

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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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 freight movement showed marked improvement in the week ended April 6, the index rising from 71.3 to 80.8, a gain of 13.3 p.c. The index for the eastern division arose from 76.6 in the 13th week to 82.7 in the week under review, while the advance in the western division was from 64.9 to 84.4. A marked increase was shown in the traffic movement of the first fourteen weeks of the present year over the same period of 1939. Livestock alone of the eleven main commodity groups showed recession in this comparison. A part of the gain in the week under review was due to the approach of the opening of navigation. The traffic was much greater than in the corresponding week of either 1938 or 1939.

Wholesale prices were steady in the week of April 5, the index remaining unchanged from the preceding week at 83.2. An index of 18 sensitive commodities, however, dropped from 130.8 to 130.0. The general index of wholesale prices has remained comparatively stable for the last four weeks, the level being very similar to that of the same period of 1938. The rise in the latest week over the same period of 1939 was 13.7 per cent, the standing at that time having been 73.3.

The high-grade bond market was slightly stronger in the week of April 4, the index of capitalized bond yields rising 0.6 p.c. over the preceding week. The decline in the index from the same week of 1939, however, was 7.9 p.c. Minor recession has been shown more recently, the 4¹/₂'s of 1947-57 having been bid at 107 ³/₄ on April 11, against 107 ⁷/₈ on the 4th. The adjusted index of bank clearings in the week of April 11 showed a decline of 1.4 p.c. from the preceding week and 5.6 p.c. from the same week of 1939.

Common stock prices rose moderately in the week of April 4, the index standing at 99.0 against 98.5 in the preceding week. The weekly average a year ago was 98.0. Speculative trading was at a lower level than in the preceding week.

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 103.5 in the week of April 6 against 101.6 in the preceding week, a gain of nearly 2 p.c.

Weekly Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings ¹	Whole-sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields ²	Bank Clear-ings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index ⁴
April 8, 1939	68.6	73.2	149.0	94.8	98.0	168.1	102.9
March 30, 1940	71.3	83.2	136.4	90.8	98.5	83.8	101.6
April 6, 1940	80.8	83.2	137.2	89.5	99.0	55.9	103.5

1. The index of carloadings used in the compilation was for the week ended April 6, being the fourteenth week of the year. The practice of projecting the index of carloadings has been discontinued. 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.

Business Conditions during First Two Months of 1940

The volume of productive operations was at a higher level in the first two months of the present year than in any similar period in history. The index of the physical volume of business based upon 46 outstanding factors averaged 134.9 during the period under review compared with 112.4 in the first two months of 1939, a gain of 20 per cent.

A majority of the factors indicating the trend of mineral production recorded advances over the first two months of 1939. The index, covering nine items, rose more than 13 per cent to 208.3. Copper exports were 87.9 million pounds against 75 million in the first two months of 1939. The outward shipments of nickel, however, receded from 38.1 million pounds to 36.7 million. A gain of 7.6 per cent was shown in the exports of zinc. The receipts of gold at the Mint were slightly more than maintained at 774,039 ounces. The gain in silver shipments was 19 per cent and coal production rose 28 per cent to 3.2 million tons.

Manufacturing plants showed acceleration in operations in the first two months of the present year, the index rising 30 per cent to 140.5. The flour milling industry based on the statistics for the first month of the year was 15.3 per cent greater than in the same month one year ago. The output of manufactured sugar was 87.9 million pounds against 41.6 million. The increase in cattle slaughterings was nearly 5 p.c. while hog slaughterings showed a gain of more than 51 p.c. The tobacco industry was active as measured by the release of cigarettes and cigars. The increase in cigarettes released for consumption was 16 per cent while cigars showed an increase of 35 per cent. The output of leather boots and shoes in January was about 36 per cent greater than in the same period of 1939. A marked increase was shown in the consumption of raw cotton which amounted to 31.6 million pounds against 14.9 million, a gain of 112 per cent.

The demand for the products of the primary iron and steel industry showed marked expansion in the early months of this year. The output of steel ingots was nearly 307,000 tons against 155,000, a gain of 97.5 per cent. The output of pig iron rose from 98,993 to 191,735. The output of automobiles was nearly 22 per cent greater than in the first two months of 1939. The total units assembled amounted to 35,406. Petroleum imports, indicating conditions in the oil industry, rose 11 per cent to 114.6 million gallons and the increase in crude rubber imports, mainly for use by the tire industry, rose 93 per cent to 18.7 million pounds.

The external trade influenced by the acceleration in economic activity showed expansion over the first two months of 1939. Exports, exclusive of gold, amounted to \$163.2 million, a gain of 26.4 per cent. The percentage gain in imports was considerably greater. The advance was from \$84.1 million in the first two months of 1939 to \$142.1 million in the period under review, a gain of 69 per cent. The active trade balance, exclusive of gold, was consequently \$21.0 million against \$44.9 million in the same period of last year.

The railway freight movement was in much greater volume during the elapsed portion of the present year. Carloadings during the first two months numbered 409,374 against 331,062 in the same period of 1939, a gain of nearly 24 per cent. The gross revenue of the Canadian National Railway rose 36 per cent while that of the C.P.R. was 27.4 per cent greater.

Employment recorded marked improvement during the first two months of the present year, the average index for the first three reporting dates being 114.7 against 107.3 in the early part of 1939, a gain of nearly 7 per cent. The gains in manufacturing and mining were 14.6 per cent and 3.9 per cent, respectively. A marked gain was shown in the working forces engaged by the logging industry. Building construction recorded a slight gain while due to war conditions, operations in highway construction were at a much lower level. The estimated number of wage-earners unemployed declined from 491,000 in February, 1939, to 387,000 in the second month of the present year, a decline of 104,000 or 21.2 per cent. Direct relief recipients, including urban and agricultural, numbered 712,000 in January against 976,528 in the same month of 1939. The decline of 264,528 recipients or 27.1 per cent discloses a decided betterment in the labour situation.

Despite a decline during February, the sum of the notice and demand deposits rose 5.8 per cent over the average for the first two months of 1939. Current loans showed an increase of 22.7 per cent while the security holdings of the banks rose 11.2 per cent.

Dominion revenues, including special revenues, amounted to \$245 million in the six months ended February, 1940. The comparable amount in the like period ended February one year ago was \$205 million. Expenditure, including relief, government-owned enterprises, capital and national defence, amounted to \$299.4 million in the first six months of war against \$238.7 million one year ago. Items relating to the Canadian Wheat Board are excluded from this compilation. In these comparisons the revenue increased 19.5 per cent while the expenditure was 25.5 per cent greater.

Canada's Export Trade in March

The value of Canada's domestic exports in March advanced to \$82,720,453 from \$69,269,525 in March, 1939, while the exports of foreign produce declined to \$745,737 from \$813,333. Particularly noteworthy gains were recorded in wheat, wheat flour, meats, cheese, wood pulp and unmanufactured nickel.

Principal items of export in March were as follows, with figures for March 1939 in brackets: wheat, \$8,141,245 (\$3,987,087); wheat flour, \$2,864,163 (\$1,110,095); fish, \$2,237,305 (\$2,508,141); furs, \$1,400,212 (\$1,253,460); meats, \$5,654,067 (\$3,385,071); cheese, \$1,021,113 (\$137,816); planks and boards, \$3,743,494 (\$3,357,162); wood pulp, \$3,547,991 (\$2,513,609); newsprint, \$8,984,203 (\$9,388,061); automobiles and parts, \$2,227,520 (\$2,904,763); copper, partially manufactured, \$4,126,254 (\$5,392,766); unmanufactured nickel, \$5,121,769 (\$4,867,768).

Domestic exports during the first quarter of 1940 aggregated \$243,899,532 in comparison with \$196,923,849 in the corresponding period of 1939, while the foreign exports totalled \$2,734,566 as against \$2,211,712.

Principal items were as follows: wheat, \$23,166,647 (\$12,165,250); wheat flour, \$7,612,248 (\$3,169,363); fish, \$7,565,372 (\$7,201,298); furs, \$5,314,320 (\$7,127,099); meats, \$16,528,721 (\$8,951,264); cheese, \$2,120,956 (\$458,915); planks and boards, \$10,835,607 (\$9,136,624); wood pulp, \$11,267,682 (\$6,523,274); newsprint, \$27,012,093 (\$24,211,833); automobiles and parts, \$6,840,242 (\$9,090,347); copper, partially manufactured, \$13,188,709 (\$12,549,386); nickel, unmanufactured, \$14,233,281 (\$14,301,229).

Domestic Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour

Canada's domestic exports of wheat in March advanced to 8,628,277 bushels valued at \$8,141,245 from 6,564,277 at \$3,987,087 in March, 1939. The average export price rose to 94.4 cents from 60.7. Wheat flour exports were almost doubled in March, totalling 715,579 barrels appraised at \$2,864,163 against 360,752 barrels valued at \$1,110,095 in March, 1939. The average export price increased to \$4.00 from \$3.08.

Canada's Imports in February

The value of Canada's imports moved sharply higher in February when the total was \$71,042,000 in comparison with \$40,380,000 in February, 1939. Gains were recorded in each of the nine main groups, being most noteworthy in agricultural and vegetable products, fibres, textiles and products, iron and its products and animals and products.

The following were amongst the leading individual items, figures in brackets being those for February, 1939: fruits, \$1,591,000 (\$1,057,000); rubber, \$1,983,000 (\$736,000); sugar, \$876,000 (\$457,000); tea, \$793,000 (\$594,000); vegetable oils, \$825,000 (\$600,000); furs, \$1,519,000 (\$879,000); meats, \$1,540,000 (\$102,000); raw cotton, \$2,606,000 (\$583,000); jute fabrics, \$1,082,000 (\$141,000).

Other leading commodities: raw wool, \$1,483,000 (\$340,000); nails and tops, \$1,567,000 (\$556,000); worsteds and serges, \$880,000 (\$762,000); autos and parts, \$4,378,000 (\$2,348,000); engines and boilers, \$896,000 (\$362,000); farm implements, \$2,000,000 (\$605,000); machinery, \$4,160,000 (\$2,639,000); plates and sheets, \$1,977,000 (\$552,000); electric apparatus, \$1,618,000 (\$725,000); coal, \$2,266,000 (\$2,726,000); crude petroleum, \$1,650,000 (\$1,470,000).

Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins

Canada's February imports of hides and skins totalled 53,991 cwt., recording a marked advance over the total in the corresponding month last year, when it was 16,121 cwt. Domestic exports, on the other hand, moved considerably lower, totalling 15,188 cwt. in comparison with 35,090.

February Trade in Fresh Vegetables

Imports of fresh vegetables in February amounted to \$601,362 compared with \$491,998 in January and \$516,775 in February, 1939. These included asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, mushrooms, onions, sweet potatoes, spinach, tomatoes, beans, peas and cauliflower. The amount from the United States was \$511,453. Exports of fresh vegetables were valued at \$209,451 compared with \$207,330 in January and \$109,511 in February, 1939. Turnips and seed potatoes predominated.

February Imports of Coffee and Tea

The February imports of green coffee amounted to 2,701,628 pounds as against 3,965,321 in January and 3,490,545 in February, 1939. British East Africa supplied the largest quantity at 991,052 pounds, Brazil 597,642, Colombia 537,008 and Jamaica 475,881. The total imports of chicory and coffee were 2,809,099 pounds.

Imports of tea in February aggregated 3,027,444 pounds compared with 5,332,444 in January and 2,547,271 in February, 1939. Black tea from British India amounted to 2,357,106 pounds, while black tea from Ceylon totalled 457,292 pounds.

Petroleum Imports in February

Fuel oil for ships' stores was again the feature of the February petroleum imports, the amount being 4,840,634 gallons compared with 14,728,718 in January and 1,488,641 in February, 1939. Most of the fuel oil came from the Netherlands West Indies and the balance from the United States. The imports of crude petroleum amounted to 50,128,000 gallons as against 64,491,000 in January and 47,014,000 in February, 1939.

February Trade in Fresh Fruits

Imports of fresh fruits in February were valued at \$1,188,135 compared with \$910,489 in January and \$760,604 a year ago. The amount from the United States was \$1,122,634. These fresh fruits were apples, apricots, bananas, cherries, cranberries, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, limes, melons, oranges, mandarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, strawberries, etc. Exports amounted to \$340,558, of which \$252,374 went to the United Kingdom. Apples made up the bulk of the export, with a smaller amount of blueberries.

Denmark and the Food Supply of the United Kingdom

Germany's invasion of Denmark will make a considerable difference to the United Kingdom's supply of some important food products. Among these the most important is bacon. In 1938 Denmark supplied the United Kingdom with 380 million pounds of bacon, which was 49 per cent of the total imports in that year. In the same year Canada supplied 143 million pounds. Other important contributors to the total imports of 769 million pounds were Ireland with 60 million pounds, the Netherlands with 58 million, Poland with 51 million, Sweden with 28 million and Lithuania with 21 million pounds.

In addition to bacon, the United Kingdom imported in 1938, 74 million pounds of hams, four million pounds of fresh pork, 133 million pounds of chilled, frozen or pickled pork products, and nearly nine million pounds of tinned bacon and hams. Total imports of all pork products were, therefore, approximately 990 million pounds.

In 1940 Canada will be able to make up in part the loss of Denmark as a source of supply. Canadian exports rose from about 170 million pounds in 1938 to 186 million pounds in 1939. Exports during the first three months of 1940 have been almost double those of the same period of 1939. Exports in 1940 should easily reach 280 million pounds, which was the quota originally granted in the Empire Trade Agreements of 1932.

The large pork production in the United States this year will be a further means of making up the loss of the Scandinavian sources of supply. Some of this pork has already come into Canada for the domestic market and has freed Canadian bacon for the United Kingdom. Because of the danger to the hog-price structure in Canada, imports of United States pork since have been placed under quota regulation. With the United Kingdom's greater need of bacon from this side of the water, more American pork may be let into Canada, thus making possible considerably greater exports of bacon.

For many years Denmark has been Great Britain's second most important source of butter, being exceeded only slightly by New Zealand. In 1938 Denmark supplied 265 million pounds or 25 per cent of the total imports of 1,066 million pounds. New Zealand headed the list with the sale of 290 million pounds to the United Kingdom. Australia sent 201 million pounds and the other important contributor was the Netherlands with 80 million pounds.

In recent years Canada's exports have been negligible. In 1938 Canada exported 3.4 million pounds to the United Kingdom. Canadian butter production is just about equal to Canadian domestic requirements and as a rule Canadian butter prices are slightly higher than the world market price. In recent years Canadian surplus milk production has gone into the manufacture of cheese and concentrated milk products. If the loss of Danish supplies means an increase in demand for Canadian butter, it is likely that Canadian butter production will increase, but to some extent at the expense of other forms of dairy manufacture.

In addition to supplying the United Kingdom with bacon and butter, Denmark in 1938 also sent 95 million dozen eggs, 144,000 pounds of turkeys, 2.2 million pounds of cheese, 351,000 gallons of fresh cream and nearly five million pounds of condensed milk. Canada will, therefore, be called upon to assist in making up the losses in supply of these commodities. With Canadian live-stock production at a very high level, it will be possible to help make up the deficit, but an even larger production will be necessary to provide adequate supplies. Further increases in Canadian livestock output are dependent upon increased production or importation of feed grains. Probably both of these means will be used. Importations of feed into Denmark from the North and South American countries will be reduced and to some extent Canadian livestock producers will benefit.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending April 5 amounted to 1,815,013 bushels compared with 1,807,842 in the previous week and 988,796 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939: Manitoba, 131,391 (129,701) bushels; Saskatchewan, 876,388 (328,571); Alberta, 807,234 (530,524).

Marketings in the three provinces for the thirty-six weeks ended April 5 aggregated 382,359,103 bushels in comparison with 268,286,193 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year, the totals being as follows, with figures for 1939 in brackets: Manitoba, 51,203,472 (41,535,624) bushels; Saskatchewan, 212,364,532 (106,845,488); Alberta, 118,791,099 (119,905,081).

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances and imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond during the week ended April 5 amounted to 3,278,395 bushels in comparison with 1,435,758 in the corresponding week last year. The accumulated total for the period from August 1 to April 5 was 110,845,074 bushels compared with 98,026,710 in the same period of the previous crop year.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on April 5 aggregated 310,995,452 bushels compared with 310,720,872 a week ago and 138,798,422 on the corresponding date last year. The amount in store in the United States was 21,637,306 bushels as against 22,329,095 a week earlier and 1,567,000 on the same date last year.

Production of Butter and Cheese

Production of creamery butter in March amounted to 10,465,754 pounds in comparison with 9,158,045 in the previous month and 10,942,614 in the corresponding month last year. Output during the first three months of 1940 totalled 30,068,058 pounds as compared with 29,232,039 in the same period of 1939.

Factory cheese output advanced in March to 2,566,540 pounds from 1,611,627 in February and 1,689,641 in March, 1939. The total output during the first three months of 1940 was 5,886,312 pounds compared with 4,323,167 in the corresponding period last year, a gain of 36.2 per cent.

Production of Leather Footwear

Production of leather footwear in February totalled 2,279,582 pairs, being the highest recorded for any February for which statistics are available. The increase over the previous month was 206,034 pairs or 10 per cent, and the gain over February 1939 was 426,333 pairs or 23 per cent. Production during January and February this year aggregated 4,353,090 pairs in comparison with 3,373,727 in the corresponding period last year.

Production of Coal and Coke

Coal production in February totalled 1,474,832 tons in comparison with 1,299,078 in February, 1939. Bituminous output amounted to 1,101,464 tons, sub-bituminous 44,685 and lignite 328,683 tons. February imports of coal amounted to 457,642 tons as against 430,806 a year ago. Receipts of anthracite coal in February consisted of 133,708 tons from the United States and 21,572 from Great Britain. Imports of bituminous coal included 301,294 tons from the United States and 900 from Great Britain. Exports of Canadian coal were recorded at 54,041 tons, or 84.6 per cent higher than last year.

Production of coke in February amounted to 224,568 tons compared with 257,269 in January and 176,537 in February, 1939. In addition, oil refineries produced 5,660 tons of petroleum coke during February. Total stocks of coke in the hands of producers at the end of February stood at 207,501 tons.

Stock and Poultry Foods

In addition to the stock and poultry foods grown by farmers when crop conditions are favourable, large quantities of scientifically blended feeds are produced annually by manufacturers, the combined total in 1938 amounting to 313,450 tons, a gain of 21,258 over the 1937 output.

Glass Industry

Production from the glass industry in Canada amounted in value to \$12,649,957 in 1938, a decline of 12.3 per cent from the 1937 output. Pressed and blown glass was produced to the value of \$9,125,819 against \$9,331,245, and consisted of bottles and jars, etc., no sheet or plate glass being made in Canada. The cutting, bevelling and ornamental section had a gross value of production of \$3,524,138, as compared with \$5,106,005, a drop of 31 per cent.

Fertilizer Manufacturing Industry

The production of mixed fertilizers in 1938 amounted to 288,634 tons worth \$7,426,494 at the factories. This total included 284,735 tons at \$7,278,006 made by the plants in the fertilizer industry and 3,899 tons at \$148,488 made in the meat-packing plants and glue factories. In 1937 the corresponding total was 243,802 tons at \$6,130,523.

Cotton Textile Industries in Canada

A considerable decline in the extent of operations carried on by the cotton textile industries occurred during 1938, the gross value of production amounting to \$67,205,182, a decrease of \$16,155,339 or 19.4 per cent from 1937. Capital invested decreased by \$6,651,443 or 8.7 per cent to \$69,777,590. The total number of employees at 20,444 was a reduction of 1,216 persons or 5.6 per cent and the combined salary and wage bill totalling \$16,774,848 was \$1,803,186 or 9.7 per cent less. Cost of materials used dropped to \$35,233,954 from \$48,244,951 in 1937.

Fabrics, chiefly of cotton and cotton mixtures, comprised the principal output of this industry. Their value in 1938 was \$39,058,262, as compared with a valuation of \$49,884,506 in 1937, and they represented about 60 per cent of the total value of the output in the years named. The all cotton fabrics produced had a value of \$29,978,010 in 1938 and \$38,949,439 in 1937. Grey cotton fabric was produced to the extent of 48,562,861 pounds or 166,293,697 yards worth \$17,178,077 in 1937.

Operating Revenues and Expenses of Railways

Canadian railways earned \$30,494,952 in January as against \$23,797,352 in January, 1939, an increase of \$6,697,400 or 28.1 per cent. Gross revenues of Canadian lines of the Canadian National totalled \$14,644,748 compared with \$11,029,699, a gain of \$3,615,049 or 32.8 per cent. Gross revenues of the Canadian Pacific increased to \$12,288,946 from \$9,772,432 in 1938, or by \$2,516,514.

Sales of Electric Storage Batteries

Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by Canadian producers were reported at \$4,006,020 as compared with \$3,713,355 in 1938. Sales during the final quarter of the year were valued at \$1,287,660 compared with \$1,113,123 in the similar period of 1938.

Artificial and Real Silk Industry

The gross value of production in the artificial and real silk industry during 1938 amounted to \$23,871,992, a decrease of \$3,999,300 or 14.3 per cent from 1937. Production of woven fabrics in 1938 totalled 37,187,508 yards valued at \$16,088,231. Of this total, all continuous filament artificial silk fabrics accounted for 27,867,883 yards worth \$11,353,248, representing about 70 per cent of the whole, and real silk fabrics were produced to the extent of 4,166,669 yards valued at \$1,854,366. The production of fabrics of real and artificial silk mixed was 3,863,683 yards worth \$1,724,842.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. The Cotton Textile Industries, 1938 (35 cents).
 2. Artificial and Real Silk Industry, 1938 (25 cents).
 3. Electrical Apparatus and Supplies Industry, 1938 (50 cents).
 4. Fruit, Nursery Stock and Floriculture, 1939 (25 cents).
 5. Car Loadings (10 cents).
 6. The Sheet Metal Products Industry, 1938 (10 cents).
 7. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, February (10 cents).
 8. The Footwear Trade, February (10 cents).
 9. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, February (10 cents).
 10. Summary of Canada's Imports, February (10 cents).
 11. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, February (10 cents).
 12. Business Conditions in Canada during First Two Months, 1940 (10 cents).
 13. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
 14. Imports of Coffee and Tea, February (10 cents).
 15. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, February (10 cents).
 16. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, February (10 cents).
 17. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, February (10 cents).
 18. Imports of Living Animals, February (10 cents).
 19. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, February (10 cents).
 20. Production of Leather Footwear, February (10 cents).
 21. Coal and Coke Statistics, February (10 cents).
 22. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, 1939 (15 cents).
 23. Monthly Dairy Review, March (10 cents).
 24. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, January (10 cents).
 25. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
 26. The Fertilizer Manufacturing Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
 27. Stocks of Canadian Fruit and Vegetables, April 1 (10 cents).
 28. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, April 1 (10 cents).
 29. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, April 1 (10 cents).
 30. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, April 1 (10 cents).
 31. Central Electric Stations, 1938 (25 cents).
 32. The Glass Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
 33. Stock and Poultry Foods Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
 34. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
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