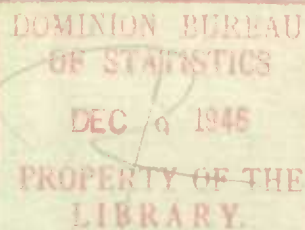


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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World Wheat Situation

World requirements for wheat still appear to exceed available export supplies, despite the fact that fairly satisfactory wheat crops were harvested in many deficit areas. Cereal grain requirements will probably remain above pre-war needs until live stock populations can be rebuilt and larger quantities of animal products become available to feed the people of war-affected countries. During the past month the situation has been further tightened by adverse crop reports from Australia and by the reduced estimate of the 1946 Canadian crop.

The current Argentine crop remains problematical and in any event a major part of whatever supplies she may have for export has been contracted for by Brazil and Spain. The United States harvested a bumper crop this year, but due to the exceedingly low carry-over into the new crop year, total wheat supplies for the 1946-47 crop year are about 135,000,000 bushels less than in the preceding crop year. Transportation tie-ups induced by factors such as strikes and box car shortages have aggravated the situation still further by impeding the scheduled flow of badly needed export supplies from North America to deficit areas.

The second official estimate of production of Canada's field crops, issued on November 14, indicated a reduction of nearly 22,000,000 bushels from the first estimate. Wheat production in the Prairie Provinces is now placed at 398,000,000 bushels, with the all-Canada figure standing at 418,758,000 bushels. At November 1, the estimated amount available for export and carry-over was 263,800,000 bushels.

An export goal of 267,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat has been set for the United States for the current crop year. This figure included 17,000,000 bushels of 1945 wheat delivered after July 1 on the 1945-46 commitments. Some domestic wheat traders are of the opinion that the United States may have to raise its export objective considerably, perhaps by 25 per cent. Achievement of such an increase is theoretically possible since exports of only 267,000,000 bushels would leave a carry-over of some 235,000,000 at the end of the crop year -- a figure more than double this year's carry-over of 101,000,000 bushels. It was announced on August 23 that it was intended to export during 1946-47 some 400,000,000 bushels of all grains. It would, therefore, appear that any increase in wheat exports would almost certainly be at the expense of other grains such as corn and oats -- since various transportation bottle-necks may make the shipping of even present commitments a most difficult task. In point of fact, about 34,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour programmed for export in the July-September quarter had to be carried over into the current quarter and it is now anticipated that a good share of the exports programmed for this quarter will still be awaiting shipment in the new year.

Canada's export program was thrown off schedule early in the season. Lakehead stocks were very low at the beginning of the crop year and only minimum stocks were available in export positions. While farmers were generous with their deliveries as soon as threshing started, some time was required to move workable stocks down to the Lakehead. Once this was accomplished a shortage of cargo space developed on the lakes, due principally to the diversion of many grain boats to the coal trade. This situation led to many ocean-going vessels paying demurrage in Montreal harbour while awaiting grain cargoes. With the replenishment of Canada's coal reserves the lake-boats returned to the grain trade and movements down the Lakes have been accelerated in recent weeks. Unfortunately only two or three weeks of open navigation remain on the Lakes and the railways will have to assume the burden of grain shipments from the Lakehead to seaboard positions. In this connection, thousands of box cars now in use are in poor condition and in need of replacement. It may severely tax the resources of the railroads to keep grain moving to seaboard positions in the required quantities. However, country marketings are exhibiting the usual seasonal decline and a considerable amount of equipment will thereby become available for the eastern rail haul.

It has already been observed that the United States export program is behind schedule. The Maritime strikes have been serious obstacles while the shortage of box cars for the movement of grain from country points to terminals is perhaps more stringent than it is in this country. While some of the difficulties associated with these problems have cleared up, the current coal strike has brought another disturbing element into the picture. The duration of this strike may well determine the success or failure of a major part of the United States export program.

Cutting of wheat has commenced in the northern areas of the Argentine and is slowly moving southwards. No official crop estimate is yet available but trade sources have made guesses ranging from 225 to 237 million bushels. However, rather heavy frosts occurred in October and it remains to be seen whether the effects of these have been sufficiently discounted by the trade.

Continued drought conditions in Queensland, New South Wales and some deterioration in other states have resulted in estimates of the wheat crop being lowered to the 105-110 bushel level. Last year's crop amounted to 144 million bushels, out of which there may be a carry-over of some 15 million bushels. After taking domestic consumption of perhaps 80 million bushels into consideration, along with the 28 million bushels promised to the United Kingdom, it would appear that Australia will have little wheat left for export to other countries in 1947.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America were further reduced during the week ending November 28, the total being 157,559,590 bushels as compared with 159,593,476 on November 21 and 160,649,744 on November 14, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks on November 29 last year stood at 204,785,510 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces also moved lower during the week ending November 28, the figure standing at 4,933,409 bushels compared with 9,960,782 in the preceding week. Cumulative deliveries for the present crop year -- from August 1 to November 28 -- were 216,162,155 bushels compared with 155,589,329 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

Reductions were shown in the deliveries of coarse grains from prairie farms during the week of November 28, totals being as follows, with those for the preceding week in brackets: oats, 1,281,375 (2,036,107) bushels; barley, 794,626 (1,028,505); rye, 41,880 (99,727); flaxseed, 28,576 (103,272).

Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs on December 1

Stocks of creamery butter in nine of the principal cities of Canada at the opening of business on December 1 were recorded at 34,328,154 pounds, showing a seasonal decline of 7,237,455 pounds from the November 1 total, but an increase of 628,903 pounds over December 1 last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

December 1 stocks of cheese moved lower, totalling 15,861,232 pounds compared with 19,954,961 on November 1, and 34,074,363 on the same date last year. Holdings of frozen egg meats also were reduced, amounting to 5,829,559 pounds compared with 6,945,677 on November 1, and 10,272,334 a year ago. Stocks of fresh eggs rose to 303,519 dozen from 701,260 on November 1, while cold storage eggs totalled 6,235 dozen compared with 1,477,890.

September 30 Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in Canada at the end of September were recorded at 91,814,687 pounds, showing comparatively little change from September 30 stocks in 1945 and 1944, when the totals were 91,779,981 and 92,683,293 pounds, respectively, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This year's stocks, however, were about 13,095,000 pounds under the five-year, 1939-43 average of 104,910,166 pounds, but exceeded the September 30 10-year 1934-43 average by 6,385,000 pounds.

Cost-of-Living Index for November 1

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-1939=100 advanced from 126.8 on October 1 to 127.1 on November 1, 1946. On the corresponding date of last year the index stood at 119.9. Moderate price increases over October 1 were widely scattered, with five of the six budget group indexes recording gains. The food series moved from 146.5 to 146.6 on small increases for eggs, meats and fish, and fruits. Vegetables averaged slightly lower. The fuel and light index rose from 107.3 to 108.6 as western coal prices moved higher. Clothing increased from 130.2 to 131.1, and homefurnishings from 128.8 to 129.2. Advances in the hospital and periodical sub-groups changed the miscellaneous index from 113.9 to 114.1. Rents remained at 113.4.

Wholesale Price Movements

An index of Canadian farm product wholesale prices registered little net change in November; the composite index advanced only 0.1 to 113.3 between the weeks of October 25 and November 29. Sub-group movements were mixed. Field products rose 0.3 to 99.4 supported by firmer quotations for rye and hay which overbalanced an easier tone for potatoes and onions. Animal products, on the other hand, dipped 0.2 to 136.5, reflecting weakness in eggs which outweighed strength in livestock and fluid milk.

There was no net change in the composite level for 30 industrial material prices between October 25 and November 29, the index for this series holding at 105.8. Among sub-groups, the food series moved up 0.5 to 104.9, due to an increase in hogs and steers, but this was counterbalanced by a drop of 0.1 to 90.8 in the manufacturing materials index following further weakness in raw cotton quotations. The stable series remained unchanged at 125.4

Employment and Payrolls at October 1

Industrial employment showed further important expansion on October 1, according to the monthly report on employment and payrolls issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The staffs of the 16,190 establishments furnishing data in the eight leading industries rose from 1,796,489 at September 1 to 1,820,673 at October 1, an increase of 24,184 persons, or 1.3 per cent. Payrolls for the last week of September aggregated \$60,362,538 compared with \$58,775,022 for the last week in August, an increase of 2.6 per cent.

The general index of employment, based on the 1926 average, stood at 177.9 as compared with 175.5 at September 1, and 168.7 at October 1, 1945, when losses resulting from curtailment in the production of munitions had greatly affected the situation. The latest index was lower than those of 183.3, 187.5 and 181.3 at October 1 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively, but was higher than in any earlier year for which data are available. Since the advance in employment in the eight leading industries was above average in scale, the seasonally-corrected index moved upward rising from 168.7 at the first of September to 169.2 at the beginning of October.

Industrially, the greatest increase at October 1 was that of 13,634 workers in logging, in which the number taken on was larger than usual for the time of year. Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed considerable improvement, while there were declines in mining, communications, construction and hotels and restaurants. To some extent, these losses were of a seasonal nature. The co-operating manufacturers added over 5,500 persons to their working forces; in spite of continued losses due directly and indirectly to industrial disputes, the gain in this group of industries was above normal according to the experience of the pre-war period. As is usual at the time of year, the most pronounced advance in manufacturing at October 1 took place in vegetable food processing, but there were also important increases in the textile and textile-using industries. On the other hand, the farmers' strike brought about a substantial reduction in animal food factories, and iron and steel plants continued to release employees, also partly as a result of strikes. Lumber mills reported a seasonal shrinkage in employment.

It is interesting to note that the index of employment in manufacturing coincided with that indicated at October 1 last year when important curtailment had been shown following the completion or cancellation of war contracts. Activity in this important group of industries was at a lower level than at the beginning of October in 1944, 1943 or 1942, but was higher than in the autumn of any preceding year. As compared with October 1, 1939, there was an increase of 57.3 per cent in the index of employment in manufacturing, while that in the eight leading industries showed a gain of 46.2 per cent in this comparison.

Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefits

Fewer claims for unemployment insurance benefits were registered in October than in the corresponding month of last year, but there was an increase over the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Claims in October totalled 34,991 compared with 28,555 in September and 36,717 in October, 1945. Live unemployment insurance claims at the end of the month numbered 57,036 compared with 57,682 at the end of September, and 61,565 at the end of October last year.

Benefit cheques were forwarded to 65,441 persons in October, being paid a total of \$2,463,677 for 1,250,308 compensated unemployed days. This compares with 74,762 persons paid \$3,402,460 for 1,725,426 days in September, and 43,775 persons paid \$1,709,164 for 840,327 days during October, 1945. Average duration of the unemployment compensated in October was 19.1 days compared with 23.1 in September and 19.2 days in October, 1945. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$37.65 in October, \$45.51 in September and \$39.04 in October, 1945.

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings at October 1

Hourly-rated wage-earners reported in manufacturing as a whole in the week of October 1, the total hours worked by such persons, and their aggregate hourly earnings showed increases as compared with September 1, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The rise in the number of wage-earners and in the hours worked took place in the light manufactured goods industries, there being declines in plants turning out heavy manufactured goods, due in part to the effect of continued industrial disputes. In both categories, however, there were increases in the wages paid.

Data were furnished to the Bureau by 6,210 establishments, in which the hourly-rated employees numbered 720,980, as compared with 715,488 a month earlier. This gain of 0.8 per cent was accompanied by that of 1.2 per cent in the total of hours worked, which was given as 30,892,200 as compared with 30,519,813 in the week of September 1. The weekly wages of the hourly-rated personnel rose by 2.4 per cent, from \$21,555,436 to \$22,070,369 in the week of October 1. The payment of higher wages rates in a number of industries and establishments was an important factor in the greater total recorded in the period under review.

The average hours were slightly higher, rising from 42.7 in the week of September 1 to 42.8 in the week of October 1, while the September 1 hourly rate was 70.6 cents, increasing to 71.4 cents in the week ending October 1. These two averages are the highest in the record of 24 months. The October 1, 1945, average had been 67.8 cents.

As compared with the same week of last autumn, there was a falling-off of 1.9 hours in the average time worked by hourly-rated employees in manufacturing as a whole, but the average rate of pay increased by 3.6 cents per hour. The weekly wages stood at \$30.56 as compared with \$30.15 in the week of September 1. The average at October 1 last year was \$30.31.

Department Store Sales in October

Department store sales recorded an increase of 15 per cent in October over the corresponding month of last year and an advance of seven per cent over September, according to figures received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 17 such firms. Sales for the month, including mail order business, aggregated \$46,634,000 compared with \$40,590,000 a year ago. Cumulative sales for the first ten months of this year stand 19 per cent above those for the same period of 1945.

All regions of the country shared in the increase in October, British Columbia, with a gain of 19 per cent, recording the largest expansion. Quebec and the Prairie Provinces followed closely with increases of 17 per cent in each case, while Ontario sales were up 14 per cent above October last year. Sales were slightly higher in the Maritime Provinces, where a gain of six per cent was registered. Following are the average increases for the first ten months of this year over last by regions; Maritime Provinces, 13 per cent; Quebec, 22 per cent; Ontario, 20 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 19 per cent; and British Columbia, 17 per cent.

Country General Store Sales in October

Retail trading in Canada's country general stores increased seven per cent in October over the same month last year and moved nine per cent higher than in the preceding month, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The October increase was somewhat below the average for the first ten months of this year over the same period of 1945 which amounted to 12 per cent. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 205.1 for October, 188.6 for September, and 191.5 for October, 1945.

Gold Production in September

Gold production in September was recorded at 229,904 fine ounces compared with 211,529 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Monthly output has been running higher than last year, and the cumulative total for the nine months ended September rose to 2,128,903 fine ounces from 1,961,196 in the similar period of 1945.

The advance in the September output was due to increases in Ontario and the Yukon, production in other areas being reduced. September production was as follows by areas, totals for September 1945 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 254 (340) fine ounces; Quebec, 49,138 (49,648); Ontario, 150,177 (125,455); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 15,107 (15,737); British Columbia, 4,621 (14,421); Yukon, 8,598 (3,886); Northwest Territories, 2,009 (2,042).

Employment in producing lode gold mines reached a low for the year in September when 16,593 employees were recorded compared with 17,053 in August and 17,702 in July. In September last year there were 14,978 employees.

Shipments of Primary Iron and Steel

Shipments of primary shapes from Canadian steel mills were sharply reduced in August, totalling 65,824 net tons compared with 126,763 in July, and 220,715 in June, and 270,061 in May, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The August total included 2,119 tons of semi-finished shapes, 292 tons of structurals, 3,144 tons of plates, 89 tons of track materials, 18,173 tons of bars, 8,606 tons of pipes and tubes, 1,103 tons of wire rods, 1,436 tons of black sheets, 784 tons of galvanized sheets, 408 tons of tool steel, 6,227 tons of castings, and 23,443 tons of other shapes.

Production of Copper and Nickel in September

Production of new copper moved lower in September, amounting to 28,846,510 pounds compared with 29,947,283 in the preceding month and 35,023,084 in the corresponding month of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Output for the first nine months of this year totalled 275,631,620 pounds compared with 375,308,330 in the similar period of 1944.

September output of nickel, at 15,960,785 pounds, showed a slight increase over the August total of 15,437,106 pounds, but did not reach the September 1945 figure of 16,506,248 pounds. Aggregate for the first nine months of this year was 137,991,117 pounds compared with 198,191,362 in the same period of 1945.

September Output of Crude Petroleum

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in September amounted to 624,954 barrels compared with 623,287 in the preceding month and 657,239 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the nine months ended September was 5,753,347 barrels compared with 6,560,803 in the similar period of 1945. Of the September output, Alberta accounted for 565,854 barrels, New Brunswick 2,286, Ontario 10,487, Saskatchewan 21,150, and Northwest Territories 25,177 barrels.

Production of Natural Gas in September

September production of natural gas was recorded at 3,558,240 M cubic feet compared with 3,270,833 M in the preceding month and 3,696,816 M in the corresponding month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. During the first nine months of this year 36,811,632 M cubic feet were produced compared with 37,601,227 M in the like period of 1945.

Production of Salt in September

Production of salt or natural sodium chloride in September totalled 19,150 short tons, including 18,749 tons of table, common fine and other commercial grades, and 401 tons for the manufacture of chemicals. The total output for August was 15,625 tons. Shipments of commercial grades in September totalled 19,835 tons compared with 16,558 in August.

Production of Silver, Lead and Zinc

Output of silver was reduced in September, being recorded at 953,495 fine ounces compared with 962,889 in September 1945, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production has been higher in six of the nine months for which statistics are available, and the aggregate for the period rose to 10,085,435 fine ounces from 9,493,281 in the same period of 1945.

Bringing to a halt the series of advances in evidence since March, lead production in September fell to 29,041,992 pounds from 29,175,590 in the corresponding month of last year. Reflecting the generally higher level of production for the year, output during the nine months ended September rose to 278,471,479 pounds from 247,084,332 in the same period of 1945.

Zinc output was almost maintained in September, amounting to 38,564,195 pounds compared with 38,459,108 in September, 1945; the total for the nine months ended September was 363,515,033 pounds compared with 399,183,624 in the same period of 1945.

Sales of Clay Products Made from Domestic Clays

Sales of clay products made from domestic clays continued to rise in September, the value being \$1,112,137 compared with \$829,324 in the corresponding month of last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Reflecting the higher level of sales in evidence during the year, cumulative sales for the nine months ended October rose to \$8,603,524 from \$5,765,805 in the similar period of 1945.

With the single exception of fireclay blocks and shapes, increases were recorded all along the line during the nine months ended September as compared with the similar period of last year. Cumulative sales were as follows, totals for the nine months of 1945 being in brackets: building brick, \$4,652,472 (\$2,797,373); structural tile, \$1,116,778 (\$704,212); drain tile, \$369,942 (\$304,891); sewer pipe, \$977,105 (\$802,663); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$156,296 (\$175,430); pottery, \$895,048 (\$613,994).

Building Permits in October

Value of building permits issued by municipalities reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics continued to increase in October, the total being \$30,570,258 compared with \$29,047,185 in the preceding month and \$19,643,473 in the corresponding month of last year. Permits for new construction in October were valued at \$23,773,084, while additions, alterations and repairs accounted for \$6,797,174. For the first 10 months of the current year, the total value of permits issued was \$31,583,312 compared with \$163,582,851 in the same period of 1945, an increase of 103 per cent.

New Housing units represented in the building permits issued in October by the municipalities numbered 3,227, of which 2,934 were new buildings and 343 were conversions. In October last year, 3,018 permits were issued for housing units, including 2,796 for the construction of new buildings and 222 for conversions. The aggregate value of new residential buildings, additions and repairs thereto, was \$14,563,988 in October compared with \$12,646,947 a year ago.

Permits for the construction of 39,232 new dwelling units were granted during the first 10 months of the present year compared with 24,461 in the same period of 1945. The permits for 1946 included 35,997 for new buildings and 3,235 for conversions. The value of new residential buildings and additions and repairs amounted to \$170,973,064 for the ten-month period compared with \$101,423,652 in the same period of 1945.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended November 23 were 78,711 cars compared with 79,772 cars in the previous week and 72,644 cars in the corresponding week last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Compared with the previous week, the only important changes were seasonal declines in grain and building materials.

Compared with 1945, there were important increases in the number of cars loaded in sand, stone and other building materials, pulpwood, lumber, gasoline and petroleum products, woodpulp and paper, and less-than-carload merchandise, while there were decreases in grain, live stock, coal, logs and cordwood.

Criminal Convictions in 1945

Returns of criminal court proceedings reveal an increase of five per cent in the number of convictions for breaches of Canadian laws in 1945, according to figures made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The overall increase, from 473,238 in 1944 to 497,883 in 1945, was due to the greater number of convictions obtained in the non-indictable class which rose from 430,727 in 1944 to 455,918. Convictions for indictable offences showed a slight decline, falling from 42,511 to 41,965.

Of the persons convicted of indictable offences last year, 540 were tried by jury, 2,323 by judge without jury, and 39,102 by magistrates. The Supreme Court of Canada and the provincial supreme courts dealt with 557 appeals of criminal cases, an increase of 38 over the preceding year. The original convictions were "quashed" in 80 cases, 351 appeals were dismissed, sentences were varied in 100 cases, 26 new trials were ordered, and 31 cases were held over for consideration during 1946. County courts disposed of 525 appeals against convictions for non-indictable offences compared with 544 in 1944.

Increases were recorded in four of the six classes into which indictable offences are divided for statistical purposes. Convictions for offences against the person were 11.7 per cent higher; offences against property with violence advanced one-tenth of one per cent; malicious offences against property increased 12 per cent; and forgery and other offences against currency rose 5.5 per cent. Convictions for offences against property without violence fell 2.2 per cent, and other indictable convictions were reduced by 1.3 per cent.

Convictions for breaches of street and traffic regulations accounted for well over half of the non-indictable offences for which convictions were obtained in 1945, the total being 270,689 compared with 250,979 in the preceding year. There were 46,745 convictions for drunkenness compared with 41,521 in 1944; convictions for offences against gambling acts totalled 16,626 compared with 16,283; offences against liquor, prohibition and temperance acts resulted in 22,237 convictions against 17,093; breaches of various municipal acts and by-laws, 24,259 compared with 22,741; exceeding speed limits, 16,136 compared with 19,042.

Fur Production in 1944-45

There was a lessening in demand in the 1944-45 season as compared with the preceding year, for beaver, ermine, coons and red foxes, raccoon, coyote and skunk as shown by a decrease in average values, together with a reduction in numbers. There was a strong demand for marten and muskrat, for which there were higher average values, even with an increase in numbers. The average values also increased for white fox, mink and rabbit in consequence of a good demand and a lower supply. Blue, silver, platinum and white-marked foxes, fisher, lynx, and squirrel increased in numbers, but increased in average values.

The total value of pelts declined 6.5 per cent from the previous season to \$31,001,456. While the total number of pelts was 6,994,686, as compared with 6,324,240 in 1943-44, the increase was due mainly to greater numbers of squirrel and muskrat, the former having increased by one million.

Mink headed the list of values with \$7,980,343, of which fur farms were responsible for 62 per cent. All foxes totalled \$6,626,763. Silver fox pelts, only 2.4 per cent of them from wild life were valued at \$3,612,567, and red foxes, 99.5 per cent from the wild, amounted to \$1,018,854. Muskrats followed closely at \$6,298,411, practically all the pelts being from wild life. Beaver were also high in the values list at \$4,687,963. Fur farms were responsible for 31 per cent of the value of all furs produced in 1944-45, as compared with 28 per cent in the previous twelve months.

Although the total value of Ontario furs, \$7,003,877, was slightly lower than in the previous year, that Province still led all other provinces. Quebec was second with \$5,059,995, a reduction of over one million from the season of 1943-44. Manitoba, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Yukon Territory increased the total value of their pelts.

Imports of undressed furs, mainly Persian lamb, rabbit and muskrat totalled \$10,899,997 in the 1944-45 season, as compared with \$7,777,761 in 1943-44. Exports declined 15.5 per cent from the previous season, being \$24,633,168. This total, however, was 25.9 per cent over the 1943 figure of \$19,566,132. Mink, beaver, fox and muskrat, in that order, were the highest in values of the undressed fur exports in the 1944-45 season.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
 2. Fur Production in Canada, Season, 1944-45 (25 cents).
 3. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
 4. Copper and Nickel Production, September (10 cents).
 5. Stocks and Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco During Quarter Ending September 30, 1946 (10 cents).
 6. Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1945 (50 cents).
 7. Building Permits, October (10 cents).
 8. Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Principal Cities of Canada, December 1 (10 cents).
 9. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, September (10 cents).
 10. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, September (10 cents).
 11. Salt, September, (10 cents).
 12. Prices and Price Indexes, October (10 cents).
 13. Primary Iron and Steel, August (10 cents).
 14. Price Movements, November (10 cents).
 15. Employment Situation, October (10 cents).
 16. Transportation Accidents, 1931-1945 (25 cents).
 17. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, October (10 cents).
 18. Department Store Sales, October (10 cents).
 19. Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, October, and the Ten Months Ended October (25 cents).
 20. Trade of Canada, Volume III - Imports, 1945 (\$2.00).
 21. Sheet Metal Products Industry, 1944 (25 cents).
 22. Products Made from Canadian Clays, September (10 cents).
 23. Gold Production, September (10 cents).
 24. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, October (10 cents).
 25. Population of Rural Municipalities, Towns and Incorporated Villages of Alberta, 1941 (10 cents).
 26. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents).
 27. Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, October 1 (10 cents).
 28. Primary Iron and Steel, July (10 cents).
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