

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. IX - No. 10

Ottawa, Saturday, March 9, 1940

Price \$1.00 per annum

Weekly Indexes

There are six indexes available on a weekly basis in Canada that reflect the general economic trend. These cover respectively business (carloadings and wholesale prices), finance (bank clearings and bond yields), and speculation (common stock prices and shares traded). Notes on the indexes follow:

The railway traffic movement recovered moderately in the eighth week of the year. The movement of commodities was in greater volume in the eastern division while the western division showed recession. The general index, after seasonal adjustment, rose from 77.0 to 78.2. The total movement in the first eight weeks was 377,000 cars, a gain of more than 59,000 cars over the same period of 1939. Each of the eleven commodity groups, except livestock which showed a recession of 471 cars, recorded a gain over the first eight weeks of last year.

Recessions were shown in prices of crop and animal products in the week of March 1, the general index of wholesale prices receding from 82.9 to 82.8. A recession was also shown in textiles, contrasting with a gain in the chemical group. Grains showed decline on the Winnipeg exchange, No. 1 Northern wheat receding from 86  $\frac{3}{8}$  in the week of February 25th to 86  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Declines were also shown in coarse grains. Livestock prices were steady on the Toronto stockyards. Lead prices advanced on the New York metal market, the increase being 25 cents to 5.25-5.30. Concessions were made in export copper which dropped from 11.75 to 11.65. New inquiry for copper in both the domestic and export markets remained quiet, explained by the heavy tonnages disposed of last month. Wholesale prices, owing to the marked advance during the last four months of 1939, have shown this year a considerable lead over the same weeks one year ago.

High-grade bond prices showed recession in the last week of February, the average yield advancing from 3.33 to 3.34. The general index of common stock prices declined from 98.7 to 98.4. Advances were shown in textiles, food and beverages, while other industrial groups averaged lower. The index of 15 power and traction stocks was 59.6 against 60.2. Common stock prices have averaged lower than in the early part of either 1939 or 1938. Due to the smoothing adjustment, the index of bank clearings dropped sharply in the latest week. The index, however, was unchanged from the corresponding week of 1939. Speculative trading was considerably heavier, the index rising from 69.2 to 83.8.

The general index computed by eliminating the long-term trend and weighting inversely the six indexes on the basis of their tendency to fluctuation, was 103.9 against 107.2 in the preceding week, a decline of 3.1 per cent.

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>
Mar. 4, 1939	67.1	73.2	150.4	98.1	105.3	71.0	102.7
Feb. 24, 1940	77.0	82.9	135.9	119.7	98.7	69.2	107.2
Mar. 2, 1940	78.2	82.8	135.7	98.1	98.4	83.8	103.9

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.





### Estimated Canadian Balance of International Payments

The Canadian Balance of International Payments for the year 1939 retained the same general outline as revealed by statements for a period of years. As has been the case in each year since 1933, the current external income of the Dominion exceeded current disbursements in other countries by a wide margin. The balance of credits on current account in 1939 was \$209 million compared with \$180 million in 1938 and \$218 million in 1937.

Income from each of the three principal sources of revenue, merchandise, gold and the tourist trade, was at a higher level than in 1938 but payments to other countries on account of interest and dividends and freight were also somewhat higher.

Net credits from merchandise trade were \$202 million, tourist trade \$165 million and net exports of non-monetary gold amounted to \$184.4 million. Offsetting in part the above net credits were net payments of interest and dividends to investors abroad of \$260.8 million, payments on balance for freight and miscellaneous services of \$81.6 million. Accordingly the credit balance on current account was \$209 million; in other words Canada's external income from goods and services exceeded disbursements in other countries by this amount.

While capital movements in 1939 continued to be predominantly outwards, there were important counter-movements as well as special circumstances to be considered. The net retirement of Canadian securities owned abroad was again an outstanding feature of the Canadian capital account. The excess of retirements over new issues abroad in 1939 is estimated at \$90.2 million as compared with \$61.9 million in the previous year. A major contributing factor to this large excess of retirements over new issues abroad was the redemption of part of the Dominion of Canada  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Registered Stock of 1930-50, which was called after the outbreak of the war, since a number of the other externally-owned bonds retired during the year were refinanced by new bond issues sold in the United States. This repatriation operation, begun in November, is an important factor in the Dominion's contribution to the Allied war effort. In contrast, the amount of new issues sold in the United States before the war was greater than the amount of retired issues owned there.

In contrast to the outward movement of capital for the retirement of securities is the large inflow of capital from the international trade in outstanding securities. Sales of securities to other countries surpassed purchases by \$72 million. This capital inflow was from the United States and other foreign countries, Canada having repurchased securities from the United Kingdom on balance. The influx, although heaviest in the first five months, was maintained throughout the year except in the months of June and September. In the months following September the capital inflow was almost all from the United States. This inflow of capital arising from the international trade in securities was accounted for principally by the trade in Canadian and United States securities. Canadian securities were, on balance, sold to United States and European investors, the United States preference being for Canadian bonds while most of the other foreign demand was for Canadian stocks. Sales of United States stocks by Canadians were substantial.

The long-run effects of the capital movements in 1939 upon the balance of international indebtedness of Canada were varied. British holdings of Canadian securities were reduced while United States holdings of Canadian bonds and other foreign holdings of Canadian securities, particularly stocks, increased. At the same time Canadian holdings of United States stocks were reduced appreciably. The effects of operations during the year upon the value of direct investments and upon the value of portfolio holdings of existing stocks can only be ascertained after a detailed appraisal. Fluctuations in short-term assets and liabilities were considerable and, being subject to unusual developments, require special interpretation.

---

### Business Conditions in January

Economic betterment in the first month of the year was indicated by the advance in business factors over January 1939. The index of the physical volume of business was 138.6 in January against 113.0 one year ago, an increase of 22.7 per cent. Marked gains were shown in mining and manufactures. The increase in contracts awarded was nearly 22 per cent and electric power production was about six per cent greater. Marked gains were also shown in both divisions of the external trade, in carloadings and in employment in domestic trade.





The level of wholesale prices was much higher than at the beginning of 1939. The index stood at 82.6, a gain of nearly 13 per cent over January last year. The index of common stock prices indicates fairly stable conditions in speculative value during the last two years. The index in January was 99.7 against 102.9 in the same month one year ago.

The high-grade bond market experienced a reaction in September following the outbreak of war, but a considerable rally has occurred in the last five months. The index of capitalized bond yields was 134.4 in the first month of the present year against 148.4 in January 1939. The sum of the notice and demand deposits of the chartered banks has shown a marked advance since the early part of 1934. The total at the first of February was \$2,598,000,000, a gain of 9.8 per cent over the same date of last year.

Exports of copper were 48.2 million pounds in January compared with 35.4 million. The increase in the exports of nickel was of more moderate proportions, the total having been 20.6 million pounds against 19.3 million. The outward shipments of zinc rose from 28.1 million pounds to 36.5 million. An increase was shown in gold receipts at the Mint which advanced from 419,000 fine ounces to nearly 423,000. Silver shipments were also at a higher level, the total in January having been 1,656,000 ounces. Asbestos exports and imports of bauxite were at a considerably higher point. The output of coal was 1.7 million tons against 1.2 million.

The index for the manufacture of foodstuffs rose from 98.5 one year ago to 135.8. The manufacture of sugar was nearly 55 million pounds compared with 18.6 million. The index of inspected slaughterings indicating conditions in the meat-packing industry rose about 30 points to 151. The output of cheese and butter recorded a marked increase. Canned salmon exports were 6.8 million pounds against 5.6 million. Release of cigarettes rose from 507.7 million to 634.3 million, and cigars made available increased from 7.6 million to 9.9 million.

Crude rubber imports were at a greatly higher level this year, indicating greater activity in the automobile tire industry. The consumption of raw cotton by cotton textile plants rose from 7.2 million pounds to 13.7 million. The imports of cotton yarn and wool for further manufacture also showed an increase. The forestry industry was particularly busy in January, the index rising nearly 22 points to 142. The news-print production which had been 208,000 tons was 251,000 in January. The exports of planks and boards rose from 156 million board feet to 168 million. The net result was that the index of manufacturing production was up 36 points to 147.

The index of new business obtained by the construction industry was 52.1 against 40.3 one year ago. Electric output was 2,526 million kilowatt hours against 2,387 million. The railway traffic movement was greater in the first month of the year in every commodity group except livestock. The movement increased from 171,000 cars to 210,000.

External trade recorded marked improvement in both departments. The total in exports was \$90.9 million against \$70.8 million, while imports rose from \$43.7 million to \$71.1 million.

---

#### Canada's January Imports

Canada's imports recorded a marked gain in January to \$71,104,000 from \$43,743,000 in January, 1939. Particularly noteworthy increases were shown in the imports of raw rubber, sugar, tea, vegetable oils, furs, meats, cotton, automobiles and parts, farm implements, machinery, plates and sheets, other rolling mill products and electric apparatus.

Leading imports during the month were as follows, with figures for January 1939 in brackets: fruits, \$1,280,000 (\$1,290,000); rubber, \$2,631,000 (\$1,214,000); sugar, \$1,437,000 (\$539,000); tea, \$1,322,000 (\$731,000); vegetable oils, \$1,125,000 (\$541,000); furs, \$1,548,000 (\$753,000); meats, \$1,003,000 (\$121,000); cotton, including lint, \$5,417,000 (\$2,353,000); raw silk, \$921,000 (\$436,000); books and printed matter, \$1,328,000 (\$1,182,000); automobiles and parts, \$3,986,000 (\$3,223,000); farm implements, \$1,627,000 (\$459,000); machinery, \$3,806,000 (\$2,606,000); plates and sheets, \$2,275,000 (\$716,000); other rolling mill products, \$1,011,000 (\$495,000); electric apparatus, \$1,273,000 (\$859,000); coal, \$2,983,000 (\$2,736,000); crude petroleum, \$2,161,000 (\$1,756,000); stone and products, \$855,000 (\$592,000).

---





### January Imports of Paper

Imports of paper into Canada in January totalled \$720,318 in comparison with \$773,641 in December and \$597,463 in January, 1939. The United States contributed to the value of \$594,773 and the United Kingdom \$70,417.

---

### Meat Imports in January

Due mainly to heavier purchases abroad of fresh pork and canned beef, Canada's January import of meats advanced to \$1,002,602 from \$608,476 in December and \$120,765 in January, 1939. Imports of fresh pork totalled 8,507,681 pounds valued at \$851,780, all from the United States. Imports of canned beef included 611,827 pounds from the Argentine, 729,000 from Uruguay, 18,000 from Brazil and 900 from Australia. The total value was \$85,043.

---

### Imports of Lumber and Timber

Canada's January imports of lumber and timber came mostly from the United States, the total being 4,397,000 feet compared with 6,723,000 in December and 4,473,000 in January, 1939. The amount from the United States in January this year was 4,382,000 feet.

---

### Imported Paints and Varnishes

Paints and varnishes were imported in January to the value of \$393,456 compared with \$563,391 in December and \$232,615 in January, 1939. The United States supplied to the value of \$259,609 and the United Kingdom \$117,057.

---

### Imports of Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oils were imported in January to the value of \$1,125,115 compared with \$983,241 in December and \$540,941 in January, 1939. Imports in January this year included the following, with 1939 figures in brackets: Chinawood oil, \$242,847 (\$50,087); cottonseed oil, \$185,553 (\$46); peanut oil, \$147,240 (\$157,661); palm and palm kernel, \$142,704 (\$95,411).

---

### Imports and Exports of Footwear

Imports of footwear advanced to \$132,654 in January from \$95,380 in December and \$96,166 in January, 1939. The amount from the United States was \$103,910 and from the United Kingdom \$23,736. January exports of Canadian-made leather footwear totalled \$53,373 as against \$28,834 in December and \$62,978 in January last year.

---

### Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins

Imports in January of hides and skins, although dropping below the December level, recorded advance over January, 1939. The total this year was 66,351 owt., compared with 89,823 in December and 40,087 in January last year. Exports recorded decline in both comparisons, the total being 29,448 owt. compared with 35,155 in December and 59,431 in January, 1939.

---

### Imports of Cheese in January

Cheese imports were heavier in January, amounting to 220,416 pounds compared with 138,918 in December and 60,210 in January, 1939. New Zealand contributed 66,960 pounds, France 43,392, Italy 33,765, Switzerland 25,559, Denmark 24,532 and the United States 15,189.

---

### Exports of Asbestos in January

Exports of Canadian asbestos in January totalled 12,437 tons valued at \$788,617 compared with 24,025 at \$1,820,079 in December and 7,877 at \$493,066 in January, 1939. The United States took 6,222 tons, Japan 2,091 and Italy 586 tons.





Asbestos sand and waste exports amounted to 9,591 tons valued at \$172,915 compared with 14,648 at \$267,233 in December and 9,167 at \$167,867 in January, 1939. The amount exported to the United States was 9,276 tons, the United Kingdom 225 and France 90.

---

#### January Exports of Rubber

Canada's January exports of rubber were valued at \$1,652,021 compared with \$1,035,944 in December and \$1,346,480 in January, 1939. A sharp increase was shown in the exports of boots and shoes of rubber or part rubber, the value being \$754,874 against \$254,302 in December and \$352,322 in January a year ago. The United Kingdom took a large portion. Pneumatic tire casings were exported to the value of \$636,529 in comparison with \$578,765 in December and \$716,811 in January last year. These went to 66 countries.

---

#### Imports of Raw Rubber in January

A marked upswing was recorded in Canada's imports of raw rubber in January, when the total was 11,259,546 pounds valued at \$2,263,930 compared with 6,775,497 valued at \$1,250,759 in December and 6,423,123 at \$984,403 in January, 1939. The amount from the Straits Settlements was 10,848,530 pounds, the United States 302,646, Ecuador 64,950 and Ceylon 43,420.

---

#### Exports of Paints and Varnishes

Canadian paints and varnishes were exported in January to the value of \$197,447 as compared with \$121,023 in December and \$102,681 in January, 1939. Purchases by the United Kingdom accounted for \$96,813 and by the United States \$42,908.

---

#### Exports of Kerosene

A marked increase was shown in the amount of kerosene exported in January, when the total was 167,686 gallons valued at \$18,538 as compared with 15,722 at \$1,944 in January, 1939. Newfoundland took all but 2,250 gallons which went to St. Pierre and Miquelon.

---

#### Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery

January exports of Canadian farm implements and machinery were valued at \$641,175 compared with \$703,063 in December and \$494,526 in January, 1939. Purchases by the United Kingdom totalled \$297,379, the United States \$137,757 and British South Africa \$73,745.

---

#### Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products

The January export of non-ferrous ores and smelter products included the following, 1939 figures being in brackets: aluminium 135,756 (122,575) cwt., copper in ore, matte, regulus, etc. 90,906 (100,971) cwt., copper blister 25,931 (24,145) cwt., copper, old and scrap 13,026 (4,295) cwt., copper in ingots, bars, cakes, slabs and billets 332,758 (203,260) cwt., copper in rods, strips, sheets, plates and tubing 32,072 (26,091) cwt., lead in pigs 288,871 (289,371) cwt., nickel in matte or speiss \$1,240,200 (\$1,225,818), fine nickel \$3,734,474 (\$3,416,673), nickel oxide \$180,683 (\$239,774), platinum in concentrates or other forms \$1,108,510 (\$817,605), silver bullion 1,355,190 (1,185,285) ounces, zinc spelter 269,954 (281,288) cwt.

---

#### Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on March 1 amounted to 319,845,204 bushels compared with 325,767,681 a week ago and 146,694,963 on the corresponding date last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 27,755,994 bushels in comparison with 29,418,425 a week ago and 3,650,000 on the same date in 1939.





### Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances overseas and imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond amounted to 4,526,780 bushels during the week ended March 1 as compared with 2,522,293 in the same week of 1939. The accumulated total for the period from August 1 to March 1 was 90,708,065 bushels in comparison with 91,100,764 in the same period of the previous crop year.

### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending March 1 amounted to 1,273,105 bushels as compared with 1,431,059 in the previous week and 1,267,806 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939: Manitoba, 117,659 (95,039) bushels; Saskatchewan, 616,005 (432,678); Alberta, 539,441 (740,089).

Marketings in the three provinces during the thirty-one weeks ending March 1 aggregated 373,155,463 bushels in comparison with 262,408,022 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The totals were as follows by provinces, with those for 1939 in brackets: Manitoba, 50,496,001 (40,856,331) bushels; Saskatchewan, 207,587,541 (104,458,875); Alberta, 115,071,941 (117,092,816).

### Wholesale Sales in January

Heavy buying by retailers is reflected in sales figures for wholesale merchants in January when dollar volume of business for nine lines of trade averaged 26 per cent greater than in January, 1939. The general index for nine lines of business combined stands at 91.2 for January, 98.2 for December and 72.4 for January, 1939.

### Retail Sales in January

Dollar value of retail purchasing increased 13 per cent in January over the corresponding month last year. This is in continuation of a steady advance which has been in progress since early in 1939, and which was further stimulated by the outbreak of war. For the second consecutive month, all groups increased over the corresponding month of the preceding year, gains ranging from 7 to 22 per cent being recorded. The unadjusted general index stands at 70.6 for January, 122.0 for December and 62.3 for January, 1939.

### Indexes of Country General Store Sales

Country general store sales averaged 12 per cent higher in January this year than last, the index standing at 85.8 as compared with 76.5. All parts of the Dominion registered increases, ranging from six per cent in British Columbia to 16 per cent for the northern part of Saskatchewan. Increases for the other provinces were: Manitoba 10 per cent; Ontario, 11; Saskatchewan and Alberta 12 and the Maritime Provinces and Quebec 14 per cent.

### December Production of Gold

Production of gold in Canada during December 1939 totalled 432,896 ounces valued at \$16,666,496. In November the output totalled 423,358 ounces and in December 1938, 435,171 ounces. During the calendar year 1939 the production aggregated 5,092,134 ounces valued at \$184,071,490 compared with 4,725,117 ounces valued at \$166,205,990 in 1938.

Output by provinces was as follows during 1939, with 1938 totals in brackets: Ontario, 3,088,438 (2,896,477) ounces; Quebec, 954,340 (881,263); British Columbia, 623,605 (605,617); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 257,843 (235,727); Northwest Territories, 49,679 (6,800); Yukon, 87,760 (73,368); Nova Scotia, 29,943 (20,560).





### January Production of Iron and Steel

Production of pig iron in Canada during January totalled 104,703 long tons compared with 94,620 in December and 57,660 in January, 1939. Output in the latest month included 87,826 tons of basic iron, 12,533 of foundry iron and 4,344 of malleable iron. January production of steel ingots and direct steel castings totalled 166,496 long tons as against 150,062 in December and 78,198 in January, 1939. Ferro-alloy output amounted to 8,065 tons compared with 10,494 in the previous month and 2,855 in January a year ago.

---

### Production of Coal and Coke in January

The Canadian output of coal in January amounted to 1,684,924 tons compared with 1,199,951 a year ago and 1,416,371, the five-year average for the month. Imports in January totalled 457,075 tons or 2.2 per cent below the January 1939 total. Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 43,520 tons or 8.7 per cent above the tonnage exported a year ago.

Production of coke in January totalled 257,269 tons compared with 243,123 in December and 202,428 in January, 1939.

---

### Sales of New Motor Vehicles

New motor vehicle sales in January 1940, surpassed those of any January for which records are available, and were 50 per cent in number and 52 per cent in value above January, 1939. Sales in January this year numbered 8,919 units with a retail value of \$10,037,956 compared with 5,935 retailing for \$6,622,863 in January, 1939. The nine per cent decrease between December 1939 and January this year was considerably less than the usual seasonal drop.

---

### Production and Sales of Radio Receiving Sets

Production of radio receiving sets during 1939 numbered 348,507 valued at \$8,678,130 at factory selling prices against 242,721 sets at \$8,801,981 in 1938. Manufacturers' sales established a new record during 1939 when 370,568 sets were sold compared with 251,259 in 1938. Ontario took 41.6 per cent of the 1939 sales, Quebec 19.4 per cent, Manitoba 10.8, British Columbia 7.7, Maritimes 7.2, Saskatchewan 6.8 and Alberta 6.5 per cent. Imports of radio receiving sets during the year totalled 59,809 appraised at \$1,017,673 and of this total 48,652 sets were admitted free of duty under special conditions.

---

### The Hog Situation in Canada

Hog production and marketings in Canada in 1940 will be the largest recorded in the history of the industry. This forecast is supported by reports of numbers of hogs on farms, the size of the fall pig crop, intentions to market hogs during the spring of 1940, and by the expected increase in the 1940 spring pig crop.

Numbers of hogs on farms at December 1, 1939, totalled 4,769,600 as compared with 3,568,600 at December 1, 1938. Not only is this the largest number recorded since the December surveys were instituted in 1931, but it also exceeds the numbers recorded at June 1 with the exception of 1924. This situation is more significant because normally June numbers are higher than those in December.

---

### Milling in Canada in January

Milling in Canada was at a higher level in January when 5,723,460 bushels of wheat were ground as compared with 4,976,225 in January, 1939. Coarse grains were also higher, being ground as follows, with 1939 figures in brackets: oats, 2,090,244 (1,164,676) bushels; corn, 279,651 (255,181); barley, 158,818 (128,494); buckwheat, 20,996 (14,015); and mixed grain, 2,943,416 (2,248,195).

---





## Divorces in Canada

There were 2,022 divorces granted in Canada in 1939, 1,972 being granted by the courts of seven provinces, while 50 were granted by the Dominion Parliament, to petitioners whose legal domicile was in the province of Quebec. As compared with 1938 there was an increase of 137 divorces or 7.3 per cent. This gain was accounted for largely by the British Columbia figures, 554 decrees having been granted in that province as compared with 309 in 1938.

## Reports Issued During the Week

1. Advance Preliminary Statement of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage, March 1 (10 cents).
2. The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1939 (15 cents).
3. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
4. The Hog Situation in Canada (10 cents).
5. Coal and Coke Statistics, January (10 cents).
6. Production of Iron and Steel, January (10 cents).
7. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, January (10 cents).
8. Current Trends in Food Distribution, January (10 cents).
9. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
10. Canadian Milling Statistics, January (10 cents).
11. Power Laundries & Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments, 1938 (25 cents).
12. Operating Results for Filling Stations and Garages, 1938 (25 cents).
13. Gold Production, December (10 cents).
14. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, January (10 cents).
15. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, January (10 cents).
16. Production and Sales of Radio Receiving Sets, October, November and December, 1939 (25 cents).
17. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, January (10 cents).
18. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, January (10 cents).
19. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, January (10 cents).
20. Car Loadings (10 cents).
21. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, January (10 cents).
22. Steam Railways of Canada, 1938 (50 cents).
23. Hosiery, Knitted Goods and Fabric Glove & Mitten Industries, 1938 (25 cents).
24. Asbestos Trade, January (10 cents).
25. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, January (10 cents).
26. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, January (10 cents).
27. Imports of Rubber, January (10 cents).
28. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, January (10 cents).
29. Imports of Lumber, January (10 cents).
30. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, January (10 cents).
31. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, January (10 cents).
32. Footwear Trade, January (10 cents).
33. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, January (10 cents).
34. Imports and Exports of Soap, January (10 cents).
35. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, January (10 cents).
36. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, January (10 cents).
37. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
38. Business Conditions in Canada, January (10 cents).
39. The White Metal Alloys Industry, 1938 (25 cents).
40. Divorces in Canada, 1939 (10 cents).
41. Indexes of Retail Sales, January (10 cents).
42. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, January (10 cents).
43. Canada's Imports, January (10 cents).



1010729939