WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. VII - No. 44 Ottawa, Saturday, November 4, 1939 Price $1.00 per year

Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

Six important economic factors averaged slightly higher in the last week of October. Three of the factors recorded advances over the preceding week while wholesale prices were unchanged. Recessions were shown in carloadings and the adjusted index of bank clearings. Advances were recorded in high-grade bond and stock prices and in speculative trading. Gains over the same week of last year were shown in carloadings, wholesale prices and the numbers of shares traded, while the other factors were at a lower position.

Owing in part to embargos on grain movements, railway traffic showed a decline for the fifth consecutive week. The index of carloadings was only slightly above the corresponding week of 1938. During the first 42 weeks of the year, the traffic amounted to 2,021,000 cars, a gain of more than 54,000 over the same period of 1938.

Wholesale prices were fully maintained in the week of October 27th, the index having been unchanged at 79.0. Advances were recorded in four out of the eight main groups. Recessions were shown in farm products and non-ferrous metals. Grain prices showed recession on the Winnipeg Exchange, No. 1 Northern wheat dropping from 71¼ to 70. The price index of Canadian industrial materials advanced one point to 118.8. An advance in manufacturing materials more than counterbalanced the recession in foods.

Further advance was shown in high-grade bond prices in the last week of October. Prices have shown an increase for six consecutive weeks, counterbalancing a considerable part of the decline during the early part of September. The 4½'s of 1946 advanced from 108¼ on October 24th to 109¼ on the 31st. Common stock prices showed a further increase in the week of October 26th, the index advancing from 107.3 to 107.9. Increases were shown in each of the industrial groups except in machinery and milling. The index of 15 power and traction stocks increased from 59.8 to 60.6. The average of Canadian stock prices is in a lower position than in the same period of 1938. Stock markets were temporarily strong during November and the latter part of October one year ago.

The economic index was 105.5 in the week of October 28th against 105.1 in the preceding week, a gain of 0.4 per cent. The decline from last year, when the standing was 108.6, amounted to 2.8 per cent.

Weekly Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings[1]	Wholesale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields[2]	Bank Clearings[3]	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index[4]
Oct. 29, 1938	79.6	73.9	159.7	88.2	111.3	172.4	108.6
Oct. 21, 1939	82.1	79.0	140.7	90.4	107.3	175.2	105.1
Oct. 28, 1939	79.9	79.0	144.5	86.3	107.9	239.4	105.5

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.

International Trade in Securities Between Canada and Other Countries in September

The volume of the international trade in securities between Canada and other countries in September was greater than in any previous month since March. Increases in both sales and purchases were recorded, sales of securities to all countries being more than $7.2 million higher and purchases over $13.7 million higher than in August. Accordingly there were net purchases by Canada of about $5.0 million in September compared with net sales of about $1.5 million in August. Canadians repurchased Canadian stocks and bonds while United States stocks and bonds were sold on balance. Transactions in Canadian bonds accounted for 14.9 per cent, Canadian stocks 29.7 per cent, United States bonds 7.2 per cent and United States stocks 43.9 per cent of transactions with all countries for the month.

Sales in September to all countries aggregated $28,494,899 compared with $21,212,283 in August and $31,146,346 in September, 1938. Purchases from all countries totalled $33,482,241 compared with $19,727,278 in August and $23,482,064 a year ago.

Heavier dealings with the United States in September accompanied lighter trading with overseas countries. The volume of trading in United States stocks was especially heavy although purchases largely offset sales. The trade in Canadian stocks with the United States was also heavy while sales and purchases of bonds were at a low level. Total sales to the United States in September were $26,665,704 compared with $16,358,682 in August and $24,819,925 in September, 1938. Purchases from that country amounted to $31,718,502 compared with $14,979,284 in August and $19,375,773 in September, 1938.

Trade in securities between Canada and the United Kingdom contracted sharply in September. Sales totalled $520,540 compared with $1,809,716 in August and $3,794,997 in September, 1938, while purchases fell to $858,265 from $3,924,434 in August and $3,272,801 in September, 1938.

During the first nine months of 1939, the inflow of capital to Canada, resulting from the international trade in securities, was unusually heavy. Total sales of securities to all other countries of $270.1 million to the end of September exceeded purchases of $211.3 million by $58.8 million. The largest part of the inflow arose from net sales of Canadian bonds, net sales of these securities amounting to $33.0 million. Net sales characterized the trade in each group of Canadian bonds except municipals and unguaranteed railway issues. The inflow of capital was augmented by net sales of $12.7 million of Canadian stocks and $11.9 million of United States stocks.

Record High Production of Gold in August

The Canadian output of gold rose to a new high point in August when 449,207 ounces were produced valued at $15,726,288. Production in July amounted to 440,065 ounces and in August last year, 416,317 ounces. The total for the first eight months of 1939 aggregated 3,381,717 ounces compared with 3,056,072 in the corresponding period last year.

The August output was as follows by provinces, with figures for August, 1938, in brackets: Ontario, 265,825 (257,795); Quebec, 81,665 (71,806); British Columbia, 55,454 (55,437); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 22,712 (20,107); Nova Scotia, 2,889 (2,106); alluvial and lode gold production in the Yukon and the lode gold output in the Northwest Territories, 20,620 ounces (8,965).

Production of Steel and Iron

September production of steel ingots and castings was markedly higher than in the corresponding month last year, totalling 124,384 tons compared with 73,556. Pig iron output also recorded improvement, amounting to 65,954 tons compared with 49,972. Output of ferro-alloys advanced to 10,406 tons from 3,174 in September, 1938.

For the first nine months of 1939 the cumulative output of steel ingots and castings was 937,693 tons against 911,005 in the corresponding period of 1938, while the output of pig iron totalled 487,982 tons as compared with 554,845 a year ago.

Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services on the base 1926=100, changed from 83.0 in August to 82.9 in September, according to calculations based on Dominion average prices reported at the first of the month. Easier prices for foods, offset to some extent by gains in clothing and fuel prices, were accountable for the slight decline.

An index for retail prices alone, including foods, coal, coke, household requirements, etc., declined from 77.4 in August to 77.2 in September. When foods were removed from this index it was 80.0 in September as compared with 79.8 in the previous month.

An index for 46 food items fell from 74.9 to 74.2 between August and September, the result of lower costs for beef, pork, mutton, onions and potatoes. Seasonal advances in the price of eggs and milk together with lower costs for veal, butter, granulated sugar and prunes tended to offset these declines. Retail foods were approximately 4.5 per cent lower than a year ago. Grade "A" eggs rose from 30.3¢ on August 1 to 32.8¢ per dozen on September 1, while an average of grades "B" and "C" was 25.9¢ as compared with 24.4¢ for the previous month. Milk at 11.0¢ per quart was fractionally higher. Creamery butter moved up from 26.0¢ to 26.2¢ and dairy butter from 22.5¢ to 22.8¢ per pound. Granulated sugar advanced from 6.5¢ to 6.6¢ per pound. Beef prices showed moderate declines, sirloin beef falling from 28.0¢ to 27.6¢ and shoulder beef from 15.6¢ to 15.3¢ per pound. Fresh pork receded from 23.8¢ to 23.5¢ and bacon from 29.9¢ to 29.7¢ per pound. Potatoes registered usual seasonal declines from 32.6¢ to 27.0¢ per peck, while onions fell from 4.9¢ to 4.1¢ per pound.

Higher prices for coke in a few of the larger centres resulted in an advance in the fuel index from 83.7 to 83.8. The quarterly clothing index rose from 72.6 to 73.1, in continuation of a moderate upward movement extending over the past year. Increases in women's apparel and materials sold by the yard were accountable for the increase. Men's clothing on the whole was slightly below the level of the previous quarter.

Bank Debits in September

Reflecting the influence of greater productive activity and higher price levels, the amount of cheques cashed in clearing centres rose sharply in September to $2,831,650,702 from $2,389,740,956 in August and $2,654,812,850 in September, 1938. The nine-month total was also advanced, totalling $22,731,223,488 as compared with $22,077,380,950 in the corresponding period of 1938.

Each of the five economic areas recorded an increase in September over the same month last year, with the single exception of British Columbia, the totals being as follows, with those for September, 1938, in brackets: Maritime Provinces, $58,652,580 ($52,435,991); Quebec, $822,306,900 ($803,586,509); Ontario, $1,114,202,211 ($1,022,511,-035); Prairie Provinces, $669,132,861 ($590,556,021); British Columbia, $167,356,150 ($185,723,294).

Visible Supply of Wheat

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on October 26 was 349,084,562 bushels compared with 336,565,884 in the previous week and 178,441,780 on the corresponding date last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 16,753,000 bushels compared with 15,184,000 the week before and 5,314,335 a year ago.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending October 26 amounted to 14,461,526 bushels compared with 17,213,271 in the previous week and 11,973,646 a year ago. The totals follow by provinces, with those for the previous year in brackets: Manitoba, 526,423 (559,435);bushels; Saskatchewan, 7,299,734 (5,069,622); Alberta, 6,635,369 (6,344,589).

Marketings in the three provinces for the thirteen weeks ended October 26 aggregated 305,287,740 bushels compared with 221,008,180 in the corresponding period last year. The totals follow by provinces: Manitoba, 47,868,652 (38,100,626) bushels; Saskatchewan, 174,485,282 (88,837,190); Alberta, 82,933,806 (94,070,364).

Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended October 26 amounted to 2,115,480 bushels, while the imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 273,000 bushels, totalling 2,388,480 bushels. This compares with 6,582,680 bushels for the corresponding week last year. The accumulated total of export clearances from August 1 to October 26 was 28,312,574 bushels and the imports into the United States were 2,243,000 bushels, amounting in all to 30,555,574 bushels compared with 43,486,010 a year ago.

Stocks of Foreign Corn

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on October 27 amounted to 6,529,621 bushels compared with 3,723,721 on the same date last year. The countries of origin were as follows, with figures for 1938 in brackets: United States, 4,650,608 (3,230,992) bushels; South Africa, 1,878,183 (211,059); Argentina, 830 (36,892); Australia, nil (244,778).

Milling in September

Canadian mills ground a total of 8,894,675 bushels of wheat in September compared with 7,266,336 in September, 1938, while flour production totalled 1,927,102 barrels compared with 1,639,231 barrels a year ago. Other grains were ground in the following amounts, 1938 figures being in brackets: oats, 1,795,844 (1,271,325) bushels; corn, 318,184 (230,697); barley, 172,562 (123,227); buckwheat, 8,407 (8,764); and mixed grain, 1,764,365 (1,430,305).

Areas Sown to Principal Field Crops

The total area estimated as sown to the principal field crops for 1939 is 58,291,800 acres as compared with 57,121,000 reported for 1938. Wheat occupied 26,756,500 acres, as compared with 25,930,500 in 1938. For fall wheat, the area harvested was 735,000 acres as compared with 742,100. The area under spring wheat was 26,021,500 acres as against 25,188,400 in 1938. Oats occupied 12,789,900 acres as against 13,009,700, barley, 4,347,400 acres as against 4,453,900, rye 1,101,800 acres as against 741,400 and flaxseed 307,100 acres as against 221,200.

For the remaining crops, the acreages for 1939 are estimated as follows, with the figures for 1938 within brackets: peas, 76,000 (80,200); beans, 73,200 (70,600); buckwheat, 335,200 (375,600); mixed grains, 1,218,100 (1,159,500); corn for husking, 183,200 (180,100); potatoes, 517,700 (521,900); turnips, mangolds, etc., 189,600 (189,500); hay and clover, 8,880,500 (8,819,800); alfalfa, 958,400 (859,000); fodder corn, 494,800 (460,200); sugar beets, 62,400 (47,900).

Numbers of Farm Live Stock

The total numbers of farm live stock in Canada as in June last are estimated as follows, with the corresponding numbers for 1938 within brackets: horses, 2,824,340 (2,820,700); total cattle, 8,474,600 (8,511,200); sheep, 3,365,800 (3,415,000); hogs, 4,294,000 (3,486,900); hens and chickens, 58,509,800 (53,774,600); turkeys, 2,476,000 (2,039,600); geese, 795,400 (807,000); ducks, 624,000 (615,800); total poultry, 62,405,200 (57,237,000).

Plenty of Turkeys

Canadians are assured of ample supplies of turkeys for celebration of Christmas and New Year, according to the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Numbers of turkeys on farms at June 1 were 21 per cent higher than at June 1, 1938, and farmers' intentions to market turkeys were reported as 28 per cent greater. Increases in production were greatest in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. The increased production resulted from ample supplies of low-priced feed and fairly remunerative prices received for turkeys in 1938.

Turkey production is subject to rather wide variations. The numbers of turkeys can be increased rapidly from one year to another. Changes in the size of the turkey crop are caused by the feed supply, the price of feed and the price of turkeys. The conditions were favourable during the past spring in both Canada and the United States.

Bacon Supplies for Great Britain

During the fall and winter of 1939-40 Canada will have greater supplies of bacon for Great Britain than during the past year, according to the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At June 1, the 4.3 million hogs on farms were the highest recorded since 1932, and represented an increase over the 1938 figures of 23 per cent. Most of the increase took place in the Prairie Provinces where hog production was seriously reduced by drought in 1936 and 1937. Numbers on farms were 76 per cent higher in Saskatchewan, 42 per cent in Manitoba and 40 per cent in Alberta. Ontario is the largest hog-producing province with over 1.5 million on farms, followed by Alberta with just under a million hogs, Quebec with 750 thousand and Saskatchewan about 500 thousand.

The 1939 spring pig crop was 29 per cent greater than the 1938 crop. As indicated to the Bureau, the fall pig crop will be about 32 per cent larger than a year ago.

In view of the larger supplies of hogs, Canada should be able to surpass the record exports in 1937 of almost 200 million pounds of bacon and hams. Exports in 1938 were 170 million pounds and in the first eight months of 1939 exports were seven per cent less than in the same period last year.

Butter Position

The butter supply situation is quite satisfactory. On the basis of the September to April factory output in 1938-39, the visible and prospective supply for the succeeding eight months would exceed domestic requirements by approximately 13 million pounds, even if the demand remains the same.

Production of butter during the summer period recorded a decline of 2.2 per cent as compared with the same period of last year, but the total production of 113,000,000 pounds was about three per cent above the five-year average for the June-August period.

Exports were unusually large, amounting to almost 4,000,000 pounds, or about two per cent above those for the spring period, and were 500,000 pounds lower than the unusually large overseas movement that took place in the summer of 1936.

Cheese Position

The output of cheddar cheese registered an advance of 2.2 per cent in the three months ended August as compared with 1938, amounting to 64,553,530 pounds compared with 63,175,964. The increase in production is attributed in part to the unsatisfactory condition of the butter market, particularly in the early spring. Likewise, the payment of a government bonus for high quality cheese and the financial assistance provided for amalgamating and enlarging factories, focussed attention on this industry and encouraged farmer-patronage. This was evidenced in the establishment of a large number of new factories.

Sales of Fertilizers

Sales of fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers, including exports and excluding sales for the production of mixed fertilizers in Canada, totalled 637,796 short tons during the year ended June 30, 1939, compared with 613,502 short tons during the preceding twelve months.

Total sales consisted of 100,703 tons of fertilizer materials and 232,825 tons of mixed fertilizers sold in Canada and 269,040 tons of materials and 35,228 tons of mixtures exported. Comparative figures for the preceding fertilizer year were as follows: sales in Canada of fertilizer materials, 106,774 tons; mixed fertilizers, 216,602 tons; exports of fertilizer materials, 254,869 tons, and of mixtures, 35,257.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing

The total value of sales of products of the slaughtering and meat packing industry of Canada in 1938, according to a preliminary statement, was $174,982,357 compared with $181,419,311 in 1937 and $156,971,640 in 1936.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

The stocks of canned fruits in Canada on October 1 amounted to 1,087,106 cases compared with 1,492,378 a year ago. Some firms have yet to report but the amount they have on hand will not increase the reduced amount very much. By far the largest amount of canned fruit was peaches at 453,339 cases, followed by cherries at 119,440 and pears at 101,945.

Canned vegetables on October 1 amounted to 5,484,774 cases compared with 8,823,598 last year. The largest reductions were in tomatoes from 3,030,934 cases to 1,680,072, peas from 2,371,230 to 1,415,052, and corn from 1,994,992 to 1,426,293. The reduction was general.

Wholesale Sales in September

Wholesale trading in consumers' goods moved sharply upward in September when dollar volume of sales for nine lines of business for which figures are available averaged 33 per cent higher than in September, 1938, and were up by 38 per cent from August. Increased consumer demand, rising prices and inventory buying by the retail trades all contributed to the sudden and marked increase in September sales, the general index of sales on the base 1930 equals 100 standing at 141.7 for September, 102.6 for August and 106.7 for September a year ago.

Sales for wholesale grocers were 43 per cent higher in September of this year than last, results on a regional basis revealing increases of 51 per cent for the Maritime Provinces, 46 per cent for Quebec, 42 per cent for Ontario, 37 per cent for the Prairie Provinces and 50 per cent for British Columbia. The Bureau's wholesale price index for foods, beverages and tobacco was less than four per cent higher in September of this year than last. The retail grocery trade was up approximately 15 per cent in the same comparison. While the three series of indexes for wholesale grocery trade, wholesale prices and retail sales are not strictly comparable, it is evident that a considerable portion of the increase in wholesale grocery dealing must be attributed to the forsaking of the policy of hand-to-mouth buying by the retail trade and t the laying-in of stocks in anticipation of increased demand and further price movements.

Retail Sales in September

The sudden increase in retail purchasing throughout Canada on the outbreak of the war is reflected in retail trade statistics for September, composite figures for twelve lines of business dealing chiefly in food, clothing and household requirements revealing a gain of 24 per cent from August and an increase of 12 per cent compared with September a year ago. The general index, unadjusted for number of business days or seasonal movements, and on the base 1930=100, stands at 90.8 for September, 73.4 for August and 81.1 for September, 1938.

The increase of 24 per cent over August was much greater than the usual seasonal movement; the general index of sales for September, adjusted both for number of business days and for normal seasonal movements, stands at 87.4, up seven per cent from August and higher than for any month recorded since July, 1931. The increase in dollar volume of retail trade must be attributed partly to increase in prices and partly to increased volume of goods sold, but how much of the gain in dollar sales should be attributed to each of these two factors cannot be determined.

Country General Store Sales in September

Country general stores sales were sharply higher in September, averaging 12 per cent in advance of September last year and 20 per cent greater than in August. Indexes on the 1936 base as 100 stood at 129.8 for September, 110.1 for August and 115.8 for September a year ago.

This is the first increase in sales over the corresponding month in the preceding year recorded since June, 1938. All regions reported increased sales, Saskatchewan leading with a gain of 27 per cent, followed by Manitoba with 15 per cent, Alberta 11, Maritime Provinces 10, Quebec 9, Ontario 9 and British Columbia 3.

Export of Farm Implements and Machinery

The export of farm implements and machinery in September was $414,630 as against $674,405 in August and $439,747 in September, 1938. Purchases by the United Kingdom were $83,107 and by the United States $58,324. Other leading purchasers were New Zealand, British South Africa, Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay.

Exports of Rubber in September

The export of rubber goods in September was valued at $1,324,123 compared with $1,882,741 in August and $1,486,469 in September, 1938. The United Kingdom was the largest purchaser at $389,823. The export of pneumatic tire casings was valued at $676,119, going to 63 countries, the leading purchasers being: Netherlands $86,165, Venezuela $56,106, Straits Settlements $53,932, Brazil $50,874, New Zealand $46,217, Colombia $43,704, British India $42,758, Jamaica $35,167, British South Africa $27,719, United Kingdom $24,401. Rubber boots and shoes to the United Kingdom amounted to 355,133 pairs at $298,911.

Export of Bacon and Hams

The export of bacon and hams to the United Kingdom in September was 11,260,900 pounds valued at $1,897,731. The export of meats to all countries was $2,224,840 compared with $2,998,899 for August and $2,424,883 in September, 1938. The amount to the United Kingdom alone was $2,008,085 and to the United States $86,565.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles in September

Anticipation of higher price levels due to possible increases in prices of commodidities such as steel and rubber and increased costs of manufacturing, coupled with the earlier introduction of new models, resulted in a marked increase in sales of new motor vehicles during September over the corresponding month last year. There were 6,755 new vehicles sold for $7,626,227 compared with 5,710 retailing for $6,564,206 in September, 1938. Sales during the nine months ended September totalled 88,668 for $96,734,865 compared with 97,563 for $108,657,677 in the corresponding period last year.

Production of Petroleum and Natural Gas

The Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in August amounted to 795,844 barrels compared with 899,169 in the previous month and 825,546 in August, 1938. Alberta operators reported an output of 767,984 barrels. Output during the eight months ended August totalled 5,066,251 barrels compared with 4,448,837 in the corresponding period last year.

Production of natural gas in August was recorded at 1,889,918,000 cubic feet compared withJuly total of 1,755,544,000 feet and 1,771,808,000 in August, 1938. During the first eight months of 1939, the production totalled 22,975,389,000 cubic feet compared with 21,514,116,000 in the eight months of 1938.

Large Increase in Marriages

The first month of war has quite evidently plunged many Canadian young people into the sea of matrimony in advance of their original intentions, for during September the number of marriages throughout Canada was 7,966, which was 68½ per cent more than a year ago. Registrations of births, deaths and marriages during September in 66 cities and towns having 10,000 population and over were as follows:

Births registered in these cities and towns numbered 7,458, deaths 3,935 and marriages 7,966, as compared with 7,226 births, 4,016 deaths and 4,729 marriages in September last year, showing increases of 3 per cent in births and 68½ per cent in marriages and a decrease of 2 per cent in deaths.

Births registered during the nine months January - September, of this year, totalled 65,574, deaths 39,624 and marriages 33,771 as against 63,573 births, 38,472 deaths and 29,988 marriages during the corresponding nine months of last year. This comparison shows increases of 3 per cent in births, 3 per cent in deaths and 12½ per cent in marriages.

Reports Issued during the Week

1. Live Stock Survey, June 1, 1939 (10 cents).
2. Car Loadings (10 cents).
3. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August; and Gasoline Sales, July (10 cents).
4. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, September (10 cents).
5. Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supply Industry, 1938 (10 cents).
6. The October Employment Situation (10 cents).
7. Preliminary Report on the Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand, October 1, 1939 (10 cents).
8. Births, Deaths and Marriages, September (10 cents).
9. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, September (10 cents).
10. Production of the Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industry, 1938 (10 cents).
11. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, September (10 cents).
12. Exports of Rubber, and Insulated Wire and Cable, September (10 cents).
13. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, September (10 cents).
14. Sales of Fertilizers during the Year ended June 30, 1939 (25 cents).
15. The Woodenware Industry, 1938 (10 cents).
16. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
17. Milling in September (10 cents).
18. Index Numbers of Wholesale Sales, September (10 cents).
19. Index Numbers of Retail Sales, September (10 cents).
20. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Principal Cities, November 1 (10 cents).
21. Dairy Situation, June - August, 1939 (25 cents).
22. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
23. Miscellaneous Statistics on Retail Trade, 1938 (10 cents).
24. Field Crops and Live Stock of Canada, 1939 (10 cents).
25. Gold Production, August (10 cents).
26. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, September (10 cents).
27. Prices and Price Indexes, September (10 cents).
28. Production of Iron and Steel, September (10 cents).
29. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, September (10 cents).