WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

General economic conditions as measured by six weekly indicators showed improvement in the third week of November. Three of the factors registered gains, while declines were experienced in bank clearings, common stocks and stock market activity. Carloadings and wholesale prices continued to show appreciable advances over the same week of last year, while bonds, owing to the imminence of war financing, are at considerably lower levels following the precipitous decline experienced at the outbreak of hostilities. Encouraging recovery, however, was effected during October.

A good increase was shown in carloadings during the 46th week. Total loadings were 58,370 cars and the index advanced four points to 77.9. Consecutive gains have been in evidence in the eastern division for the past four weeks, while the upturn in the west in the current week reversed the downward trend of the past two months. Merchandise shipments have registered steady improvement over 1938. Total cars loaded in the 46 weeks reached 2,252,578 cars, an increase of nearly 71,000 over 1938, with the gain well distributed over both eastern and western divisions.

Wholesale prices continued their steady advance which began in the first week of September. The index at 79.9 in the week of November 24 has gained seven points since war began. Five of the eight commodity groups moved forward, while the remainder were steady. Prices of agricultural products have shown a tendency to level off in recent weeks as the buying public begin to realize that supplies are ample. The weekly wholesale price index is now nearly nine per cent above the same week of 1938, with all component groups joining in the advance. Grains were steady to stronger in the week of November 25, as wheat was unchanged while oats, barley and rye showed gains of from one-half to one cent a bushel. Base metals were firm at Montreal while tin jumped $2 to $68 on the 28th. A similar movement occurred at New York due in part to increased demand and difficulties of delivery.

High-grade bonds strengthened in the week ending November 23rd, resisting the downward tendency of the previous week. From August 20 to September 17 the weekly bond index dropped no less than 37 points (from 165 to 128) but since that time has recovered approximately half of the loss at 145.

Common stock prices continued downward for the fourth consecutive week, the index dropping from 102.9 to 102. Both the industrial and utility sections were weaker but banks advanced nearly a point on the week. The volume of activity on the stock markets was not particularly encouraging and is considerably below that of last year. Foreign exchange quotations were steady at Montreal.

The weekly index was 103.5 in the week of November 25 against 102.7 in the preceding week, an advance of one per cent but still below the levels of the same week of 1938, when the index stood at 106.6.

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]
Nov. 26, 1938	68.3	73.5	163.1	86.7	109.2	136.4	106.6
Nov. 18, 1939	74.0	79.6	143.7	84.3	102.9	87.5	102.7
Nov. 25, 1939	77.9	79.9	144.7	83.0	102.0	81.2	103.5

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.

November Employment Situation

Industrial employment showed pronounced, contra-seasonal expansion at the beginning of November, continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the first of April. During these seven months the index on the 1926 base as 100, rose by 18.7 points to 123.6 on November 1, an advance which in the years since 1920 has only been exceeded by that recorded in the same period of 1937. The latest index was higher than in any other November for which data are available, except 1929 and 1937, when the figures were 124.6 and 125.2, respectively.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 11,914 establishments employing 1,206,185 men and women, an increase of 18,914 or 1.6 per cent over their October 1 staffs. As already mentioned, this improvement is contrary to the usual seasonal trend from October to November.

Employment in manufacturing showed a substantial increase, reversing the usual seasonal movement at the first of November; this advance resulted in the highest level of activity indicated in any month in this record of nearly nineteen years, the November 1 index at 122.1 being slightly above the previous high points in 1937 and 1929. Some 12,700 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers between October 1 and November 1, 1939, an increase of 2.1 per cent. The largest gains were in iron and steel and textile plants, while seasonal losses were reported in food and lumber factories.

In the non-manufacturing industries, logging reported important seasonal improvement, the co-operating camps furnishing work for 26,600 additional employees; with one exception, (viz., 1937) this was the largest November 1 increase in the years for which data are available. Trade and mining also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation and construction and maintenance showed pronounced contractions; although these were seasonal in character, they exceeded the average losses indicated in those industries in preceding years of the record.

For November 1 of last year, 11,049 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,100,263, a decrease of some 19,800 persons as compared with October 1, 1938, returns. The contractions in construction and transportation were then most pronounced, while manufacturing, services and communications had also released employees.

Canada's Public Debt

The net direct debt of the Dominion Government as at March 31, 1938, was $3,101,667,570. If the direct liabilities of the Provincial Governments are added at $1,260,256,621 as well as the direct liabilities of all Canadian municipalities in 1937 the total net direct public debt of Canada would stand at $5,827,411,009.

The net direct debt of the Dominion Government is arrived at by taking the gross liabilities, less sinking fund, offsetting the funded debt payable in London and then deducting the active assets as follows: Cash; Bank of Canada class "B" shares; Advances to Provinces for Unemployment Relief, Housing Loans and Alberta Subsidy overpayment; Other Advances to Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Farm Loan Board including Canadian Fisheries Loan Act, Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Ltd., Dominion Housing Act, 1935, Foreign Governments; Railway Accounts; Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans; Miscellaneous Current Accounts including advances to Royal Canadian Mint, Canadian Government Railway Accounts, etc.

The guaranteed or indirect debt of the Dominion, consisting of guaranteed securities etc., and guarantees to Provincial governments amounted to $1,539,595,648, making a grand total of $7,367,006,657. The chief item in the guaranteed or indirect debt is to railways at $803,740,048.

The outstanding funded debt of the Dominion Government, payable in Canada, London and New York, less sinking funds, stood at $3,252,577,884.

The total net direct liabilities of the Provincial Governments at the end of their respective fiscal years in 1938 were as follows: Prince Edward Island, $7,045,535; Nova Scotia, $72,177,016; New Brunswick, $77,079,831; Quebec, $212,020,351; Ontario, $438,293,684; Manitoba, $67,166,545; Saskatchewan, $118,072,715; Alberta, $122,344,727; British Columbia, $146,056,217.

All Provincial Governments with the exception of Prince Edward Island have what are known as indirect or contingent liabilities. These government guarantees are for loans to or bonds issued by railways, municipalities, corporations, or other institutions. In the event of non-payment of this debt by the companies issuing the bonds, the Provincial governments are liable. There is generally, however, good security and the liabilities guaranteed are never included in the balance sheet with direct provincial debt.

October Export of Meats

There was a very large increase in the export of bacon and hams in October, the total being $3,064,369 compared with $1,924,156 in September and $2,182,961 in October a year ago. The export for the first ten months of the year, however, is still less than a year ago, the amount being $24,034,971 against $25,963,744. The total export of meats in October was $3,447,205, of which $3,197,125 went to the United Kingdom and $117,565 to the United States.

October Exports of Cattle

There were 860 head of Canadian cattle sent abroad in October for the improvement of stock, 852 at $84,949 going to the United States, five at $450 to Newfoundland and three at $1,970 to Colombia. Sheep to the number of 224 at $4,473 went to the United States for the same purpose.

Beef cattle weighing over 700 pounds were exported heavily, 16,944 at $1,034,448 going to the United States alone. Half a dozen at $750 went to the United Kingdom. There were 482 horses exported in the same month, the United States purchasing 328 at $26,362, Bermuda four at $1,500 and 150 at $21,765 going to Newfoundland.

October Exports of Paper

The newsprint paper export in October showed an increase, the value being $12,028,263 compared with $9,872,464 in September and $10,834,212 in October, 1938. The export of book paper was somewhat reduced at $26,686, the September export being $88,959 and $43,375 in October, 1938.

Export of Canadian Petroleum in October

The export of fuel oil in October was 464,439 gallons, gasoline 772,172 and other mineral oil 53,772. The export of gasoline was an increase of about 25 per cent, while fuel oil also increased largely.

October Export of Milk Products

The October export of cheese made a substantial gain, the value being $2,544,046 against $1,221,307 in September and $1,779,844 in October last year. Most of the export was to United Kingdom purchasers. The export of butter was very small, amounting to only $71,266 compared with $53,646 in September and $268,282 last year. The total export of milk and its products was $2,970,935, a large advance over the previous month and also the same month last year. The United Kingdom's share in the purchase was $2,195,681.

Farm Implements and Machinery Export

The October export of farm implements and machinery was $467,714 compared with $414,630 in the previous month and $340,196 in October, 1938. More than half of the export went to the United Kingdom. This increase is notable because there has been a decided drop in Canadian exports of farm implements during the present year, the amount for the ten months being $5,696,867 compared with $7,165,993 in the same period last year.

October Export of Paints and Varnishes

The export of paints and varnishes in October was $139,951 against $139,149 in September and $81,029 in October last year. The ten month export was $1,249,200 compared with $753,268 in the same period last year. The largest purchaser last month was the United States at $40,468, followed by the United Kingdom at $30,607.

Lumber Exports in October

The export of planks and boards in October rose sharply, the value being $6,035,417 compared with $5,051,628 in September and $3,339,519 in October last year; of that large export $3,030,253 went to the United Kingdom alone and most of the rest to the United States. The largest shipment was of Douglas fir, the value of that variety being $2,057,373. Apart from the United Kingdom there were large shipments to British South Africa, Australia, French Oceania and Portuguese Africa.

October Export of Rubber

The export of rubber goods in October amounted to $993,541 compared with $1,324,123 in September and $1,607,618 in October last year. There was a large decrease in the export of rubber boots and shoes, which at $128,688 was less than a third of the export a year ago. Pneumatic tire casings were also reduced at $603,080, about $220,000 less than last year.

Milling in October

There were 9,383,192 bushels of wheat ground in Canadian mills during October compared with 8,531,847 in October, 1938. Flour production totalled 2,089,562 barrels compared with 1,906,385 a year ago, while the exports amounted to 444,144 barrels compared with 528,601. Mill stocks of wheat on October 31 were 6,514,842 bushels as compared with 4,451,326. In the coarse grain group, the milling of corn, barley and mixed grain was at a higher level, while oats and buckwheat declined.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending November 24 was reported at 360,192,977 bushels compared with 356,669,776 in the previous week and 172,960,355 in the corresponding week last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 24,438,890 bushels against 18,520,000 the week before and 5,864,000 a year ago.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending November 24 totalled 8,731,709 bushels in comparison with 7,529,593 in the previous week and 4,082,904 in the corresponding week last year. The totals were as follows by provinces, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Manitoba, 312,084 (258,588) bushels; Saskatchewan, 3,938,869 (1,659,413); Alberta, 4,480,756 (2,164,903).

Marketings for the 17 weeks ended November 24 aggregated 341,026,854 bushels as against 242,888,202 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The totals were as follows by provinces: Manitoba, 49,731,489 (39,510,667) bushels; Saskatchewan, 193,369,827 (97,359,068); Alberta, 97,925,538 (106,018,467).

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat from Canadian and United States ports amounted during the week ended November 24 to 3,502,525 bushels, while the imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond totalled 121,000 bushels, aggregating 3,623,525 bushels as against 5,596,453 in the corresponding week last year.

The cumulative total of export clearances for the 17 weeks ended November 24 was 39,074,623 bushels and the import into the United States for the same period, 3,424,207, amounting in all to 42,498,830 bushels in comparison with 63,296,801 in the corresponding period last year.

Stocks of Foreign Corn

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on November 24 amounted to 6,445,966 bushels compared with 6,458,539 on the corresponding date last year. The countries of origin were as follows, with figures for 1938 in brackets: United States, 4,451,839 (5,898,374) bushels; South Africa, 1,993,392 (304,666); Argentina, 735 (30,551); Australia, nil (224,948).

World Wheat Situation

Within the past month the wheat situation generally has acquired a measure of stability in contrast with the unsettled conditions which marked the first month and a half of war. There has been resumption of British buying, as indicated by the substantial amount of export business reflected on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on several occasions within the past month. In addition, the United States has virtually withdrawn from the export market so far as new wheat sales are concerned, in view of the distinctly uncertain prospects for the new domestic winter wheat crop. In the Southern Hemisphere, the Argentine and Australian crops, which are just maturing, have hardly maintained their condition within the past month. Present estimates for these two countries show a combined reduction of 81 million bushels from their harvest of a year ago. These factors have operated against the influence of a continued "bearish" world supply situation, and have sustained Winnipeg wheat prices around the 70 cent level for the nearby futures, while adding a slight buoyancy to Chicago and Buenos Aires prices.

On the basis of somewhat meagre reports, it appears that if any curtailment in European winter wheat seedings occurs this autumn it will have been caused by excessive moisture rather than by the presence of war. It is natural under present conditions that every European government should encourage the planting of winter wheat to the fullest possible extent. In Russia an increase of 2½ per cent in the seedings of winter grains has been reported. In the Danubian countries, efforts have been made to increase acreage, although wet weather has delayed seeding in Roumania to some extent. Similarly in western Europe, a full acreage was intended, although seeding has been slow because of excessive rains.

World shipments of wheat and flour during the first sixteen weeks of the present crop year have turned in a disappointing performance, with a total of 134.6 million bushels shipped up to November 18, in comparison with 181.2 millions for the same period a year ago. Australian shipments, however, have not been reported since September 2, and it is possible that upwards of 10 million bushels have been shipped from this source. Argentina has been the heaviest single shipper since the beginning of the crop year, with shipments up to November 17 totalling 53.2 million bushels. Canadian and United States shipments combined have totalled 56.3 millions, according to Broomhall's figures. Within the past few weeks, the weekly volume of world shipments has shown a tendency to improve, due to an upturn in the movement from Canada. Canadian export sales within recent weeks indicate that the export volume from this country should continue to improve.

Additional governments have undertaken within the past month to husband their wheat supplies. On November 3, it was announced that the Spanish government, through its National Wheat Board, had assumed control of all native-grown wheat, and had fixed prices to growers. Spain's normal consumption requirements are 150 million bushels and her domestic production of 112 million bushels this year emphasizes the need for conservation of supplies and imports. On November 6 it was also reported that the Irish government had taken over control of wheat imports, subject to maximum price control. On November 10, the Australian Commonwealth government, which had assumed control over exports since the outbreak of war, announced a measure of financial aid to growers, which will ensure the latter three shillings Australian or 51 cents Canadian per bushel for marketings from the new crop. This price will be paid in two instalments, half on delivery and the balance in April. Meanwhile, the British government, in its plan to encourage home grown wheat, has raised the standard price to be paid to growers from 45 to 49½ shillings per quarter, which in its Canadian equivalent amounts to an increase from $1.19 to $1.32 per bushel. Any deficiency between the standard price and the average market price received by growers in the United Kingdom is paid from the proceeds of a tax on flour.

Car Loadings

Car loadings for the week ended November 18 amounted to 58,370 cars, recording an increase of 3,636 cars over the previous week's total and 7,075 over the corresponding week last year.

In the eastern division coal loadings increased over 1938 by 1,842 cars, miscellaneous freight by 1,432, merchandise by 932, grain by 652, pulpwood by 629, pulp and paper by 467 and lumber by 442.

In the western division miscellaneous freight increased by 298 cars, grain by 202, lumber 200 and other forest products by 127. Coal decreased by 627 cars, merchandise by 158 and pulpwood by 56 cars.

Production of Steel and Iron

Canada's October production of steel ingots and castings was considerably advanced, totalling 149,890 tons as compared with 124,384 in September and 76,256 in October, 1938. The 10-month total also showed improvement, aggregating 1,087,583 tons as compared with 987,261 in the same period last year.

Output of pig iron in October reached the highest monthly level since January 1930, standing at 85,758 tons compared with 65,954 in September and 50,657 in October last year, while production during the 10 months ended October amounted to 573,740 tons compared with 605,502 a year ago.

October production of ferro-alloys amounted to 6,357 tons compared with 10,406 in September and 2,194 in October, 1938. The total for the 10 months advanced to 57,455 tons from last year's output of 44,513.

Production of Copper

The Canadian output of copper in September amounted to 50,698,464 pounds compared with 54,039,671 pounds in August and 48,784,733 pounds in September, 1938. Production during the nine months ending September aggregated 451,410,179 pounds or 5.3 per cent above the total for the corresponding months of 1938.

Silver, Lead and Zinc Production

Silver production in Canada during September totalled 1,979,640 ounces as compared with 2,334,628 in August and 1,684,921 in September, 1938. The total for the nine months ended September was 17,637,398 ounces as compared with 17,071,815 in the corresponding period last year.

September lead production amounted to 32,376,771 pounds compared with 33,857,503 in August and 35,680,581 in September last year, while the total for the first nine months of the year was 283,981,561 pounds as compared with 319,400,741 a year ago.

Zinc output in September amounted to 30,000,004 pounds against 39,870,503 in August and 29,415,685 in September, 1938. The amount produced during the nine months ended September was 301,930,559 pounds as compared with 285,575,229 a year ago.

Production of Nickel

Nickel production in Canada during September rose to 20,275,866 pounds from the August total of 20,123,078 pounds and the September, 1938 output of 16,939,700 pounds. During the nine months ending September, Canada produced 170,361,711 pounds of nickel; this represented an increase of 6.4 per cent over the output a year ago.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

Production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in September amounted to 720,866 barrels compared with 795,844 in August and 892,732 in September, 1938. An 8.3 per cent increase was recorded in the output during the first nine months of 1939, the total being 5,787,117 barrels compared with 5,341,569 in the same period of 1938.

The Canadian production of natural gas in September rose to 2,099,093,000 cubic feet from the previous month's total of 1,889,918,000 and the September 1938 output of 1,932,791,000. The total for the nine months ended September was 25,074,482,000 cubic feet, representing an increase of almost seven per cent over the 1938 comparable period.

Wholesale Trade in 1938

Total sales of Canadian wholesale trading houses declined 4.2 per cent in 1938 from 1937. After a four year period of substantial annual increases, sales declined from $1,352,212,000 in 1937 to $1,295,969,000. Sales indexes on the 1930 base declined to 94.6 for 1938 after having reached the peak of 98.7 for 1937. Indexes for other years: 81.6 for 1931, 68.7 for 1932, 65.7 for 1933, 74.7 for 1934, 78.9 for 1935 and 86.2 for 1936.

Large Increase in Marriages

The drift of the young people of Canada into matrimony is going on apace. The war has accelerated it, of course. In September the increase in marriages was 68½ per cent over those of a year ago and in October the increase was 58½ per cent.

There were no fewer than 7,297 marriages in 67 cities and towns of Canada last month compared with 4,607 in October last year. Births registered in these cities and towns numbered 7,300 and deaths 4,228 as compared with 6,819 births and 4,230 deaths a year ago, showing increases of seven per cent in births and practically no changes in deaths.

Births registered during the ten months January-October of this year totalled 72,913, deaths 43,866 and marriages 41,104, as against 70,450 births, 42,722 deaths and 34,617 marriages during the corresponding ten months of last year. This comparison shows increases of 3½ per cent in births, three per cent in deaths and 19 per cent in marriages.

Cost of Living in October

The index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services on the base 1926=100 rose from 82.9 in September to 84.7 in October, as the result of sharp increases in food prices and advances in coal and coke. The comparative figure for October, 1938, was 83.9. An index for retail prices alone, including foods, coal, coke, household requirements, etc., moved up from 77.2 in September to 80.1 in October. When foods were removed from this index it was 80.3 in October compared with 80.0 in September.

An index for 46 foods increased from 74.2 to 79.8 between September 1 and October 1. Shoulder beef rose from 15.3 cents to 16.9 cents per pound, veal from 15.6 cents to 17.2 cents, fresh pork from 23.5 cents to 24.4 cents, and bacon from 29.7 cents to 32.5 cents. Grade A eggs moved up from 32.8 cents to 38,0 cents per dozen. The index for coal moved up from 84.8 to 86.8.

Indexes of Retail Sales

Continued brisk demand for household furnishings, jewellery and textile products, but a return to more normal buying habits in the case of foodstuffs, were the outstanding features of the retail trade of Canada during October. Composite figures for 12 lines of business dealing chiefly in foods, clothing and household requirements averaged six per cent higher in October of this year than last and revealed a gain of one per cent over September, unadjusted indexes of sales on the 1930 base standing at 92.1 for October, 91.1 for September and 87.0 for October, 1938.

Index Numbers of Country General Store Sales

Country general store sales averaged four per cent higher in October this year than last but were eight per cent below the September level. Indexes of sales on the 1936 base stood at 122.0 for October, 129.8 for September and 117.9 for October a year ago. Cumulative figures for the first 10 months show a decline of three per cent compared with the same period last year.

Municipal Assessment Valuation

The taxable municipal real property in Canada in 1937 was placed at $7,648,427,488 and the exempted property at $1,560,512,075.

The taxable municipal real property by provinces was as follows: Ontario, $2,677,749,749; Quebec, $2,130,152,112; Saskatchewan, $1,030,218,868; Alberta, $570,663,047; British Columbia, $440,372,156; Nova Scotia, $186,324,890; New Brunswick, $123,329,347; Prince Edward Island, $34,305,065; Manitoba, $455,012,254.

The exempted property by provinces was as follows: Quebec, $748,078,891; Ontario, $391,910,347; Manitoba, $160,179,240; British Columbia, $150,939,644; New Brunswick, $52,009,103; Nova Scotia, $47,866,312; Prince Edward Island, $8,146,550; Alberta, $1,381,968. The exempted property in Saskatchewan is not shown.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles

October sales of new motor vehicles in Canada exceeded the 1938 level for the second consecutive month this year, 7,060 new vehicles retailing for $7,911,582 in October compared with 6,516 units which sold for $7,161,483 in October, 1938. Prior to September of this year sales of new vehicles were consistently lower than in 1938, sales for the first eight months of the current year standing 11 per cent below the same period a year ago.

Finland's Nickel

Apropos the situation in Finland, the annual report of the International Nickel Company of Canada for 1938, published towards the end of February this year, says the mine development programme in Finland is progressing satisfactorily.

An adit, or tunnel, 8,580 feet long, driven to reach the ore body, was completed in January 1939 and it is expected that the vertical shaft, 680 feet deep, will connect with the adit early this year. Many of the surface buildings, such as shops, storehouses and workmen's dwellings, have been built, and construction of the smelting plant is under way. Since 1933 expenditures on this property have totalled $2,975,372 and capital expenditures in 1939 are estimated at $4,300,000.

To provide power for the operation of the Kaulatunturi Mine and the smelting plant, it was decided to undertake a hydro-electric power development, which is under way. This project will obviate the expense of transporting fuel to this remote location and at the same time furnish an ample and continuous supply of low cost power.

"Barring unforeseen emergencies," says the report, "this mine and smelter will come into production by the autumn of 1940."

Canada supplies about 90 per cent of the world's production of nickel, while the remainder is derived chiefly from New Caledonia. The importance of the discovery of nickel in Finland is therefore self-evident.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. The November Employment Situation (10 cents).
2. Prices and Price Indexes, October (10 cents).
3. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, October (10 cents).
4. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, October (10 cents).
5. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, October (10 cents).
6. Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, October (10 cents).
7. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, October (10 cents).
8. Exports of Lumber, October (10 cents).
9. Exports of Petroleum, October (10 cents).
10. Exports of Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, October (10 cents).
11. Exports of Living Animals, October (10 cents).
12. Wholesale Trade in Canada and the Provinces, 1938 (10 cents).
13. Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, October (10 cents).
14. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, September (10 cents).
15. Car Loadings (10 cents).
16. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
17. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, October (10 cents).
18. Milling Statistics, October (10 cents).
19. The Broom, Brush and Mop Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
20. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
21. Production of Iron and Steel, October (10 cents).
22. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, September; and Gasoline Sales, August (10 cents).
23. Index Numbers of Country General Store Sales, October (10 cents).
24. The Button Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
25. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
26. Public Debt of Canada, Dominion and Provincial Governments, 1938, and Municipalities, 1937 (25 cents).
27. Births, Deaths and Marriages, October (10 cents).
. Production of Dairy Factories, Canada, 1938 (10 cents).
29. Production of Copper and Nickel, September (10 cents).
30. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
31. Asphalt Roofing Industry, October (10 cents).
32. Municipal Statistics, 1937 (25 cents).
33. Assessment Valuations by Provinces, 1937 (25 cents).
34. Municipal Tax Levies and Receipts by Provinces, 1933-1937 (25 cents).
35. Report on the Municipal Bonded Indebtedness in Canada, 1937 (25 cents).
