WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Indexes

There are six indedes 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 capitalized bond yields,
Speculation - common stock prices and shares traded.
Notes on the indexes follow:-

Owing to acceleration in the eastern division, the railway traffic movement recorded an increase during the week of October 26. The Canadian index of carloadings rose from 84.0 to 84.8. The advance in the index of the eastern division was from 86.7 to 93.8, while recession was shown in the western areas. The movement of traffic was 64,379 cars against 58,931 in the preceding week.

The rise in the general level of commodity prices during the week of October 25, was due to advances in crop and animal products. The index of Canadian farm products rose from 64.6 to 65.0. An index of 18 sensitive commodities recorded an increase from 65.6 to 66.0. An upward drift in weekly wholesale prices has been shown since the beginning of July. The increase has been of very moderate proportions. The standing in the week under review was about 5.7 p.c. over the same week of last year when a substantial advance was in progress.

The change in high-grade bond prices was very slight in the week of October 24, an index of capitalized bond yields rising 0.1 p.c. over the preceding week. The gain over the same week of last year was 4.7 p.c. Considerable recovery was effected in October last year following the marked reaction of the first month of war. The 4½'s of 1946 remained unchanged on October 31, from the preceding week at 109½.

Common stock prices recorded an advance, the index rising from 80.7 to 81.1 in the week of October 24. A contra-seasonal decline was shown in bank clearings, the adjusted index having been 75.8 against 82.2. An increase, on the other hand, was shown in the number of shares traded on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges.

The weekly index based on the above-mentioned factors was 101.8 in the week of October 26, against 102.5 in the preceding week, a decline of 0.7 p.c. The standing one year ago was 102.8, a recession of 0.9 p.c. having been indicated.

A Weekly Index With Six Componenets 1926-100

Week Ended	Car loadings	Wholesale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields 1	Bank Clearings 2	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index
Oct. 26, 1940	84.8	83.5	141.2	75.8	81.1	33.3	101.8
Oct. 19, 1940	84.0	83.3	141.0	82.2	80.7	26.7	102.5
Oct. 28, 1939	78.9	79.0	134.8	88.3	88.3	239.4	102.8

1. Present value of fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 2. 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. 3. 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 the half-yearly data in the inter-war period was eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during the year 1926.

Further Business Expansion in September

War demand continued to dominate the Canadian economy during September. Business operations showed further expansion, the index of the physical volume of business rising to a new high point for more than twenty years. The standing in September was 155.4, a gain of about 3 points over the preceding month. The acceleration of manufacturing production was the main influence in raising the general level of business operations. The index of the volume of manufacturing output rose from 151.7 in August to 159.7 in the month under review.

The iron and steel industry, favoured by heavy munition orders recorded marked expansion. The output of steel ingots recorded a considerable gain after seasonal adjustment, the index rising from 277 to 284. The output of pig iron was 111,020 long tons against 88,885 in the preceding month. The production of automobiles recorded a contraseasonal advance to 15,475 units, the adjusted index having been 262 against 188 in August.

The index of construction, based on contracts awarded and building permits, rose from 91 to 127. Marked gains were recorded in both factors indicating the extent of new business. Recession was shown in the indexes of mineral production and of the output of electric power, the index of the latter dropping from 263 to 248. The acceleration in retail distribution was reflected in the increase in an index of trade employment from 144 to 146. External trade, while showing important increase over the same month of 1939, recorded recession from the high level of August. The increase in the amount of cheques cashed in the clearing centres was from $2,458 million in August to $2,571 million in the month under review. After adjustment for seasonal tendencies, the index moved up from 114.7 to 117.2.

Decline was shown in grain and livestock marketings after seasonal adjustment. The index of grain marketings receded from 102.2 in August to 52.0. The receipt of wheat at the head of the lakes and the Pacific Coast Ports was 18.3 million bushels against 17.7 million in August, but the increase was decidedly less than normal for the season.

The index of livestock sales on public stockyards receded from 100 to 97.7. The constructive factor in this connection was the increase in hog sales from 71,226 head to 91,110, the index advancing from 99.6 to 128.5. The index of cold storage holdings, based on nine principal products, receded from 155.3 on September 1 to 152 on October 1. The index of butter holdings receded from 227.6 to 221, while a slight gain was shown in the holdings of cheese even after seasonal adjustment.

Business Indexes in September compared with August
1926=100

	1940	
	September	August
Physical Volume of Business	155.4	152.5
Industrial Production	167.0	161.6
Mineral Production	228.0	274.3
Gold, mint receipts	329.1	392.9
Silver shipments	60.3	116.6
Asbestos exports	127.5	152.6
Coal production	96.0	124.5
Manufacturing	159.7	151.7
Foodstuffs	120.0	115.4
Flour production	-	78.3
Oatmeal production	-	66.5
Sugar manufactured	74.3	59.0
Inspected slaughterings	206.2	190.3
Cattle	136.0	142.3
Sheep	121.8	129.4
Hogs	260.5	227.7
Creamery butter	139.1	148.5
Factory cheese	73.5	80.2
Salmon exports	150.8	94.4
Tobacco	173.1	170.6
Cigar releases	78.7	84.6
Cigarette releases	217.3	212.0
Rubber imports	174.3	235.4
Boots and shoes production	-	113.6

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Business Indexes in September compared with August
1926=100

	1940	
	September	August
Textiles	182.9	209.4
Cotton consumption	191.6	173.2
Cotton yarn imports	88.7	154.1
Wool imports	178.8	270.3
Forestry	156.6	159.3
Newsprint	184.6	197.0
Wood pulp exports	101.1	110.4
Planks and boards exports	141.0	128.3
Shingles exported	112.8	118.6
Iron and Steel	242.9	194.1
Steel production	283.8	276.7
Pig iron production	186.0	139.7
Iron and steel imports	157.7	172.4
Automobile production	262.0	187.7
Coke production	171.1	173.6
Crude petroleum imports	268.3	273.8
Construction	127.0	90.7
Contracts awarded	136.8	97.5
Building permits	102.3	73.7
Cost of construction	98.4	98.1
Electric power	248.0	262.9
Distribution	122.2	126.5
Trade employment	146.2	143.9
Carloadings	81.9	91.7
Imports	109.8	121.0
Exports, excluding gold	134.3	152.0
Producers' Goods	166.4	159.7
Consumers' Goods	125.6	126.1
Marketings -		
Grain and Live Stock Marketings	60.3	101.8
Grain Marketings	52.0	102.2
Wheat	49.1	104.8
Oats	134.9	151.7
Barley	47.1	87.2
Flax	41.7	125.9
Rye	56.7	51.9
Live Stock Marketings	97.7	100.0
Cattle	78.9	98.1
Calves	136.1	148.1
Hogs	128.5	99.6
Sheep	74.4	77.5
Cold Storage Holdings, first of following month	152.0	155.3
Eggs	95.5	100.3
Butter	221.0	227.6
Cheese	92.4	89.4
Beef	127.0	144.9
Pork	177.5	158.6
Mutton	125.9	313.9
Poultry	232.2	231.4
Lard	80.0	110.3
Veal	284.1	284.6

Births, Deaths and Marriages in September

Births registered in 65 Canadian cities and towns in September numbered 8,203, deaths 4,165 and marriages 6,126 as compared with 7,409 births, 3,919 deaths and 8,029 marriages in September last year, showing increases of 11 per cent in births, 6 per cent in deaths and a decrease of 24 per cent in marriages.

Births registered during the nine months ended September totalled 72,215, deaths 39,926 and marriages 49,215 as against 65,525 births, 39,608 deaths and 34,051 marriages during the corresponding nine months last year. This comparison shows increases of 10 per cent in births, one per cent in deaths and 44½ per cent in marriages.

Building Permits in September

The total value of building permits reported as issued in September is $10,014,340. Revised values for August aggregate $11,555,102. Reports were received from 56 of the original 58 municipalities and show a value of $6,426,220 compared with $7,693,732 in August and $4,134,624 in September, 1939.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the nine elapsed months of the current year is $81,324,052. The value for the 58 municipalities for the same period is $57,749,872, while their corresponding value in 1939 was $43,911,494.

During September new construction of all types amounted to 82.1 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 37.6.

Civil Aviation

There were 1,202 employees in civil aviation in Canada in the second quarter of 1940. The number of miles flown was 3,030,188, an increase of about half a million miles over the first quarter. There were 37,856 passengers carried as against 32,001 in the first quarter. The freight carried was 3,538,817 pounds compared with 3,108,083. Passenger miles totalled 10,593,419 compared with 7,043,642 and the freight ton miles 272,507 compared with 232,122. The gasoline consumed in the second quarter of 1940 was 750,607 gallons.

Production of Iron and Steel in September

September production of pig iron at 105,020 tons marked the seventh time in the history of the industry that the 100,000 ton level was exceeded. The peak of 112,528 tons was reported for August 1929 and the other highs were as follows: 106,000 tons in December 1918; 105,000 tons in October 1920; 101,533 tons in May 1923; 103,450 tons in December 1928 and 104,703 tons in January 1940.

Cumulative production of pig iron for the first nine months of this year amounted to 845,456 tons against 487,982 during the corresponding period of 1939.

September output of ferro-alloys totalled 13,147 tons compared with 9,697 for last month and 10,406 for September, 1939.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings was reported at 164,515 tons and included 159,519 of ingots and 4,996 of castings. In August of this year output amounted to 172,210 tons and in September of a year ago to 124,384. Cumulative production for the first nine months of 1940 totalled 1,464,548 tons against 937,693 tons for the corresponding period of 1939.

Railway Traffic in July

Revenue freight loaded at stations in Canada and received from foreign connections during July increased to 8,943,065 tons from 6,274,181 in July 1939 and 8,307,983 in June, 1940. This was an increase over 1939 traffic of 2,668,884 tons or 42.5 per cent.

Raw Sugar Stocks

The amount of raw sugar in the different refineries throughout Canada on January 1, 1940, was 74,526,150 pounds, while the quantity received during the period from January 1 to October 5 was 803,381,400 pounds making 877,907,550 for manufacture. Meltings and sales of raw sugar accounted for 734,315,853 pounds leaving 143,591,697 on hand in the refineries on October 5 compared with 109,445,306 pounds at the end of the last four-week period and 3,790,094 on the same date last year. Stocks of raw sugar increased 34,146,391 pounds over the last report and increased 139,801,603 pounds over the same period last year.

Beekeepers and Poultrymen's Supplies

The value of beekeepers and poultrymen's supplies in 1939 was $191,495 compared with $198,819 in 1938.

September Indexes of Retail Sales

The dollar volume of retail purchasing for September as reflected in indexes compiled on the basis of 1930 as 100 was unchanged from August and was three per cent below the volume of business transacted in September, 1939. Unadjusted indexes were 88.6 for September this year, 88.6 for August and 91.1 for September, 1939. An average of the indexes for the nine months ended September was 14.7 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1939.

Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables

According to preliminary figures stocks of canned fruits held by canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses amounted to 1,332,419 cases on October 1 as compared with 1,029,854 on July 1 and 1,173,267 on October 1, 1939. The stocks of canned vegetables totalled 5,495,696 cases compared with 1,915,700 on July 1 and 5,693,802 on October 1, 1939.

Production of Tobacco

Canadian tobacco production in 1940 will be the smallest since 1936. A total crop of less than 50 million pounds is indicated for 1940 compared with last year's record of 107.7 million. The reduction in the crop was the result of a much smaller acreage and an average yield per acre of all types only 62 per cent of last year's.

Although favourable harvesting and curing conditions during the past two months have offset to some extent the effects of a cold, wet growing season, extensive frost damage in the Norfolk district destroyed about 50 per cent of the Ontario flue-cured crop. This crop, now estimated at 24 million pounds, is of fair quality on the whole.

The drastic reduction in the flue-cured crop, together with smaller crops of burley and cigar leaf tobaccos and greatly reduced carry-overs from the 1939 crop, indicate a more favourable marketing situation than prevailed during the 1939-40 season although export possibilities are still unsettled.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

During the week ending October 25 the export clearances overseas of Canadian wheat amounted to 676,850 bushels compared with 1,777,115 in the corresponding week last year. The total for the twelve weeks ending October 25 was 18,901,549 bushels as compared with 28,424,500 in the same period of the previous crop year.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 25 amounted to 16,075,416 bushels compared with 14,034,556 in the previous week and 15,632,072 in the corresponding period last year. The totals follow by provinces, with those for 1939 in brackets: Manitoba 1,182,376(603,830) bushels; Saskatchewan 6,598,813(8,136,255); Alberta 8,293,849(6,891,987).

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the twelve weeks ending October 25 aggregated 198,060,044 bushels compared with 306,469,852 in the same period last year. Totals follow by provinces: Manitoba 29,329,743(46,778,271) bushels; Saskatchewan 113,279,775(176,291,860); Alberta 55,450,526(83,399,721).

Bank Debits in September

The amount of cheques cashed in clearing centres during September was higher than in the previous month but recorded a decline when compared with September 1939. The total was $2,571,235,762 compared with $2,457,706,218 in August $2,831,650,702 in September, 1939. Debits during the first nine months of 1940 aggregated $24,653,179,987 compared

with $22,731,223,488 in the like period of 1939.

Debits in September were as follows by economic areas, with figures for September 1939 in brackets: Maritime Provinces $62,667,729($58,652,580); Quebec $716,101,848($822,306,900); Ontario $1,093,211,887($1,114,202,211); Prairie Provinces $530,983,863($669,132,861); British Columbia $168,271,035($167,356,150).

Wholesale Trade in Canada in 1939

Annual sales of wholesale trading houses were six per cent higher in 1939 than in 1938 and were at a higher level than in any year since 1929, totalling $1,375,550,000 as compared with $1,295,969,000 in 1938. Indexes of sales on the base 1930-100 stand at 100.4 and 94.6 for the two years, respectively. The gain over 1938 represents the result of the marked stimulus in trading which occurred after the outbreak of the war, due partially to increased consumer demand but more particularly to heavy inventory buying on the part of the retail trades.

Canada's External Trade in September

Canada's external trade in September, exclusive of gold, was valued at $189,065,024 compared with $208,195,431 in August and $156,020,853 in September, 1939. Domestic exports in September this year were valued at $101,439,603, imports $86,286,828 and foreign exports $1,338,593, leaving a favourable balance of trade amounting to $16,491,368.

Domestic exports in August amounted to $110,548,017 and in September last year $81,461,185. August imports totalled $96,835,858 and in September 1939, $73,564,271. Foreign exports in August totalled $811,556 and in September 1939 $995,674. The favourable balance of trade in these two months was $14,523,715 and $8,892,311 respectively.

Imports from Principal Countries

Canada's imports in September were valued at $86,287,000 compared with $73,564,000 in September, 1939. During the nine months ended September the value was $768,720,000 compared with $515,332,000 in the corresponding period of 1939.

Purchases from the United States in September were valued at $63,361,000 against $50,799,000 in September 1939, while the imports from the United Kingdom totalled $11,162,000 compared with $9,253,000. Imports from Australia were valued at $1,609,000 against $955,000 from British India and Burma $1,156,000 against $742,000, Colombia $928,000 against $508,000 Straits Settlements $955,000 against $958,000.

Imports from other leading countries were as follows, with figures for September 1939 in brackets: Ceylon $556,000($511,000); British Guiana $679,000($814,000); British West Indies $551,000($1,209,000); Fiji $405,000($387,000); Brazil $587,000($203,000); Japan $480,000($504,000); San Domingo $381,000(nil).

Index Numbers of Living Costs

The index number of living costs on the base 1935-1939-100, rose from 105.9 in August to 106.4 in September. The comparative figure for September 1939 was 100.8. Clothing, home furnishings and fuel were higher in September, while miscellaneous items were slightly lower, and food and rentals were unchanged.

An index for 46 items of food remained at 105.4 in September. Fruit and vegetables recorded seasonal declines, and a moderate reduction in butter caused the dairy products sub-group to move slightly downward. The chief single factor in cancelling these recessions was an advance in almost 9 cents per dozen eggs.

Feed Supplies for 1940-41

Feed supplies in Canada for 1940-41 are generally adequate. In spite of a 10 per cent increase in numbers of grain-consuming animals, a somewhat larger production of feed grains in 1940 together with large stocks carried into the 1940-41 season will provide about .70 tons of feed grains per animal unit as compared with .75 tons for 1939-40. Although the supply per animal is lower than in 1939-40 a probable reduction in exports of feed grains during the 1940-41 season will leave sufficient feed to carry Canadian live-stock through the winter.

In addition to the feed grain supply, large quantities of wheat stored on western farms will provide a reserve against feed shortages in the Prairie areas. On the other hand, it is probable that feed grain supplies in eastern Canada will need to be supplemented by somewhat larger than usual shipments from the West. In particular, south-western Ontario will import larger quantities of feed grains due to the poor quality and difficulty in harvesting the 1940 crops. Furthermore, feed grain production in eastern Canada generally has not kept pace with the increase in live stock production and it is probable that feed grain prices will tend to increase during the season of 1940-41.

Prospects are that the millfeed situation will be better during the 1940-41 season. Exports to the United States may be somewhat smaller than last season, leaving greater quantities of by-product feeds for use in Canada.

The fodder situation is quite normal with no large areas reporting shortages. In view of a satisfactory hay crop in the north-eastern Atlantic States it is not expected that the export demand for hay during the 1940-41 season will be as large as during the 1939-40. Hay prices in eastern Canada have shown a tendency to decline and no great change is expected during the remainder of the season apart from the usual seasonal movement.

Further increases in Canadian live stock production are expected during the 1940-41 season with feed prices remaining low relative to live stock prices. Total numbers of live stock at June 1, 1941 will likely be the greatest on record. Although feed supplies are sufficient to carry the present live stock population further increases in numbers without an expansion of feed grain acreages will make necessary the importation of greater quantities of feed.

World Wheat Situation

Over the past few weeks there have been no major developments to alter the world wheat situation depicted a month ago. In the meantime, it is becoming more definite that the Australian crop will be a small one. The 100 million bushel forecast of a month ago is being reiterated more freely and a few trade estimates have been placed under that figure.

The United States winter wheat crop is getting off to a good start, in sharp contrast with the unprecedented drought conditions that prevailed in the autumn of 1939. However, the remarkable recovery which the winter wheat crop made last spring considerably modifies the implication that the 1941 winter wheat crop is likely to exceed the 1940 crop by any wide margin.

The Argentine wheat crop at October 1 ranged in condition from good to very good, with the exception of a few minor areas still suffering from excessive rains. Generally speaking, the crop has had a reserve of three weeks' subsoil moisture. November is the crucial month for the Argentine crop. In years past, November frosts or hot winds or rust have reduced many promising crops. At the present time, prospects are for a crop in the neighbourhood of 200 million bushels. While the remaining surplus of wheat in Argentina has evidentally been under-estimated, it is improbable that there will be any old-crop surplus at the end of December. This would leave a 1941 exportable surplus of 100 million bushels.

During the past month, the Canadian Wheat Board has proceeded with the enlargement of wheat delivery quotas at individual points where available space has warranted the increase. More recently the congestion at the Head of the Lakes has reached a point where the railways have again been compelled to place an embargo on rail shipments from country points to Fort William-Port Arthur, with the exception of 25 cars daily permitted to be shipped from Alberta points. On October 18 there were in store in country elevators 171,675,000 bushels of wheat, and 5,182,000 bushels of other grains, out of a total country elevator storage capacity privately estimated at 220 million bushels after allowing for newly acquired space in annexes and deducting for necessary working space. The total visible supply of Canadian wheat has been setting new records weekly and on October 18 reached 432,779,509 bushels.

The weekly volume of the primary movement has been declining recently, and for the week ending October 18, amounted to 13,995,288 bushels. Total receipts of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces from August 1 to date have amounted to 181,945,360 bushels, in comparison with 290,837,780 bushels delivered last year. It is interesting to note, however, that the average primary movement of the first eleven weeks of the crop year during the past ten years amounted to 123,320,759 bushels, as compared with this year's deliveries of 181,945,360 bushels to date.

Production of Flour

Flour mills in Canada manufactured a normal quantity of flour in September, the production amounting to 1,635,849 barrels compared with 1,927,102 in September, 1939, and the ten-year average figure of 1,543,690 barrels. The percentage of output to capacity was 76.2 compared with 87.3 for September last year. Exports amounted to 550,754 barrels compared with 416,553 a year ago.

Grains ground during September were as follows, with comparative figures for the same month last year in brackets: wheat, 7,401,774 (8,894,675) bushels; oats, 1,115,764 (1,795,844); corn, 196,067 (318,194); barley, 252,786 (172,562); buckwheat, 4,508 (8,407); and mixed grain, 1,927,293 (1,764,365).

Estimate of Shorn Wool Production

Shorn wool production in Canada in 1940 is estimated at 13,822,000 pounds as compared with 13,569,000 in 1939 and 13,386,000 in 1938. The 1940 wool clip is the largest since 1932, when shearings totalled 14,027,000 pounds. The number of sheep shorn in 1940 is estimated at 1,860,000 with an average yield per fleece of 7.4 pounds compared with shearings of 1,805,100 sheep in 1939 and an average yield per fleece at 7.5 pounds.

Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada amounted to 589,714 at the end of September compared with 606,458 at the end of the previous month. The number of calf and kip skins in store was 701,582 as against 667,665, goat and kid skins 132,255 against 144,260, horse hides 12,765 against 12,056, along with 56,809 dozen sheep and lamb skins compared with 55,292 dozen.

Country General Store Sales in September

Country general store sales in September averaged 11 per cent lower this year than last and were four per cent below sales in August, 1940. The unadjusted index number on the 1936 base as 100 stood at 115.9, compared with 121.1 in August and 129.8 in September, 1939. An increase of almost six per cent was shown in the average of the indexes for the nine months ended September.

Output of Central Electric Stations in September

The output of central electric stations in September dropped to 2,399,678,000 kilowatt hours from 2,500,179,000 in August. Compared with the September 1939 output of 2,380,652,000 the increase was less than one per cent, whereas the increase for the previous eight months over the first eight months of 1939 was 10 per cent. Over 88 per cent of the decline from the August output was in a secondary power. Deliveries to electric boilers dropped from 366,951,000 kilowatt hours in August to 279,003,000 and exports of surplus power to the United States dropped from 71,517,000 to 70,380,000.

Total exports to the United States declined to 186,983,000 kilowatt hours from 192,235,000 in August but were 17 per cent above the September 1939 exports.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing in 1939

The value of production of the slaughtering and meat packing industry in 1939 was $185,196,133, an increase over the preceding year of $9,428,751, or five per cent. The increase was due, chiefly to the industry's larger output; there was little change between the two years in the general price trend.

The main price increases were for beef, mutton and lamb and veal, sold fresh and for all hides and skins, while average prices were lower for pork sold fresh and for practically all pork products.

The number of plants in operation in 1939 was 150, distributed by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 2; Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 6; Quebec, 31; Ontario, 67; Manitoba, 9; Saskatchewan, 7; and Alberta and British Columbia, each, 12.

Nearly half the industry's production value is credited Ontario, while next in order of importance is Quebec, with Manitoba third.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Births, Deaths and Marriages, September (10 cents).
2. Canadian Milling Statistics, September (10 cents).
3. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
4. Shorn Wool Production, 1940 (10 cents).
5. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, September (10 cents).
6. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, September (10 cents).
7. The Lime Industry in Canada, 1939 (25 cents).
8. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, July (10 cents).
9. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, Second Quarter, 1940 (25 cents).
10. Production of Iron and Steel, September (10 cents).
11. Building Permits, September (10 cents).
12. Sugar Report, September 9 to October 5, 1940 (10 cents).
13. Civil Aviation, April, May, June (10 cents).
14. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
15. The Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supply Industry, 1939 (10 cents).
16. Asphalt Roofing Industry (10 cents).
17. The Hardwood Flooring Industry, 1939 (15 cents).
18. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (10 cents).
19. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
20. Feed Supplies for 1940-41 (10 cents).
21. Prices and Price Indexes, September (10 cents).
22. Imports by Principal Countries, September (10 cents).
23. Trade of Canada by months, January 1937 to September, 1940 (10 cents).
24. Wholesale Trade in Canada and the Provinces, 1939 (10 cents).
25. The Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Goods, 1939 (15 cents).
26. Tobacco Crop Report (10 cents).
27. The Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, October 1 (10 cents).
28. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, September (10 cents).
29. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, September (10 cents).
30. Slaughtering and Meat Packing, Sausage and Casings, 1939 (25 cents).
31. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
32. Output of Central Electric Stations, September (10 cents).
33. Car Loadings (10 cents).
