WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

The weekly index, based on six economic factors reflecting the trend of business operations, registered an advance in the third week of March over the preceding week. Five of the six items showed improvement, the only adverse movement having been registered in wholesale prices, which declined only one-tenth of 1 p.c. during the week.

In comparison with the record of one year ago, declines were in evidence in carloadings and wholesale prices, which were more than offset by improvement in bond and common stock prices, bank clearings and stock market activity, the index advancing over the similar week of 1938 for the first time this year.

Carloadings amounted to 41,753 cars in the 10th week of the year, an increase of 589 cars over the previous week's total but a decrease of 4,293 cars from the aggregate one year ago. The index number consequently rose from 69.5 to 70.7 in the week. The Western Division showed a considerable increase, more than counterbalancing the decline in the East. The cumulative totals for the first ten weeks of the present year showed that only four of the eleven classifications registered advances over the same period of 1938. Loadings of pulpwood, miscellaneous, and coal suffered serious recession, while the movement of grain and grain products was the best for several years.

Wholesale prices were practically maintained during the week. Vegetable Products, including grains, raw rubber and raw cotton dipped from 60.3 to 60.1, while Animal Products rose slightly; the textile commodity price index was down 0.3 p.c. while the other principal commodity groups remained unchanged. Among the industrial materials, food dropped over half a point to 56.2. All the leading grains showed recession in the week of March 18th, Wheat No. 1 Northern dropping below 59 cents. Oats, flax, barley and rye all shared in the decline. Cattle steers at Toronto were up 10 to $6.53, while bacon hogs showed decline at $9.10 on the week. Rubber, off 75 cents, was considerably weaker, dropping to $16. Cotton middlings eased 23 cents to $8.44 while Japan raw silk was stronger. Metal prices at London reflected current unsettlement during the course of the week ending March 21, but recovered most of the ground lost. Standard copper was quoted at £43 1s 3d compared with £43 3s on the 14th. Electrolytic copper and zinc were stronger. At New York prices were firm with export copper and tin showing minor advance.

Coinciding with the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia, widespread recession immediatly occurred in common stock prices. With the exception of banks and communication issues, all divisions of the list were lower on the last day of the week. However, the average at 107.5 was still half a point above the previous week. Among the industrial classifications declines were registered in six of the nine groups. Utilities were stronger during the week, the index advancing from 44.9 to 46.2, with power and traction stocks displaying marked buoyancy. Canadian mining markets failed to maintain the improvement registered during the past two weeks. Events in Europe overshadowed markets on this continent and the price index of twenty-five mining issues reflected the uneasiness engendered, declining from 160.9 for the week of March 9 to 159.4 in the week of March 16. Base metals showed most weakness, affected by declines in metal prices. The flow of nervous selling was moderate throughout the period.

The price of high-grade bonds continued to rise during the week of the 16th but unseasiness developed at the close. The 4½'s of 1947-57 and other leading issues were lower, the former quoted at 110 5/8 on the 21st compared with 111 on the 16th, indicating that the high levels of early March have not yet been regained. International repercussions induced considerable selling pressure on leading European currencies during the week. Sterling remained steady. The United States dollar stood at $1.00 3/16 on March 10, the lowest level for the current year, subsequently strengthening to close at $1.00 7/16.

The weekly index based on the six above-mentioned factors, at 109.5 for the week of March 18, registered an advance of 1.1 p.c. over the preceding week, five of the six factors used in this connection recording advances, wholesale prices being the only exception. The gain in bank clearings was 2.3 p.c. in this comparison. Compared with the same week one year ago the index rose above that level for the first time this year, four of the six factors being more satisfactory. A serious decline, however, was still in evidence in wholesale prices and carloadings, but bonds, bank clearings and common stocks are now ruling well above the 1938 levels.

Weekly Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings[1]	Whole-sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields[2]	Bank Clear-ings[3]	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index[4]
Mar. 19, 1938	77.96	83.1	156.8	94.3	102.7	70.1	109.1
Mar. 11, 1939	69.51	73.2	164.5	96.2	107.0	92.5	108.3
Mar. 18, 1939	70.71	73.1	165.3	98.4	107.5	160.0	109.5

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the weekly index. 2. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 3. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of eliminating irregular fluctuations. Totals for Ottawa were eliminated for all weeks shown, owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada. 4. The weighting of the six major factors is determined from the standard deviation from the long-term trend of each, based on data for the period from January 1919 to August, 1936. The weighting therefore represents, not an attempt to give the relative importance of the factors, but to place them on an equal footing by equating the tendency toward fluctuation. The long-term trend determined from half-yearly data in the post-war period was eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during 1926.

The Economic Record for February

Economic conditions were generally improved in February over the first month of the year. Gains in the price of common stocks and of bonds were encouraging. Wholesale prices remained firm while the deposit liabilities of the banks reached a new high. The business index registered a minor decline from January but exports showed an extension of the improvement which began in the first month of the year. Compared with February last year, the preliminary index of the physical volume of business is on the uptrend, showing a gain of nearly five per cent. Notable advances have been recorded in copper exports, cheese production, crude rubber imports, wool imports, in the lumber trade, petroleum imports and contracts awarded. Newsprint production and nickel exports were nearly maintained. The serious setback has been in wholesale prices due largely to the large harvest which drastically reduced all grain quotations. Railway traffic has not been up to expectations so far this year.

Economic Conditions in February compared with the same month of 1938

		February 1939	February 1938	Percentage Increase or Decrease Feb. 1939-38
Physical Volume of Business	1926=100	111.8*	106.7	+ 4.8
Common stock prices	"	104.1	107.1	- 2.8
Wholesale prices	"	73.2	83.6	- 12.4
Capitalized bond yields	"	161.6	152.9	+ 5.7
Bank deposits	"	127.0	119.6	+ 6.2
Copper exports	Cwt.	395,111	327,727	+ 20.6
Nickel exports	"	187,876	193,022	- 2.7
Zinc exports	"	240,757	277,298	- 13.2
Asbestos exports	Tons	8,349	7,913	+ 5.5
Sugar manufactured	lb.	23,004,993	19,951,841	+ 15.3
Cheese, factory production	"	1,089,155	553,417	+ 96.8
Butter, creamery production	"	8,738,951	7,612,102	+ 9.5
Crude rubber imports	"	3,250,104	1,377,402	+136.0
Raw wool and yarn imports	"	1,817,081	1,492,247	+ 21.8
Newsprint production	Tons	200,631	202,601	- 1.0
Planks and boards exported	M. Ft.	124,056	117,734	+ 5.4
Shingles exported	Squares	242,208	204,890	+ 18.2
Petroleum imports	Gallons	47,014,000	40,286,000	+ 16.7
Contracts awarded	$	11,322,900	6,551,700	+ 72.8
Building permits	$	1,894,161	2,364,402	- 19.9
Carloadings	No.	159,667	179,717	- 11.2
Exports	$	62,398,616	60,981,203	+ 2.3

* Preliminary

Canada's February External Trade

Canada's external trade in February totalled $102,778,850 compared with $125,516,146 in January and $107,952,822 in February, 1938. February imports were valued at $40,380,234 compared with $43,742,664 in January and $46,951,618 a year ago.

Domestic exports were appraised at $61,727,338 in comparison with $81,046,361 the month before and $60,155,402 in the corresponding month last year. Foreign commodities were exported in February to the value of $671,278 against $727,101 in January and $825,801 in February, 1938.

The February balance of trade was in Canada's favour to the extent of $22,018,382 compared with a favourable balance of $38,030,778 in January and a favourable balance in February last year of $14,029,584.

Canada's Chief Markets in February

Canada's domestic exports in February totalled $61,727,338 in comparison with $60,155,402 in February 1938, an increase of $1,571,936. The United States was Canada's best customer during the month with purchases totalling $23,791,322 against $17,303,798 a year ago. The United Kingdom followed closely with an aggregate of $22,804,819 against $27,344,537. Australia was third with $2,617,645 against $2,429,068, Japan fourth with $2,243,652 against $2,081,377 and New Zealand fifth with $1,308,117 against $951,645.

Other leading purchasers were as follows, with figures for February, 1938, in brackets: British South Africa, $976,856 ($1,668,403); Germany, $748,699 ($1,142,364); Netherlands, $775,330 ($600,983); France, $524,441 ($436,322); Belgium, $476,635 ($365,483); Norway, $394,204 ($325,414); Sweden, $335,282 ($282,576); China, $326,816 ($103,792); British India, $303,673 ($401,014); Jamaica, $288,419 ($431,452).

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending March 17 totalled 142,747,668 bushels compared with 145,098,241 in the previous week and 46,002,200 in the corresponding week last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 3,101,000 bushels against 3,357,000 the week before and 1,734,900 a year ago. Wheat in rail transit totalled 2,715,827 bushels against 1,331,082 in 1938.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

A substantial gain was recorded in the amount of wheat cleared for export overseas during the week ending March 17, the total being 1,858,660 bushels compared with 731,226 in the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United States were also markedly higher, amounting to 161,000 bushels compared with 1,000 a year ago. Export clearances during the period August 1 to March 17 aggregated 88,678,916 bushels compared with 54,957,758 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year, while imports into the United States totalled 5,861,915 bushels compared with 1,994,361.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week of March 17 totalled 1,246,752 bushels compared with 1,350,226 in the previous week and 1,014,596 in the corresponding week last year. The receipts were as follows by provinces, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Manitoba, 159,181 (269,749) bushels; Saskatchewan, 505,986 (300,185); Alberta, 581,585 (444,662).

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the thirty-three weeks ended March 17 aggregated 265,005,000 bushels compared with 109,871,576 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The totals were as follows, by provinces: Manitoba, 41,172,204 (34,443,615) bushels; Saskatchewan, 105,548,070 (23,401,063); Alberta, 118,284,726 (52,026,900).

Canada's Place in January in the British Market with Certain Leading Commodities

The external trade of the United Kingdom in January recorded a decline from the corresponding month last year but was higher than in the previous month, the total being £119,645,962 against £117,999,204 in December and £130,864,095 in January, 1938, according to Trade and Navigation returns.

Imports in January totalled £75,570,411 compared with £74,122,071 in December and £84,879,549 a year ago and total exports were valued at £44,075,551 compared with £43,877,133 the month before and £45,984,546 in 1938.

Canada held first place in January in the British market with certain commodities and was amongst the leaders with others, taking first place in wheat with a total of 2,201,406 cwt., Roumania second with 2,010,218, United States third with 1,294,059, France next with 638,869 and Australia 599,649.

Canada was third in the British market with barley, supplying 134,079 cwt., being preceded by Iraq with 250,073 cwt. and the United States with 135,523 cwt. Total imports into the United Kingdom were 1,032,337 cwt.

Canada took first place in wheat meal and flour, supplying about one-third of the total imports of 625,899 cwt. Australia contributed 192,766 cwt. and France 104,017 cwt.

Canada was second with bacon, contributing a total of 107,092 cwt. Denmark was first with 285,256 cwt. Total imports were 585,353 cwt. against 626,240 in January, 1938.

Canada supplied roughly one-third of the ham imported by the United Kingdom during the month, the amount being 19,877 cwt. The United States sent 31,449, taking first place. In all, the imports totalled 54,715 cwt.

British imports of butter totalled 787,981 cwt. Australia was the chief source with 271,587 cwt., New Zealand next with 235,650 and Denmark 141,431. Canada's contribution totalled 8,353 cwt. whereas in January 1938 no butter from this country was received in the British market.

The United Kingdom imported 248,961 cwt. of cheese in January, and although the Canadian contribution was comparatively small at 5,441 cwt. it compared favourably with January 1938 when it was 1,487. New Zealand and Australia were the chief sources, the former country supplying 153,854 cwt. and the latter 60,911 cwt.

Canada held first place in the British market with fresh apples, supplying 357,484 cwt. out of a total of 597,246 cwt. The United States was next with 238,214 cwt.

Canada was third with canned salmon, Japan being first with 67,726 cwt., United States second with 22,968 and Canada 18,287 cwt against 22,979 in January, 1938.

Canada was first with canned lobsters, contributing 315 cwt. out of a total of 353 cwt.

With the Canadian contribution amounting to 1,732 cwt. the United Kingdom imported 83,621 cwt. of canned pears in January. The United States sent 73,434 cwt.

Canada was in second place in the British market with unmanufactured tobacco, supplying 1,395,966 cwt. of unstripped and 43,608 of stripped. The United States was well out in front with 2,698,548 cwt. of stripped and 25,795,112 unstripped.

The United Kingdom got most of her raw and fibre asbestos from Southern Rhodesia in January, the amount being 2,577 tons. The total from Canada was comparatively small at 78 tons. The United Kingdom total in January was 3,619 tons.

United Kingdom imports of aluminium and alloys in ingots, blocks, slabs, billets, notch bars, wirebars, cakes and granules amounted to 85,215 cwt. against 28,693 in January, 1938. Canada held first place, her contribution advancing sharply to 60,187 cwt. from 3,940. Switzerland was second with 23,647 cwt.

Canada was first with electrolytic copper, supplying more than half of the January imports of 8,871 tons. Chile was second with 2,176 tons and Northern Rhodesia and United States in order. Canada's total was 4,933 tons.

Canada supplied almost all of the 11,413 cwt. of copper rods and sections, angles and shapes and wire not in coils in January.

Canada was second with lead at 7,385 tons, Australia being first with 23,045 tons, Burma third with 5,300 tons, and Mexico fourth with 2,200.

Canada was first with unwrought nickel in ingots, cathodes, cubes, rondels, pellets, shot, grain and powder, contributing 18,009 cwt. out of a total of 20,565 cwt. Norway was next with 2,221 cwt.

Canada was also first in zinc in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes, with 6,366 tons out of a total of 13,044 tons. Belgium was next with 3,883 tons and Australia 1,350.

Canada was the chief source of supply of non-ferrous metals and manufactures, contributing a total valued at £943,146; Union of South Africa followed with £462,910, Australia £389,486, Chile £253,404, United States £226,104, Switzerland £160,083, Germany £134,467.

Canada was first in wood and timber, contributing to the value of £661,129; Sweden was second at £448,701, Finland third at £415,390, United States fourth at £292,174, Poland next with £172,527, Latvia £111,243 and France £104,515. Total imports were worth £2,695,629.

Canada was second in the imports of the manufactures of wood and timber with a value of £60,820. Finland was first with £131,388, Sweden third with £35,441, Soviet Union next with £35,523, Latvia £31,304 and the United States £31,233.

Canada was first in undressed hides and skins, accounting for £556,263 out of a total of £2,280,765. The United States was second with £495,125, Afghanistan third at £150,846, Norway fourth with £124,115, Sweden fifth with £117,998 and Argentina £117,490.

With a contribution valued at £77,514, Canada was in fifth place in the British market with iron and steel and manufactures. The United States was first with £161,599, Belgium second with £160,734, Sweden third with £143,544 and Germany fourth at £97,966.

Canada was third in the British market with machinery, the United States being first with £894,428, Germany second with £450,369, Canada next with £113,206 and Switzerland fourth at £90,886.

Canada was first with boots and shoes wholly or partly of rubber with a total of £44,704, Hong Kong being second with £30,180, Czechoslovakia third with £30,167, Switzerland next with £27,389 and United States £17,487.

Although Canada was somewhat behind the leaders in the British market with chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours her contribution was worth £35,107, taking 12th place. Germany and the United States were the leaders with £282,848 and £220,459, respectively.

Canada supplied the British market with the bulk of her imported patent leather in January, the amount being 718 cwt. out of a total of 1,039 cwt.

Canada was also first with box and willow calf leather at 509 cwt. Germany was next with 484 cwt.

Canada was second in January with paper and cardboard, total imports being worth £1,221,246, of which Canada supplied £188,810. Sweden was first with £258,642 and Finland third with £187,172.

Production of Iron and Steel

Lower production of all grades of pig iron resulted in a drop in the February output to 41,333 tons from the January total of 57,660. In the corresponding month last year 61,447 tons were produced. Output of steel ingots and castings totalled 77,179 tons compared with 78,198 in January and 98,980 in February, 1938. An increase was shown in the output of ferro-alloys, the total being 5,299 tons against 2,855 in January and 4,436 a year ago.

January Gold Production

The Canadian output of gold in January amounted to 411,328 ounces compared with 433,877 in December and 361,086 in January, 1938. Based on average prices reported during the month the January output was worth $14,519,056 compared with $15,307,181 in December. Production follows by provinces, with figures for the previous month in brackets: Ontario, 247,364 (260,878) ounces; Quebec, 85,500 (90,594); British Columbia, 50,778 (51,411); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 21,125 (21,011); Yukon and Northwest Territories, 2,377 (7,443); Nova Scotia, 4,171 (2,537). The Royal Canadian Mint received 3,470 ounces of jewellery and scrap in January containing 1,436 ounces of gold compared with 1,884 ounces with a gold content of 804 ounces in December.

Asbestos Production in January

Shipments of asbestos in January totalled 18,780 tons compared with 17,473 in the preceding month and 16,485 in January, 1938. Exports were recorded at 17,044 tons, of which the United States received 79.5 per cent, Japan 9.8 and Australia 4.0. In December exports totalled 26,681 tons.

Gypsum Production in January

Gypsum production in January amounted to 18,463 tons compared with 6,159 in the corresponding month last year. Exports of crude gypsum totalled 90,683 tons compared with 25,921 in the previous month.

Production of Crude Petroleum

January production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline totalled 531,564 barrels compared with 489,303 in the previous month and 457,408 in the corresponding month last year. Alberta's output amounted to 515,539 barrels.

Output of Natural Gas

The Canadian output of natural gas in January totalled 4,118,179,000 cubic feet compared with 4,056,990,000 in the previous month and 4,025,936,000 in the corresponding month last year.

Sales of Gasoline during 1938

Sales of gasoline in Canada during 1938 aggregated 762,591,000 gallons in comparison with 718,427,000 the year before. The totals follow by months, with figures for 1937 in brackets: January, 35,407,000 (33,789,000) gallons; February, 33,147,000 (30,780,000); March, 41,373,000 (38,871,000); April, 54,396,000 (50,977,000); May, 74,479,000 (68,420,000); June, 77,769,000 (73,725,000); July, 80,647,000 (80,023,000); August, 90,562,000 (84,022,000); September, 85,727,000 (79,135,000); October, 77,023,000 (71,172,000); November, 63,545,000 (61,184,000); December, 48,516,000 (46,329,000).

February Output of Automobiles

Production of automobiles in February totalled 14,300 units and included 10,914 passenger cars and 3,386 trucks. Of the passenger cars, 6,432 were made for sale in Canada and 4,482 for export while 1,739 trucks were intended for use in this country and 1,647 for export. Output of automobiles in January amounted to 14,794 units and in February last year, 16,066.

Building Permits in February

The value of the building represented by the permits issued in February by 58 cities stood at $1,894,161 compared with $1,706,630 in January and $2,364,402 in February last year. The totals follow by provinces, with figures for February 1938 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, nil ($3,000); New Brunswick, $24,095 ($20,951); Quebec, $415,015 ($404,620); Ontario, $692,804 ($1,091,456); Manitoba, $42,225 ($62,675); Saskatchewan, $29,925 ($7,245); Alberta, $37,197 ($52,036); British Columbia, $601,115 ($654,784).

February Output of Central Electric Stations

The output of central electric stations during February aggregated 2,213,938,000 kilowatt hours, the highest February output on record. In January the total was 2,386,771,000 kilowatt hours and in February last year, 2,057,598,000. Exports to the United States totalled 153,491,000 kilowatt hours compared with 166,915,000 in January and 123,094,000 a year ago.

The consumption of firm power in Canada in February totalled 1,484,584,000 kilowatt hours against 1,640,530,000 in January and 1,432,541,000 in February, 1938. Deliveries of secondary power to electric boilers amounted to 575,863,000 kilowatt hours compared with 579,327,000 in January and 501,964,000 in February, 1938.

Domestic Shipments of Rigid Insulating Board

Domestic shipments of rigid insulating board in February totalled 2,920,358 square feet compared with 2,854,163 in the previous month and 3,097,934 in the corresponding month last year.

Production of Concentrated Milk

The production of concentrated milk products was lower in February, totalling 5,910,141 pounds compared with 7,181,688 in the previous month and 7,977,789 in February, 1938. Output of concentrated whole milk products amounted to 4,095,387 pounds and of by-products, 1,814,754.

Live Stock on Farms

The estimated number of cattle on Canadian farms at December 1 was 8,091,100 compared with 8,079,900 at the same date in 1937. This slight increase in the cattle population indicates that the cycle in cattle numbers has turned upward and the trend is expected to continue for the next few years. The low point in cattle numbers apparently was reached in June 1938 when the number was set at 8,511,000.

The number of hogs on farms was estimated at 3,568,600 compared with 3,680,400 in 1937 and 4,422,000 at December 1, 1936. Hog numbers at December 1, 1938, were the lowest recorded since the December survey was inaugurated in 1931. An increase of 14.9 per cent was reported in the number of sows expected to farrow this spring compared with last.

Sheep on farms at December 1 were only slightly less than those reported in 1937, the number being 2,671,600 compared with 2,673,800. The number of hens and chickens was 40,752,700 compared with 39,564,000 at December 1, 1937.

Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services

The index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services on the base 1926=100, fell from 83.1 in January to 82.9 in February, owing to moderate reductions in foods and fuel. Retail commodity prices, alone, including foods, coal, coke, household requirements, books, tobacco, etc., declined from 77.7 to 77.4. When foods were removed from this index it was 80.1, the same as for January.

Divorces in 1938

There were 1,883 divorces granted in Canada during 1938, 1,798 being granted by the courts of seven provinces, while 85 were granted by the Dominion Parliament. In 1937 there were 1,870 granted. There was no change from 1937 in Prince Edward Island, decreases being recorded in British Columbia and New Brunswick; the remaining provinces showed increases.

The totals follow by provinces, with figures for 1937 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 2 (2); Nova Scotia, 51 (36); New Brunswick, 39 (54); Quebec, 83 (43); Ontario, 813 (596); Manitoba, 205 (200); Saskatchewan, 120 (109); Alberta, 261 (241); British Columbia, 309 (589).

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in 67 Canadian cities and towns in February numbered 6,515, deaths 4,570 and marriages 2,295 as compared with 6,637 births, 4,147 deaths and 2,373 marriages in February last year, showing decreases of two per cent in births and three per cent in marriages and an increase of 10 per cent in deaths.

Artificial and Real Silk Industry

The value of products made by the firms included in the Artificial and Real Silk Industry in 1937 reached a total of $27,871,000 compared with $26,931,000 in 1936. The principal items of production were fabrics of real silk, artificial silk and real and artificial silk mixed, their combined production amounting to 36,036,313 yards worth $15,649,531. The output of real silk fabrics was 4,010,684 yards valued at $2,100,023. Real and artificial silk mixtures totalled 3,177,307 yards valued at $1,596,851, and real and artificial silk yarns, threads, embroidery etc. made for sale totalled 10,884,808 pounds valued at $7,254,259.

Reports Issued Today

1. Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Third Quarter of 1938 (10 cents).
2. Prices and Price Indexes, February (10 cents).
3. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
4. Divorces Granted in Canada, 1938 (10 cents).
5. Production of Asphalt Roofing, February (10 cents).
6. Sales of Asphalt Roofing, February (10 cents).
7. Artificial and Real Silk Industry, 1937 (25 cents).
8. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, February (10 cents).
9. Family Living Expenditures in Canada (10 cents).
10. Gold Production, January (10 cents).
11. Asbestos Production, January (10 cents).
12. Gypsum Production, January (10 cents).
13. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January; and Gasoline Sales, December (10 cents).
14. Output of Central Electric Stations, February (10 cents).
15. Births, Deaths and Marriages, February (10 cents).
16. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
17. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
18. Preliminary Report on the Lumber Industry, 1937 (25 cents).
19. Live Stock Survey, December 1, 1938 (10 cents).
20. Production of Iron and Steel, February (10 cents).
21. Automobile Production, February (10 cents).
22. Production of Concentrated Milk, February (10 cents).
23. Domestic Shipments of Rigid Insulating Board, February (10 cents).
24. Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, December (50 cents).
