

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. IX - No. 43

Ottawa, Saturday, October 25, 1941

Price \$1.00 per year

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 capitalized bond yields

Speculation - common stock prices and shares traded.

The six indexes and the composite are shown here on the base of 1926 despite the fact that the index of carloadings is reported elsewhere on the new base of 1935-1939. Notes on the indexes follow:

Railway traffic after seasonal adjustment, increased appreciably in the week of October 18. The index of carloadings on the base of 1926 was 97.1 against 90.6 in the preceding week. Gains were shown in both the Eastern and Western Divisions total loadings having been 65,406 cars against 68,043. While the actual number of cars moved was below the preceding week the recession was considerably less than normal for the season. The stimulation of the war effort is indicated by the marked increase in the railway traffic during the first 42 weeks of the year, the total having been 2,538,000 cars against 2,232,000 in the same period of last year. The traffic of the same period of 1939 was 2,022 thousand cars. Important gains are indicated over both of the years cited in this connection. The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railway from the beginning of this year were \$239.3 million constituting an increase of \$45.8 million or 23.7 p.c. over last year.

Wholesale prices showed minor recessions in the week of October 17 following a steady advance during the 10 preceding weeks. Recessions were shown in crop and animal products while the upward tendency was continued in textiles, wood and paper, non-metallic minerals and chemicals. Recession in grain prices was the main influence in depressing the general index.

The adjusted index of bank clearings rose from 102.3 in the preceding week to 106.2 a gain of 3.8 p.c. Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver recorded the greatest increases over the same week of 1940. Clearings in Montreal showed a gain of 52.1 p.c. The index one year ago was 82.2, an increase of 29.2 p.c. having been indicated. The price of high-grade bonds was fully maintained while the index of common stock prices receded to a somewhat lower level.

An index of common stock prices receded from 76.0 to 74.9. The index one year ago was 80.7, a decline of 7.2 during the 12 months. More recently stocks have shown a strengthening tendency. An index of 20 industrial stocks on the Montreal Stock Exchange rose from 61.4 on October 16 to 61.9 on the 23rd. The rise in the index of 20 industrial stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange was from 92.67 to 94.16.

The weekly index based on six significant factors rose from 111.0 in the week of October 11 to 112.9 in the week under review, a gain of 1.7 p.c. The increase over the standing of the same week of 1940 was 10 p.c., the index at that time having been 102.5.

A Weekly Index with Six Components on the base 1926=100

Week Ending	Car load-ings	Whole-sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields <sup>1</sup>	Bank Clear-ings <sup>2</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index <sup>3</sup>
October 18, 1941	97.1	93.6	145.3	106.2	74.9	27.2	112.9
October 11, 1941	90.6	93.7	145.3	102.3	76.0	32.7	111.0
October 19, 1940	84.0	83.3	141.0	82.2	80.7	26.7	102.5

1. Present value of a 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 trend. 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 has been eliminated from the composite and the resulting index expressed as a percentage of the average during the year 1926.



# Business Advances in September

Six major factors indicating the trend of economic conditions recorded gains in September over the preceding month. The gains in business factors were of greatest significance. The advance in wholesale prices continued, a new high point having been reached since the early part of 1930. Three of the eight main groups are at present at a point higher than in the base year of 1926. The general index for the week of October 10th was 93.7, a gain of more than 10 points having been shown over the same week of last year.

The index of the physical volume of business, the most comprehensive indicator of productive operations, recorded a further advance in September over the high point of the preceding month. Owing to the stimulation of war demands, the index has shown a sharp upward trend since the first quarter of 1939. The maximum of the last prosperity period culminating in 1929 was exceeded in the first quarter of 1940 and a marked gain has been shown in the index since that time.

The manufacture of sugar rose from 91.5 million pounds in August to 99.2 million in the latest four-week period. The meatpacking industry recorded greater activity, the index advancing from 134 to 150. The slaughtering of hogs amounted to 454,913 against 367,270 in the preceding month. The recession in cheese production was greater than normal for the season, while a further increase was shown in butter production, the index advancing from 108 to 119. Canned salmon exports were at a high level in September, contrasting with minimum outward shipments in the two preceding months.

The textile industry was active in September, raw cotton used amounting to 17.1 million pounds against 14.6 million. The forestry industry was particularly active, general increases having been shown in the four factors considered in this connection. The output of newsprint was 298,276 tons against 293,054. As the increase was contra-seasonal, the index advanced from 114 to 122. The outward shipments of planks and boards rose to a high level in September, the total having been 291 million feet against 261 million in August. The advance in the index was from 147 to 183. Gains were also recorded in the exports of wood pulp and shingles.

The new business obtained by the construction industry showed a gain in September, the total of contracts awarded having been \$39.4 million against \$36.1 million. The gain in the railway traffic movement was less than normal for the season, the results reflecting the reduced shipments of grain in the Prairie Provinces. The total was 294,172 cars against 278,646 in August. The index receded from 130.6 to 125. The export trade was at a lower level in September than in the preceding month, the total having been \$142.9 million against \$150.5 million.

Economic Conditions in September compared with the preceding  
Month and the Same Month of 1940

	September 1941	September 1940	August 1941
Physical Volume of Business ..... 1935-39=	*	130.1	141.2
Flour Production (Aug) ..... Bbl.	1,852,139	1,291,451	2,116,896
Sugar Manufactured ..... lb.	99,232,363	71,339,246	91,531,291
Canned Salmon Exports ..... cwt.	125,436	93,299	3,667
Newsprint Production ..... Tons	298,276	282,322	293,054
Wood Pulp Exports ..... Cwt.	2,786,204	1,808,998	2,531,568
Planks and Boards Exported ..... M. ft.	281,129	276,912	261,132
Shingles Exported ..... Squares	330,811	298,165	309,893
Construction Contracts ..... \$	39,363,800	52,260,000	36,123,900
Exports ..... \$	142,891,175	102,778,196	150,496,256
Butter Output ..... lb.	32,415,274	26,527,919	35,460,018
Factory Cheese Production ..... lb.	20,056,232	20,882,140	23,724,608
Inspected Slaughtering -			
Cattle and Calves ..... No.	162,675	131,075	146,962
Sheep and Lambs ..... No.	106,735	86,020	89,966
Hogs ..... No.	454,913	438,043	367,270
Cigars released ..... No.	16,984,005	13,752,796	14,914,441
Cigarettes released ..... No.	865,956,619	597,291,350	816,691,352

\* According to preliminary calculations advance was shown in the index over August



### Building Permits in September

The value of building permits issued by 178 municipalities reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in September was \$12,246,613 compared with \$12,849,441 in August when returns were received from 200 municipalities. In September last year the figure was \$10,311,038. The total value of permits issued during the nine elapsed months of this year was \$101,656,904 compared with \$81,729,310 in the corresponding period of 1940.

### Tobacco Releases in September

Cigarette releases reached an all-time high point in September when 865,956,619 were released for consumption. This was six per cent over the previous maximum of 816,691,352 established in August this year. The average for September for the five immediate pre-war years from 1934 to 1938 was 536,834,605.

Releases during the first nine months of 1941 totalled 6,263,494,099 compared with 5,563,072,854 in the same period of 1940, an increase of 12.6 per cent.

The steady increase in cigar consumption since the outbreak of war was continued during September when 16,984,005 cigars were released as compared with 13,752,796 in the same period of last year. The average for the five immediate pre-war years was 11,310,612.

The all-time monthly record for cigars was made in September 1920 when 25,700,000 were released. The year 1920 also holds the record for yearly releases with 270,080,000. The year 1933 established the low record for cigar releases since the last world war with 114,808,848. The month low record was made in February 1934 when 4,448,840 cigars were released.

### Production of Automobiles in September

The Canadian production of motor vehicles in September totalled 14,496 units compared with 17,192 in the previous month and 15,495 in September, 1940. During the first nine months of this year 209,213 units were produced as compared with 154,903 in the corresponding period of 1940.

### Final Summary of Mineral Production in 1940

Canada's mineral production in 1940 was valued at \$529,825,035, an increase of 12 per cent over 1939, the previous record year.

Metal production aggregated \$382,503,012 as compared with \$343,506,123; fuels, including coal, natural gas, crude petroleum and peat totalled \$78,837,874 and other non-metallic minerals reached \$26,011,498, an increase of four per cent over 1939.

Structural materials, such as clay products, cement, lime, sand and gravel and stone, totalled \$42,472,651, a gain of 20 per cent over the previous year.

Gold production at 5,311,145 fine ounces constituted a record. The price of gold was \$38.50 per fine ounce and the total value of production reached \$204,479,083. Silver output at 23,833,752 fine ounces was valued at \$9,116,172, an increase of three per cent in quantity, whereas there was a decrease in value owing to the drop in the average yearly prices.

The combined value of the base metals -- copper, nickel, lead and zinc -- was \$155,922,881, an increase of 14 per cent. The value of the remaining metals aggregated \$12,984,876.

In the fuels group, coal production reached 17,566,884 short tons, an increase of 13 per cent. Natural gas at 41,232,125 M cu. ft. exceeded the previous year by 17 per cent and crude petroleum output totalled 8,606,022 barrels compared with 7,826,301 in 1939.

Non-metals, exclusive of fuels, aggregated \$26,011,498. Increases in output over the previous year were noted for gypsum, quartz, salt, sodium sulphate.



Owing to the fact that most of the base metals and several of the non-metallic minerals play an important part in the manufacture of implements of war, their output for 1940 is not published.

FINAL SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1940 WITH  
COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1939

		1939		1940	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$
<u>METALLICS</u>					
Gold .....	fine oz.	5,094,379	184,115,951	5,311,145	204,479,083
Silver .....	fine oz.	23,163,629	9,378,490	23,833,752	9,116,172
Other precious metals .	...	...	9,422,211	...	7,761,108
Copper, nickel, lead,					
zinc .....	...	...	136,277,176	...	155,922,881
Antimony, bismuth, cad-					
mium, chromite, cobalt,					
manganese, molybdenum,					
tungsten .....	...	...	2,502,915	...	2,796,522
Miscellaneous -- arsenic,					
iron ore, mercury, radium,					
selenium, tellurium, ti-					
tanium ore and uranium	...	...	1,809,380	...	2,427,246
TOTAL .....	...	...	343,506,123	...	382,503,012
<u>NON-METALLICS</u>					
<u>Fuels</u>					
Coal .....	tons	15,537,443	48,315,224	17,566,884	54,676,993
Natural gas .....	M cu.ft.	35,185,146	12,507,307	41,232,125	13,000,593
Peat .....	tons	445	2,445	30	75
Crude petroleum .....	bbls.	7,826,301	9,846,352	8,603,022	11,160,213
TOTAL .....	...	...	70,671,328	...	78,837,874
<u>Other Non-Metallies</u>					
Asbestos, fluorspar,					
graphite, magnesitic-					
dolomite, mica, sulphur ...	...	...	18,213,555	...	18,205,399
Barytes .....	tons	...	3,639	338	4,819
Diatomite .....	tons	301	10,388	243	7,957
Feldspar, nepheline					
syenite .....	...	...	252,457	...	305,472
Grindstones .....	tons	304	15,278	341	14,543
Gypsum .....	tons	1,421,934	1,935,127	1,443,788	2,065,933
Iron oxides .....	tons	6,015	88,418	9,979	111,874
Magnesium sulphate ...	tons	550	9,900	...	...
Mineral waters .....	Imp. gal.	123,769	19,105	140,663	20,892
Phosphate .....	tons	157	1,712	358	4,039
Quartz .....	tons	1,582,935	1,100,214	1,858,302	1,203,527
Salt .....	tons	424,500	2,486,632	464,714	2,823,269
Silica brick .....	M	2,493	124,807	3,438	182,786
Sodium carbonate .....	tons	300	2,400	220	1,760
Sodium sulphate .....	tons	71,485	628,151	94,260	829,589
Talc and soapstone ...	...	...	170,066	...	229,639
TOTAL .....	...	...	25,061,849	...	26,011,498
<u>CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER</u>					
<u>STRUCTURAL MATERIALS</u>					
Clay products (brick, tile,					
sewer pipe, etc.) .....	...	...	5,151,236	...	6,344,547
Cement .....	bbls.	5,731,264	8,511,211	7,559,648	11,775,345
Lime .....	tons	552,209	4,003,514	716,730	5,194,555
Sand and gravel .....	tons	31,294,341	11,241,102	31,375,415	11,759,245
Stone .....	tons	5,443,522	8,455,696	7,447,365	7,398,959
TOTAL .....	...	...	35,362,759	...	42,472,651
GRAND TOTAL .....	...	...	474,602,059	...	529,825,035



### September Production of Concentrated Milk

The production of concentrated milk products advanced to 22,220,203 pounds in September from last year's September output of 17,011,074, but recorded the usual seasonal decline from the previous month when the total was 25,623,928 pounds. For the nine months ended September the production aggregated 195,953,543 pounds compared with 156,405,974 in the like period of 1940.

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### Manufacturing in British Columbia

British Columbia maintained its position as the third most important manufacturing province in the Dominion in 1939 with a gross value of production of \$247,948,600, being an increase of \$22,363,111 over the 1938 valuation. The sawmilling industry was of chief importance during the year with a production valued at \$54,685,280, followed by fish curing and packing at \$17,473,982, pulp and paper \$16,005,957, slaughtering and meat packing \$11,901,799, petroleum products \$9,144,073, fruit and vegetable preparations \$6,677,352, bread and other bakery products \$6,467,546, coffee, tea and spices \$6,211,548.

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### Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

Reacting slightly after a steady advance maintained for ten weeks, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of 567 commodities, on the base 1926=100, declined from 93.7 for the week ending October 10 to 93.6 during the week ending October 17. In the corresponding week last year it was 83.3. Among the more important commodities to advance over the previous week were hay, potatoes, cotton fabrics, fish, milk, coal and hogs, whereas reductions occurred in wheat, oats, butter, raw cotton, steers, fresh meats, flour and milled products.

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### Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat during the week ending October 17 amounted to 2,186,116 bushels compared with 1,594,706 in the corresponding week last year. The accumulated total for the eleven weeks ended October 17 was 28,168,825 bushels compared with 18,160,176 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

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### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending October 17 amounted to 8,922,718 bushels compared with 6,785,419 in the previous week and 13,996,674 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940: Manitoba, 1,318,528(1,132,753) bushels; Saskatchewan, 5,126,216(7,153,621); Alberta, 2,477,975(5,710,300).

Marketings during the eleven weeks ended October 17 totalled 68,818,095 bushels compared with 181,406,359 in the like period of the previous crop year. Totals follow by provinces with 1940 figures in brackets: Manitoba, 11,842,689(27,346,246) bushels; Saskatchewan, 41,758,960(106,588,998); Alberta, 15,216,546(46,971,115).

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### Wheat Stocks in Store

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on October 17 totalled 485,125,568 bushels compared with 478,909,333 on October 20 and 432,779,509 on the corresponding date last year. The wheat in elevators in Canada aggregated 459,461,579 bushels, the balance of 25,663,989 being in storage in the United States.

Stocks of wheat in Canadian elevators were located as follows: Western Country Elevators, 218,850,000 bushels; Interior Terminals, 25,998,717; Vancouver-New Westminster 18,015,316; Victoria, 1,021,717; Prince Rupert, 1,205,881; Churchill, 2,617,396; Fort William and Fort Arthur, 99,281,300; Eastern Elevators Lake Ports, 44,176,895 and Eastern Elevators Seaboard Ports, 29,220,183.



### Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supplies

There are eight establishments in Canada engaged wholly or chiefly in the manufacture of incubators, hives and other supplies for poultrymen and beekeepers. Three of these are in Ontario, two in Quebec, two in Manitoba and one in British Columbia. The amount of capital invested in the industry in 1940 was over \$190,000, and there were 46 employees. The cost of materials was \$46,855 and the factory value of the product was \$202,982.

### September Canal Traffic

Traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canals in September amounted to 14,400,742 tons as against 15,235,189 in August and 13,002,486 in September 1940. The decrease from August was practically all in iron ore which dropped from 11,771,115 to 10,702,453 tons. Wheat, other grains, flour, soft coal and stone all showed increases over August shipments, and all but flour were heavier than in 1940.

The majority of commodities listed using the Welland Ship Canal showed decreases from the 1940 traffic, but increases of 58,982 tons in iron ore, 54,546 in soft coal, 28,851 tons in petroleum and other oils, 13,074 in pulp wood and a few others, more than offset the decreases and increased the total from 1,615,549 tons in September, 1940 to 1,620,082 in September this year. Traffic on the St. Lawrence Canal declined from 992,318 tons in September 1940 to 944,012.

### September Exports by Countries

Canada's domestic exports, excluding gold, amounted in September to \$139,976,000 compared with \$101,440,000 in September 1940. Exports to Empire countries was \$72,332,000 compared with \$57,552,000 and to foreign countries \$67,654,000 as against \$43,888,000.

The following were the exports to leading countries with the 1940 figures in brackets: United Kingdom \$54,158,000 (\$44,402,000); United States \$55,588,000 (\$39,528,000); Egypt \$6,635,000 (\$481,000); Br. India \$4,174,000 (\$1,128,000); Australia \$3,503,000 (\$2,721,000); Newfoundland \$3,189,000 (\$1,405,000); British West Indies \$2,300,000 (\$1,753,000); British South Africa \$2,146,000 (\$3,715,000); New Zealand \$870,000 (\$921,000); Straits Settlements \$687,000 (\$174,000); Argentina \$701,000 (\$361,000); China \$895,000 (\$116,000); Brazil \$566,000 (\$376,000); Chile \$325,000 (\$123,000); Colombia \$197,000 (\$143,000); Cuba \$230,000 (\$166,000); Japan \$ nil (\$958,000); Mexico \$375,000 (\$462,000); Netherlands East Indies \$254,000 (\$98,000); Panama \$79,000 (\$62,000); Peru \$182,000 (\$111,000); Portugese Africa \$18,000 (\$105,000); Sweden \$2,000 (\$ nil); Switzerland \$124,000 (\$ nil); Philippines \$126,000 (\$82,000); Uruguay \$95,000 (\$67,000); Venezuela \$157,000 (\$141,000).

### Commodity Exports in September

Some of the important commodity exports in September were valued as follows, with the September 1940 figures in brackets: Non-ferrous metals, excluding gold, \$21,260,000 (\$15,620,000); automobiles and parts \$12,258,000 (\$4,504,000); machinery, other than farm \$1,105,000 (\$1,117,000); wheat \$9,163,000 (\$8,198,000); wheat flour, \$2,756,000 (\$1,934,000); alcoholic beverages \$1,137,000 (\$566,000); rubber \$1,303,000 (\$944,000); cattle except for stock, \$1,599,000 (\$1,100,000); fishery products \$5,279,000 (\$4,443,000); raw furs \$1,571,000 (\$794,000); meats \$4,428,000 (\$6,285,000); butter \$54,000 (\$43,000); cheese \$1,214,000 (\$2,476,000); eggs, \$190,000 (\$69,000); planks and boards \$9,379,000 (\$7,981,000); woodpulp \$8,424,000 (\$5,626,000); newsprint paper \$13,919,000 (\$14,368,000); chemicals \$5,952,000 (\$1,984,000).

### Imported Grain in Canada

Stocks of imported grain in Canada on October 10 were as follows, with the figures of a year ago in brackets: United States wheat 830,155 (1,157,756) bushels; United States oats 27,779 (33,111); United States rye 23,578 (23,577); United States corn 3,616,664 (2,665,874); United States soya beans nil (5,030); Argentine corn 35,832 (1,189,878); South African corn 3,188,613; Argentine flax seed nil (338).



### Crude Petroleum Production in July

The production of crude petroleum in July totalled 876,845 barrels compared with 877,133 in July 1940 and 899,169 in the same month of 1939. Production during the first seven months of the year was 5,749,314 barrels against 4,558,162 in 1940 and 4,270,407 in 1939. This was an increase of 26 per cent above the production of a year ago.

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### Gas Production in July

Natural gas production in July amounted to 1,957,032,000 cu. ft. compared with 1,637,171,000 in 1940 and 1,743,656,000 in 1939. Production during the first seven months of the year was 23,293,133,000 compared with 21,737,194,000 in 1940 and 20,964,344,000 in 1939. All these figures are exclusive of Turner Valley gas used for re-pressuring of waste gas burned in the field.

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### Gasoline Sales in June

Retail sales of gasoline in June totalled 97,497,000 gallons compared with 88,000,000 in the same month of 1940. The following was the consumption by provinces with the 1940 figures in brackets: P.E.I. 627,000 (504,000) gallons; Nova Scotia 3,862,000 (3,384,000); New Brunswick, 2,827,000 (2,513,000); Quebec 16,865,000 (15,483,000); Ontario 38,606,000 (35,693,000); Manitoba 5,381,000 (4,599,000); Saskatchewan 14,255,000 (11,070,000); Alberta 8,715,000 (8,770,000); British Columbia 6,359,000 (5,979,000). It will be observed that Alberta was the only province that decreased its consumption of gasoline in June.

During the first six months of 1941, the retail sales of gasoline amounted to 427,352,000 gallons compared with 365,437,000 in 1940. The following was the consumption by provinces for the six months, with figures for 1940 in brackets: P.E.I. 1,869,000 (1,295,000); Nova Scotia 19,433,000 (13,854,000); New Brunswick, 10,656,000 (9,644,000); Quebec 67,345,000 (57,052,000); Ontario 186,244,000 (160,016,000); Manitoba 21,303,000 (19,571,000); Saskatchewan 47,467,000 (40,204,000); Alberta 40,366,000 (34,447,000); British Columbia 32,669,000 (29,354,000). In the six months there was an increase in retail sales in all provinces.

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### Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in September

The number of new and used motor vehicles financed in Canada in September declined fractionally from the total recorded in the corresponding month last year, but showed an increase of 11 per cent in the amount of financing in the same comparison. There were 12,935 vehicles financed for \$5,361,443 as compared with 12,989 units financed to the extent of \$5,274,803 in the same month of 1940.

During the first nine months of this year, finance companies have purchased contracts arising out of retail sales of 154,263 motor vehicles involving an amount of \$72,934,712 up 10 per cent in number and 24 per cent in dollar volume over the 140,569 transactions involving an amount of \$58,768,414 in the corresponding period of last year.

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### Department Store Sales in September

Sales of department stores in September were 15 per cent higher than in August and 22 per cent in excess of sales in September, 1940. Unadjusted index numbers on the base 1935 to 1939 equals 100 stood at 139.0 for September this year, 120.4 for August and 114.1 in September a year ago. Cumulative totals revealed a gain of 18 per cent in the first nine months of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1940.

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### Canadian Production of Furs

The Canadian production of raw furs during the twelve months ended June 1940 was valued at \$16,668,348, an increase over the preceding season of \$2,381,411 or 17 per cent. It is estimated that approximately 31 per cent of this value may be credited to farm pelts. The number of pelts produced was 9,620,695 compared with 6,492,000 a year ago. Chiefly responsible for the increase were squirrel and muskrat pelts.

Silver fox led in point of view of value, with a total of \$4,305,997, followed by muskrat at \$3,329,318 and mink \$3,100,502. Practically the entire production of silver fox pelts and nearly half the mink pelts are from the fur farms. Higher prices were obtained for beaver, ermine, fisher, cross and red fox and marten, and lower for silver and white fox, mink, lynx and otter.

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Reports Issued During the Week

1. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, July (10 cents).
  2. The Fur Production of Canada, 1939-40 (25 cents).
  3. Building Permits, September (10 cents).
  4. Department Store Sales, September (10 cents).
  5. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, September (10 cents).
  6. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  7. Summary Review of Silver Mining Industry in Canada, 1940 (25 cents).
  8. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, and Gasoline Sales, June (10 cents).
  9. The Rubber Industry in Canada, 1940 (25 cents).
  10. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, September (10 cents).
  11. Canada's Domestic Exports by Principal Countries, September (10 cents).
  12. Summary of Canal Traffic, September (10 cents).
  13. Carloadings (10 cents).
  14. Beekeepers' and Poultrymen's Supply Industry, 1940 (10 cents).
  15. Excelsior Industry, 1940 (10 cents).
  16. Production of Concentrated Milk, September (10 cents).
  17. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
  18. Manufacturing Industries of British Columbia, 1939 (25 cents).
  19. Automobile Production, September (10 cents).
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