

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Economic Conditions

On the basis of six significant factors reflecting week-to-week economic activity, conditions during the second week of December showed minor recession from the opening week of the month. While declines and advances were equal in number, recession in carloadings, bank clearings and common stocks more than offset minor advances in the other factors.

Railway traffic in the 48th week declined after having shown a steady upward trend for the previous three weeks. Carloadings dropped to 55,115 cars from 59,761, due principally to a slackening in grain shipments in the Western division. The East on the other hand continued to move freight in greater volume, the index reaching 88.5, a gain of more than 10 points spread over the last six weeks. Compared with total loadings for the corresponding week of last year, the national total advanced 15 p.c. Due to increases in grain, coal, coke, lumber, pulp and paper and other forest products, the cumulative account showed a gain of nearly 90,000 cars over the same weeks of 1938.

The general index of wholesale prices rose from 80.2 to 80.8 in the week ending December 8. Vegetable products, textiles, wood and chemicals showed further strength while animal products declined. Metals have been steady over the past month. Wheat again surged forward on the Winnipeg mart, No. 1 Northern approaching 80 cents on the 9th. Oats, barley, flax and rye joined wholeheartedly in the advance. Bacon and steers were firmer at Toronto. Raw sugar at New York, reflecting the easing in demand, dropped below \$3.00 per cwt. for the first time since war began. Cocoa continued to advance. Metal prices at Montreal and London show little change due to governmental controls, but the New York market is more buoyant.

The index of capitalized bond yields registered a minor gain in the week. Markets have been relatively stable of late and during the past seven weeks the index has moved within narrow limits. The average yield of the issues used in the Dominion index receded from 3.35 to 3.34 but is considerably above the figure for the same week of 1938. Allied currencies were slightly stronger at Montreal. Common stock prices displayed an upward tendency during the week, recovering from the decline towards the end of November. Pulp and paper, milling, textiles, food products, beverages and building materials registered gains over the preceding week, while industrial mines, oils and machinery weakened. Utilities were stronger while mining stocks showed little change. The volume of trading indicated some revival in buying interest.

The weekly index stood at 104.3 in the week of December 9th, against 105.2 in the preceding week and about parallel with the same week one year ago when the index was 104.6.

Weekly Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale prices	Capitalized Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index <sup>4</sup>
Dec. 10, 1938	68.3	73.3	162.3	79.2	106.3	93.0	104.6
Dec. 2, 1939	82.7	80.2	145.1	86.2	101.5	82.7	105.2
Dec. 9, 1939	78.9	80.8	145.6	83.9	101.3	83.7	104.3

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.

Resolved, That the following be the [Company Name] for the year ending [Date]

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the [Company Name] for the year ending [Date]

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[Item]	[Amount]	[Total]
[Item 1]	[Amount 1]	[Total 1]
[Item 2]	[Amount 2]	[Total 2]
[Item 3]	[Amount 3]	[Total 3]
[Item 4]	[Amount 4]	[Total 4]
[Item 5]	[Amount 5]	[Total 5]
[Item 6]	[Amount 6]	[Total 6]
[Item 7]	[Amount 7]	[Total 7]
[Item 8]	[Amount 8]	[Total 8]
[Item 9]	[Amount 9]	[Total 9]
[Item 10]	[Amount 10]	[Total 10]

The Board of Directors has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the [Company Name] for the year ending [Date]

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### Domestic Exports in November

Canada's commodity export trade during the third month of war continued the advancing tendency which has been a feature of the foreign trade since the beginning of 1939. The value of November exports totalled \$97,238,850 as compared with \$85,979,453 in November, 1938. The total for the eleven months ended November was \$823,980,256 as compared with \$768,696,252 in the same period last year. November exports of foreign commodities amounted to \$1,327,190 compared with \$851,279 a year ago, while during the eleven months ended November the value was \$10,044,403 as compared with \$10,124,945 a year ago.

The principal domestic commodities exported in November were as follows, with figures for November, 1938, in brackets: wheat, \$14,842,030 (\$12,727,305); newsprint, \$11,232,352 (\$10,838,543); partially manufactured copper, \$5,480,006 (\$5,673,318); unmanufactured nickel, \$5,115,045 (\$5,646,887); meats, \$4,517,329 (\$3,477,319); planks and boards, \$3,805,012 (\$3,475,130); wood pulp, \$3,435,729 (\$2,493,187); fish, \$2,860,854 (\$2,872,224); cheese, \$2,754,548 (\$1,801,104); automobiles and parts, \$2,124,889 (\$1,242,907); wheat flour, \$1,847,100 (\$1,560,868).

Loading exports during the eleven months ended November were as follows, with 1938 figures in brackets: newsprint, \$104,440,675 (\$95,565,170); wheat, \$83,009,379 (\$80,346,216); unmanufactured nickel, \$53,746,811 (\$49,715,568); partially manufactured copper, \$48,997,100 (\$48,092,202); planks and boards, \$44,859,259 (\$32,588,706); meats, \$32,092,386 (\$33,607,681); wood pulp, \$27,068,403 (\$25,395,578); fish, \$26,094,796 (\$24,315,806); automobiles and parts, \$23,357,391 (\$22,699,187); wheat flour, \$13,338,088 (\$16,479,797); furs, \$12,492,342 (\$11,889,247); cheese, \$11,724,496 (\$10,784,366).

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### Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour

Canada's October export of wheat amounted to 20,635,199 bushels compared with 21,703,514 in October, 1938; due to the higher average export price the total value advanced to \$14,842,030 from \$12,727,305. During the eleven months ended October, the volume of Canada's wheat export jumped considerably, totalling 128,492,138 bushels compared with 98,195,775 in the same period last year; with the average export price for the eleven months at 64.6 cents per bushel compared with 81.8, the value was not correspondingly higher, amounting to \$83,009,379 compared with \$80,346,216 a year ago.

Wheat flour exports in October amounted to 572,810 barrels valued at \$1,847,100 compared with 477,875 at \$1,560,868 in October, 1938; the average export price was \$3.23 compared with \$3.27. Exports during the eleven months ended October increased to 4,439,458 barrels valued at \$13,338,088 from 3,546,801 at \$16,479,797 in the corresponding period last year. The average price was \$3.00 compared with \$4.65.

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### Imports of Lumber in October

Canada's imports of lumber, coming largely from the United States were higher in October, amounting to 9,837,000 feet valued at \$463,241 compared with 6,952,000 at \$302,950 in September and 5,755,000 at \$241,423 in October, 1938. Imports during the ten months ended October were lower, the total being 61,973,000 feet at \$2,650,678 compared with 70,065,000 at \$2,789,304 in the same period last year.

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### Imports of Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oils were imported in October to the value of \$1,169,752 as compared with \$673,380 in the previous month and \$1,044,803 in October, 1938. The United States contributed to the value of \$713,864 and the Straits Settlements \$344,499. Imports during the ten months ended October were valued at \$7,436,001, recording a decline of \$2,901,997 from the corresponding period last year.

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### Imports of Living Animals

Canada's October imports of living animals fell off considerably, the value being \$12,349 compared with \$51,688 in September and \$101,385 in October, 1938. The total for the first ten months of the year was \$836,206 compared with \$935,385 in the same period last year.

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### Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins

Canada imported 70,321 cwt. of hides and skins in October compared with 38,829 in September and 32,420 in October, 1938. Imports during recent months have been heavier than in 1938, resulting in a gain in the ten month total to 324,246 cwt. from 190,369 a year ago.

Domestic exports of hides and skins declined in October, totalling 12,777 cwt. compared with 35,236 in September and 38,536 in October, 1938. The ten month exports amounted to 367,378 cwt. in comparison with 256,017 in the corresponding period last year.

### Footwear Trade in October

October imports of footwear, except rubber, were valued at \$197,559 in comparison with \$331,622 in September and \$279,303 in October, 1938. The amount from the United States was \$169,583 and from the United Kingdom \$20,411. Imports during the ten months ended October totalled \$2,386,691 as compared with \$2,015,708 in the same period last year.

Exports of Canadian-made leather footwear during October amounted in value to \$91,092 as compared with \$60,319 in September and \$102,361 in October, 1938, while during the ten months ended October the total was \$630,839 as compared with \$625,738 a year ago. The October exports went to 24 markets, Jamaica being the leader at \$66,760.

### Imports of Crude Petroleum

Canada's October imports of crude petroleum were considerably heavier than in the same month last year, amounting to 152,669,000 gallons compared with 127,375,000. The United States supplied 113,981,000 gallons, Venezuela 31,914,000 and Colombia 6,774,000.

Imports of fuel oil ex-warhoused for ships' stores recorded a sharp advance in October to 9,398,577 gallons from 2,357,375 a year ago. The Dutch West Indies accounted for 6,310,560 gallons and the United States 3,088,017.

### October Imports of Paints and Varnishes

Imports of paints and varnishes were valued in October at \$476,979 compared with \$422,828 in September and \$457,279 in October, 1938. The United States contributed to the value of \$402,253.

### Imports in October

Canada's imports of merchandise moved sharply higher in October, totalling \$79,053,266 as compared with \$63,908,940 in October, 1938, an increase of \$15,144,326. A feature was the large increase in imports from the United States, the value being \$60,444,240 compared with \$38,488,813. The total from the United Kingdom was \$5,777,132 compared with \$11,589,139, from the Straits Settlements \$2,309,141 compared with \$1,185,715, British South Africa \$1,033,830 compared with \$196,830, Australia \$852,649 compared with \$1,447,818, Belgium \$710,568 compared with \$644,401, British Guiana \$706,550 compared with \$1,036,237 and British India \$666,785 compared with \$865,799.

Imports from other leading countries were as follows, with figures for October, 1938, in brackets: Venezuela, \$587,844 (\$175,299); Barbados, \$563,575 (\$559,872); Argentina, \$398,576 (\$356,076); Ceylon, \$354,594 (\$356,559); Japan, \$354,038 (\$368,010); Cuba, \$313,046 (\$44,982); Newfoundland, \$287,547 (\$238,477); Netherlands, \$290,345 (\$365,580); France, \$257,137 (\$610,382); Switzerland, \$256,499 (\$384,885); Fiji, \$245,540 (\$61,387); New Zealand, \$241,333 (\$304,826); Sweden, \$233,052 (\$148,820); Germany, \$174,870 (\$1,048,606).

Iron and its products made the most marked increase, the total advancing to \$21,575,000 from \$12,579,000 a year ago; gains in the value of imported automobiles, parts, farm implements, machinery, plates and sheets, other rolling mill products, were outstanding. Coal imports, petroleum and gasoline were also advanced. Raw rubber imports were also sharply higher.



### Sales of Wholesale Trading Houses

Sales of 44 wholesale trading houses, in the grocery trade averaged 16.1 per cent higher in October of this year than last but declined 23 per cent from September, when increased consumer purchasing together with inventory buying by the retail trade increased dollar business 42.5 per cent above September a year ago. The seasonally adjusted index stands at 110.7 for October, substantially below the September peak of 146.7 and about on a par with August when the index was 111.6.

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### Department Store Sales in November

Retail purchasing in Canadian department stores during November was four per cent higher than in the same month last year, while sales declined seven per cent below October. The gain over November last year was appreciably smaller than increases recorded in September and October over the corresponding months of 1938. The unadjusted index for November this year was 94.0 compared with 100.8 for October and 90.4 for November, 1938.

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### November Export of Coarse Grains

November exports of barley amounted to 3,104,848 bushels valued at \$1,503,894 compared with 3,405,910 at \$1,397,794 in November, 1938. The export of oats was higher at 2,078,007 bushels worth \$758,360 compared with 1,128,349 at \$342,093. Rye exports were also advanced, amounting to 1,105,312 bushels at \$681,329 compared with 254,319 at \$111,690 in November, 1938.

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### October Imports of Alumina

October imports of alumina, including bauxite ore, amounted to 1,386,347 cwt. in comparison with 777,254 in September and 1,513,379 in October, 1938. British Guiana accounted for 1,277,927 in October this year and the United States the balance.

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### Tin Imports in October

Canada's imports of tin were considerably higher in October, totalling 6,642 cwt. in the form of pigs, etc., compared with 2,369 in September and 3,475 in October, 1938. The Straits Settlements contributed 3,024 cwt., the United Kingdom 2,257, Australia 829 and the United States 532.

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### Imports of Coffee and Tea

Canada imported more chicory and coffee but less tea in October than in the corresponding month last year. Imports of the former amounted to 3,420,198 pounds compared with 3,185,472 and of the latter 2,513,392 pounds compared with 4,258,219.

Imports of both of these commodities during the ten months ended October were heavier than in the same period last year, coffee and chicory imports amounting to 41,542,705 pounds compared with 36,400,881 and of tea 35,235,672 pounds compared with 31,015,579.

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### Exports of Asbestos in October

Exports of Canadian asbestos in October advanced to 20,211 tons valued at \$1,357,948 from the total for October last year of 17,246 tons valued at \$1,165,636. The United States took 11,392 tons in October this year, Japan 2,524, the United Kingdom 2,149 and France 1,085.

Exports of asbestos sand and waste in October were also advanced, totalling 22,972 tons valued at \$410,483 compared with 14,754 at \$267,784 a year ago. The amount sent to the United States was 22,645 tons.

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### Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending December 8 amounted to 349,590,136 bushels compared with 350,178,010 in the previous week and 170,927,813 in the corresponding week last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 35,936,056 bushels compared with 33,882,333 the week before and 8,601,000 a year ago.

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### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended December 8 amounted to 4,689,191 bushels compared with 7,039,411 in the previous week and 2,968,563 in the corresponding week last year. Receipts were as follows by provinces, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Manitoba, 59,086 (199,702) bushels; Saskatchewan, 2,031,156 (1,109,840); Alberta, 2,598,949 (1,659,026).

Marketings in the three provinces during the nineteen weeks ended December 8 aggregated 353,333,845 bushels compared with 249,001,893 in the same period last year, the totals by provinces being as follows: Manitoba, 50,115,081 (39,907,402) bushels; Saskatchewan, 193,368,913 (99,645,584); Alberta, 104,849,851 (109,448,907).

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### Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

The export clearances overseas of wheat from Canadian and United States ports amounted to 3,979,525 bushels during the week ending December 8, while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 82,000 bushels, totalling 4,061,525 compared with 1,647,921 in the corresponding week of 1933.

The accumulated total for the period from August 1 to December 8 was 48,391,633 bushels and the import into the United States for the same period was 3,730,313 bushels, amounting in all to 52,122,451 bushels compared with 67,804,971 a year ago.

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### Production of Butter and Cheese

Creamery butter production in November increased approximately five per cent as compared with the November 1938 make and decreased 35 per cent as compared with the output for the preceding month. During the month 15,400,000 pounds of butter were produced and during the eleven months ending November, the output reached a total of 255,000,000 pounds.

Cheese production decreased approximately 25 per cent in November as compared with November 1938, and decreased 53 per cent compared with the preceding month. The November make was approximately 5,400,000 pounds and the total during the period January to November amounted to 119,000,000 pounds.

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### Value of Canadian Field Crops

The gross value of the principal field crops produced in Canada in 1939 was estimated at \$635,764,000 as compared with \$544,443,000 in 1938, indicating a gain of \$91,321,000 in the value of this year's production. The 1939 gross value is the highest recorded since 1930, when field crop production was valued at \$662,040,900. The considerable increase in wheat production this year was primarily responsible for the current increase in the total field crop valuation. The influence of the large wheat production was partially offset, however, by a somewhat lower level of prices received by farmers for this year's crop.

The 1939 total is made up of the following items, with the 1938 values in brackets: wheat, \$251,371,000 (\$205,495,000); oats, \$105,764,000 (\$89,335,000); barley, \$33,266,000 (\$28,446,000); rye, \$5,727,000 (\$3,147,000); peas, \$2,254,000 (\$2,113,000); beans, \$2,795,000 (\$1,725,000); buckwheat, \$3,935,000 (\$4,098,000); mixed grains, \$18,976,000 (\$15,126,000); flaxseed, \$2,995,000 (\$1,564,000); corn for husking, \$3,887,000 (\$3,614,000); potatoes, \$38,059,000 (\$33,093,000); turnips, etc. \$13,298,000 (\$12,699,000); hay and clover, \$111,697,000 (\$104,529,000); alfalfa, \$17,720,000 (\$16,249,000); fodder corn, \$13,577,000 (\$12,422,000); grain hay, \$6,717,000 (\$7,315,000); sugar beets, \$3,726,000 (\$3,473,000).

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### The 1939 Canadian Honey Crop

The preliminary estimate of the 1939 honey crop shows a total production of 27,911,500 pounds as compared with the revised estimate of 37,819,900 pounds in 1938. While this represents a decrease of 9,908,400 pounds or 26.2 per cent from the record production of the previous year, it is slightly higher than the average production during the five-year period 1933-1937 estimated at 26,860,000.

Although the 1939 Ontario crop was smaller by five million pounds than the 1938 crop of 16.3 million pounds, it represented more than 40 per cent of the total for Canada. The Manitoba crop, estimated at 5.5 million pounds, was little more than half of the 1938 crop. Smaller crops were produced in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. Production in the latter province showed an increase of 25 per cent over the 1938 crop and reached a new high, estimated at 3.5 million pounds.

The distribution of the 1939 honey production in pounds, by provinces in order of magnitude follows, with revised 1938 estimates in brackets: Ontario, 11,300,000 (16,300,000); Manitoba, 5,500,000 (9,539,900); Quebec, 4,451,400 (5,108,200); Saskatchewan, 3,500,000 (2,794,200); Alberta, 2,000,000 (2,418,000); British Columbia, 1,004,900 (1,584,100); New Brunswick, 82,800 (90,100); Nova Scotia, 60,000 (64,100); Prince Edward Island, 12,400 (11,300).

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### Nursery Stock Sales

During the year ended March 31, 1939, sales of nursery stock reported had a wholesale value of \$324,765 as compared with \$369,458 for the previous year. Apple trees valued at \$139,513 comprised the largest single item. The values of other kinds of stock were: peaches, \$36,785; pears, \$29,172 and root grafts \$80; plums, \$27,429; cherries, \$31,768 and seedlings \$138; apricots, \$1,817; nectarines, \$45; quinces, \$135; blackberries, \$944; currants, \$7,054; gooseberries, \$4,792; grapes, \$14,902; loganberries, \$392; raspberries, \$15,823 and strawberries, \$12,226.

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### Cost of Living

Moderate advances in food and fuel prices, together with increases in gasoline in several cities, caused the Canadian cost of living index to mount from 84.7 in October to 85.0 in November. The comparative figure for November 1938 was 83.8. A retail food price index rose from 79.8 to 80.5, influenced by gains in fish, eggs, butter, cheese, lard, milk, canned vegetables, dry beans, prunes, raisins, sugar, tea and coffee. The sharp increases which occurred in most prices in October were partially cancelled by declines in November. Other foods to record decreases were potatoes, onions, currants, canned fruits, cocoa and pepper. Sharper than usual seasonal advances in prices of coal, coke and wood resulted in a rise in the fuel index from 85.1 in October to 86.1 in November. The index for miscellaneous items moved up from 94.1 to 94.2 due to the gasoline price increases.

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### September Traffic on Railways

Revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections increased during September to 10,179,323 tons from 6,663,546 in August and 7,799,284 a year ago. The chief factor in the increase over 1938 traffic was the heavy movement of grain especially from Saskatchewan stations where agricultural products loaded increased by almost 100 per cent.

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### Canal Traffic in November

Traffic through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie Canals in November increased to 10,437,879 tons from 4,466,103 tons a year ago. Shipments of wheat increased from 38,715,927 bushels to 63,466,203, other grains from 9,997,514 bushels to 14,373,250 and iron ore from 1,651,167 tons to 6,053,512.

Total traffic on the Welland Ship Canal declined to 1,535,351 tons from 1,651,770 a year ago, light grain shipments being the chief factor in the decrease. November traffic on the St. Lawrence Canals increased from 1,065,317 tons in November 1938 to 1,072,509 tons.

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### Sea-Going Vessels

The losses at sea which have occurred to British and neutral shipping, due to mines and the submarine, prompt the question as to what and whose ships bring the commerce of the nations to Canada.

The ensigns of 26 nations were seen in Canadian ports during the year ended March 31, 1939, on cargo vessels that carried goods to the Dominion. In all there were 27,500 arrivals of sea-going ships. Of course, some came more than once. The total tonnage of these ships was 31,353,876.

The British Commonwealth made by far the greatest contribution, 18,579 ships or visits of ships out of the 27,500, with a tonnage of 20,778,040. That reflects the British sovereignty in ocean carrying across the seven seas. Of these 18,579 British ships, 13,840 were of Canadian registry and 4,738 British.

Which nation came second to the British Commonwealth in visits to Canada can be made a matter of argument. The United States sent 6,041 vessels and Norway 1,442, but the United States ships were smaller with a tonnage of 2,823,653 while that of the Norse carriers was 3,003,238. The average for the United States vessels was lowered by the large use of coastal and fishing boats.

The German vessels numbering 305 with a tonnage of 955,307 were definitely in fourth place and Japan next with 134 with a tonnage of 771,549.

The follow vessels of other nationalities in alphabetical order: Austria one at 2,725, Belgium two at 3,860, China two at 7,272, Denmark 260 at 583,657, Estonia four at 5,968, Finland 28 at 51,853, France 97 at 187,943, Greece 150 at 481,153, Honduras three at 4,985, Hungary six at 16,332, Iceland 13 at 7,420, Italy 46 at 147,475, Latvia three at 8,045, Manchukuo four at 15,575, Netherlands 158 at 690,918, Panama 12 at 49,266, Poland and Danzig 30 at 229,902, Portugal two at 682, St. Pierre nine at 530, Sweden 162 at 404,460 and Yugoslavia 34 at 122,063.

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### November Production of Automobiles

Production of automobiles in November totalled 18,412 units compared with 9,640 in October and 17,992 in November, 1938. The cumulative output for the eleven months ended November was 138,338 units compared with 147,472 in the same period last year.

Included in the figures for November this year were 9,882 passenger cars and 8,530 trucks. Of these totals 7,246 passenger cars and 2,567 trucks were made for use in Canada, the balance in each case being intended for the export market.

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### Production of Radio Receiving Sets

Production of radio receiving sets in Canada during the third quarter of 1939 amounted to 130,952 sets with a factory selling value of \$3,183,573 compared with 68,189 sets worth \$1,261,158 in the previous three months and 103,188 at \$3,932,227 in the corresponding quarter of 1938.

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### International Trade in Securities between Canada and Other Countries during October

The international trade in securities between Canada and other countries declined sharply in October, totalling \$17,604,692 compared with \$61,977,140 in September and \$73,678,329 in October, 1938. The total during the eleven months ended November was \$499,046,268 as compared with \$568,205,758 in the corresponding period last year.

Sales to all countries in October totalled \$10,503,743 compared with \$28,494,899 in September and \$36,717,482 in October, 1938. Purchases in October were valued at \$7,100,949 compared with \$33,482,241 in September and \$36,960,847 a year ago. Eleven-month sales were valued at \$280,629,512 compared with \$301,116,264 in the same period last year, while purchases totalled \$218,416,756 compared with \$267,089,494.

During October, Canada sold on balance to the United States about \$3,500,000 in securities compared with net purchases in September of \$5,000,000. Net sales to the United States were recorded in Dominion and Provincial government bonds, issues guaranteed by the Dominion, Canadian and United States corporation bonds, and Canadian and



United States stocks.

Trade in securities between Canada and the United Kingdom was slightly higher in October; sales to that country increased by approximately \$300,000, while purchases advanced about \$100,000. Accordingly, purchases on balance from the United Kingdom were about \$200,000 in October compared with \$400,000 in September. More than \$500,000 in Canadian stocks were repurchased on balance; however, part of these purchases were offset by net sales of Canadian bonds, short term and other Canadian securities.

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October Production of Leather Footwear

Production of leather footwear in Canadian plants in October was more than double the October 1938 output, and recorded an increase of 14 per cent over the September output. The October total was 2,701,694 pairs compared with 2,368,374 in September and 1,760,996 in October, 1938. During the ten months ended October the output of the factories totalled 20,606,901 pairs compared with 18,582,752 in the corresponding period of 1938.

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Reports Issued during the Week

1. Production of Leather Footwear, October (10 cents).
  2. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, December 1 (10 cents).
  3. Stocks of Canadian Fruit and Vegetables, December 1 (10 cents).
  4. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, December 1 (10 cents).
  5. Storage Holdings of Fish, December 1 (10 cents).
  6. The Wine Industry in Canada, 1938 (25 cents).
  7. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, September (10 cents).
  8. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  9. Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Sausage and Sausage Casings, 1938 (25 cents).
  10. Summary of Canal Traffic, November (10 cents).
  11. Quantity and Value of Fruit Nursery Stock Sales (15 cents).
  12. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
  13. Shipping Report, Year Ended March 31, 1939 (25 cents).
  14. Value of Canadian Field Crops, 1939 (10 cents).
  15. Monthly Review of Dairy Production, November (10 cents).
  16. Summary of Canada's Imports, October (10 cents).
  17. Price Movements, November (10 cents).
  18. Car Loadings (10 cents).
  19. Location and Capacity of Flour and Feed Mills in Canada, 1939 (\$1.00).
  20. Preliminary Estimate of the 1939 Honey Crop (10 cents).
  21. Production and Sales of Radio Receiving Sets, Third Quarter, 1939 (10 cents).
  22. Automobile Production, November (10 cents).
  23. Department Store Sales, November (10 cents).
  24. Current Trends in Food Distribution, October (10 cents).
  25. Sales and Purchases of Securities between Canada and Other Countries, October (10 cents).
  26. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grain and Flour, November (10 cents).
  27. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Productions, October (10 cents).
  28. Imports of Coffee and Tea, October (10 cents).
  29. The Asbestos Trade, October (10 cents).
  30. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, October (10 cents).
  31. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, October (10 cents).
  32. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, October (10 cents).
  33. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, October (10 cents).
  34. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, October (10 cents).
  35. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
  36. The Footwear Trade of Canada, October (10 cents).
  37. Imports of Animals, Living, October (10 cents).
  38. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, October (10 cents).
  39. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, October (10 cents).
  40. Imports of Lumber, October (10 cents).
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