. Aggregate production of the first five months this year was 75,163,735 pounds compared with 113,155,160 pounds in the similar period of 1945.

Asbestos Production and Shipments in May

Production of asbestos in Canada during May declined slightly from the high level of April, amounting to 45,142 short tons as compared with 46,134 tons, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Output for the five months aggregated 199,856 short tons.

Shipments of primary asbestos amounted to 52,833 short tons in May and aggregated 202,865 tons in the five months ended May. Stocks at the end of May stood at 41,606 short tons as against 49,297 tons at the end of April.

Silver, Lead and Zinc Production

Production of silver in all forms in Canada declined slightly in May, amounting to 1,037,921 ounces as compared with 1,055,917 ounces in April and 1,198,327 ounces in May last year, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate output for the first five months of the year was higher, however, at 5,505,613 ounces as against 5,424,015 ounces in the similar period of 1945.

Primary production of unrefined lead in all forms was lower in May than in the preceding month but well above the corresponding month last year, amounting to 30,050,050 pounds as against 30,864,007 in April and 25,555,454 in May, 1945. The aggregate for the five months shows a substantial increase over the January-May period of 1945, amounting to 156,747,920 pounds compared with 139,099,492 pounds.

Production of primary zinc in all forms totalled 40,904,913 pounds in May as compared with 41,594,847 pounds in the preceding month and 45,427,551 pounds in May last year, and for the five months ended May aggregated 206,875,318 pounds as against 230,537,029 pounds for the like period of 1945.

Iron and Steel Output in June

Pig iron production in Canada declined in June, amounting to 129,890 net tons as compared with 159,101 tons in May and 159,046 tons in June last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate production for the half year declined to 876,023 tons as compared with 941,963 tons for the first six months of 1945. Output of ferro-alloys was also lower in June at 11,624 tons compared with 14,004 tons in May and 18,475 tons in June 1945, and for the six months of this year aggregated 68,866 tons as against 98,672 tons last year.

Production of steel ingots and steel castings totalled 214,861 tons during June, down from the totals of 259,626 tons for May and 257,115 tons for the corresponding month of last year. The cumulative total for the six months ended June was 1,449,639

tons, as against a total of 1,595,618 tons in the first half of 1945.

Stocks of Fresh and Frozen Fish at August 1

Holdings of fish in cold storage in Canada showed a further increase at August 1 over a month and a year earlier, totalling 42,564,850 pounds as compared with 33,942,209 pounds on July 1 and 33,414,790 pounds on August 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The apparent net "into storage" movement of 8.6 million pounds for all classifications during July compares with a similar movement of 7.7 million pounds during July last year.

Stocks on August 1 this year included 39,299,980 pounds frozen fresh and 3,264,870 pounds frozen smoked. Fish frozen during July amounted to 17,643,644 pounds, comprising 16,241,438 pounds frozen fresh and 1,402,206 pounds frozen smoked. Stocks of salmon and sea herring and kippers were lower on August 1 than year ago but holdings of all other varieties were higher.

Storage Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, held at factories and distributing centres, rose to 31,279,124 pounds on August 1 from 17,521,866 pounds on July 1 and compared with 28,351,577 pounds on August 1 last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, were also higher at August 1, totalling 3,320,154 pounds as compared with 1,454,690 pounds on July 1 and 2,982,130 pounds a year ago.

Fruit stocks at August 1 consisted of 19,497,506 pounds in preservatives and 11,613,712 pounds of frozen fruit in packages of 10 pounds and over and 167,906 pounds in packages under 10 pounds. Fruit in preservatives included 5,324,567 pounds of raspberries, 2,554,875 pounds of strawberries, 1,426,422 pounds of cherries, 2,118,211 pounds of citrus fruits, 690,107 pounds of apple pulp, 305,371 pounds of plums and 1,476,953 pounds of other fruit.

Canadian apples held in cold and common storage at distributing centres only amounted to 9,142 bushels at August 1 as compared with 2,958 bushels on July 1 and 2,731 bushels on August 1 last year. There were 600 bushels of Canadian pears on hand at August 1 and 7,296 bushels of imported pears.

Retail Sales in June

Dollar volume of retail sales in Canada during June was almost 10 per cent greater than in the same month of last year but showed a minor decrease from the high volume of May this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly report on indexes of retail sales, which is based on reports from a representative sample of firms in fourteen different kinds of business. The Bureau's unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 216.0 for June as compared with 216.9 for May and 196.8 for June, 1945.

The cumulative increase in sales during the first half of the present year over the same period of 1945 amounted to 14 per cent, down one point from the gain of 15 per cent recorded for the first five months due to the relatively small gain of 10 per cent in June. Increases for the first five months of the year, in chronological order, were 12 per cent, 14.8, 21 and 19 per cent over the corresponding months of 1945.

Radio and electrical, furniture, and hardware stores continued to maintain top positions in June in the order of increases in business. Variety stores were the only kind of business to record an increase greater than the January-May average.

In the general merchandise group, department store sales with an increase of 13 per cent in June over those a year ago led country general and variety stores, for each of which expansions of almost 10 per cent were recorded. Department stores also retained the lead over these two during the first six months of 1946 with a cumulative gain of about 19 per cent as against 12 for country general and 9 per cent for variety stores.

Output of Domestic-Type Electric Refrigerators

Continuing the gains of previous months this year, production of domestic-type electric refrigerators in Canada during June amounted to 5,670 units as compared with 5,523 units in May and 5,299 in April, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

For the first half of this year output totalled 26,169 units, slightly higher than the production^{rate} of 51,534 in the full year 1939.

Imports of domestic and store electric refrigerators amounted to 546 units in June as compared with 262 in May, and for the half-year totalled 2,691 units. There were no exports recorded in June and shipments in the preceding five months were only 15 units.

Production of Domestic Washing Machines

Production of domestic-type washing machines in Canadian factories showed a decrease in June from the two preceding months, amounting to, 9,259 units as compared with 11,377 in May and 10,445 in April, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the period January - June output totalled 59,233 units.

June production included 7,916 electric models, and 924 gasoline and 419 hand-operated machines. For the half-year the aggregate output of electric models was 50,263 gasoline 5,025, and hand-operated machines 3,945.

Imports of electric washing machines in June numbered 338 and in the six months ended June 2,744 units. June imports of other types of washing machines were 92 units and for the six months 871 units. Exports of washing machines in June amounted to 183 units and in the six months totalled 2,738 units.

Production of Cooking and Heating Stoves in 1945

Production of cooking and heating stoves in Canada during 1945 was valued at \$12,741,820 at factory selling prices as compared with \$9,654,750 in 1944 and \$8,627,553 in 1943, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sixty-five factories made stoves, plates or grills in 1945; 28 in Ontario, 11 in Quebec, 7 in British Columbia, 6 Manitoba, 5 in Nova Scotia, 5 in Alberta, and 3 in New Brunswick.

Production in 1945 included 97,203 coal, wood and sawdust cooking stoves, 173,403 coal, wood and sawdust heating stoves, 25,789 gas cooking stoves and ranges, 23,175 electric cooking stoves and ranges over 35 amperes, 8,791 combination gas and coal stoves, 87,289 oil and gasoline stoves and heaters, 67,277 electric cooking plates and grills, 10,341 electric rangettes, 3,685 gas heating stoves, and 399 coal and electric combinations.

Output of War Air Furnaces in 1945

Canadian production of warm air furnaces during 1945 totalled 35,163 units with a factory selling value of \$2,895,949, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. In 1944 the output amounted to 25,760 units with a factory selling value of \$2,214,430. The 1945 production exceeded all years of the 1920-1945 period of record except 1926 in number of units and all years except 1920 in value.

Juvenile Delinquency in 1945

Juveniles brought before the courts in Canada during the year ended September 30, 1945, numbered 9,755, a decrease of 15.6 per cent from the total of 11,554 cases in the previous year, and of these a total of 8,909 were convicted of major or minor offences as compared with 9,917, a decline of 10 per cent, according to the annual report containing detailed statistics on juvenile delinquency in Canada just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The number of juvenile crime convictions in 1945 was the lowest since 1940, when 8,431 were recorded, and the decline in 1945 was the third in succession from the highest recorded figure of 11,758 in 1942.

Juveniles charged with major offences in 1945 numbered 6,121 as compared with 7,292 in 1944 and the number of convictions was 5,758 as against 6,529. Those charged with minor offences totalled 3,635 as compared with 4,262, convictions numbering 3,151 in 1945 as compared with 3,388 in 1944.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on August 8, totalled 39,633,738 bushels, an increase of 12,420 bushels over the total of 39,621,318 bushels a week earlier, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total at the corresponding date of 1945 was 213,689,324 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in Western Canada during the week ended August 8 declined from the previous week, totalling 1,219,258 bushels as compared with 3,121,332 bushels. For the corresponding period of last year wheat deliveries were only 387,756 bushels.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended August 8, quantities for the preceding week being shown in brackets: oats, 492,055 bushels (2,890,227); barley, 289,861 (1,499,042); rye, 248,923 (101,545); flaxseed, 41,181 (6,332) bushels. Quantities of each were substantially above deliveries in the first week of August last year.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents)
2. Current Trends in Food Distribution, June (10 cents)
3. Coal and Coke Statistics, May (10 cents).
4. Radio Receiving Sets, May (10 cents)
5. Preliminary Report on Registrations of Motor Vehicles, 1945 (10 cents)
6. Condition of Field Crops at July 31, (10 cents).
7. Trade of Canada: Imports Entered for Consumption (detailed), June and six months ended June, 1946 (25 cents).
8. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, June (10 cents).
9. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, August 1 (10 cents).
10. Monthly Dairy Review of Canada, July (10 cents).
11. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, August 1 (10 cents).
12. Railway Operating Revenues and Expenses, May (10 cents).
13. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, May (10 cents).
14. Salt, May (10 cents).
15. Copper and Nickel Production, May (10 cents).
16. Asbestos, May (10 cents).
17. The Soaps, Washing Compounds and Cleaning Preparations Industry in Canada, 1944 (25 cents).
18. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, May (10 cents).
19. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal and Secondary Non-Ferrous Ingot, June (10 cents).
20. Trade of Canada, 1945: Vol. 1 - Summary and Analytical Tables (\$2.00).
21. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
22. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, May (10 cents).
23. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, June (10 cents).
24. Civil Aviation, March (10 cents).
25. Civil Aviation, April (10 cents).
26. Preliminary Estimate of Principal Statistics of the Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry, 1945 (10 cents).
27. Canadian National Railway: 1923-1945 - Revenues, Expenses, Etc., (25 cents).
28. Canadian Pacific Railway: 1923-1945 - Revenues, Expenses, Etc., (25 cents).
29. The Coke and Gas Industry in Canada in 1944 (25 cents).
30. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, August 1, 1946 (10 cents).
31. Production of Iron and Steel, June (10 cents).
32. Domestic-Type Electric Refrigerators, June (10 cents).
33. Domestic Washing Machines, June (10 cents).
34. Stoves (Production and Factory Sales), 1945 (25 cents).
35. Warm Air Furnaces (Production), 1945 (25 cents).
36. Concrete Building Blocks and Cement Pipe, June (10 cents).
37. The Petroleum Products Industry, 1944 (50 cents).
38. Women's Factory Clothing Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
39. Labour Force Bulletin No. 3 (25 cents).
40. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, August 1, (10 cents).
41. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
42. Juvenile Delinquents: Year ended September 30, 1945 - Reprinted from the Annual Report of Criminal Statistics, 1945.



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