WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

As only two of the six major factors recorded a gain in the last week of January, the average was somewhat below the preceding week. Carloadings and speculative trading recorded gains, while wholesale prices were unchanged. The decline in common stock prices was 5 p.c., while minor declines were shown in capitalized bond yields and bank clearings. Only two of the six factors recorded a gain over the same week of 1938, capitalized bond yields and speculative trading being in a higher position. The index of common stock prices was slightly more than 7 p.c. below the standing of last year, while appreciable declines were shown in carloadings and wholesale prices.

The railway freight movement recorded a considerable decline during the first three weeks of the year from the same period of 1938. The movement was 117,744 cars against 135,299 in the same period of last year. The index recorded a gain of 0.3 p.c. over the preceding week, but was 9.2 p.c. below the same week of 1938.

Wholesale prices were fully maintained in the week of January 27, minor advances having been shown in crop and animal products. The price index of industrial materials advanced from 64.4 to 64.5, the increase in foods exerting the main influence. The average of wholesale prices has been relatively stable for five months following the considerable reaction in July and August. Grain prices were firm on the Winnipeg exchange, No. 1 Northern wheat advancing one cent to 60½. Livestock prices were strong on the Toronto stockyards, bacon hogs advancing from 8.62 to 9.39. Electrolytic copper recovered on the London exchange on the last day of the month, the standing having been £48 5s against £47 10s on the 25th. Advances were also recorded in lead and zinc. Export copper in New York was quoted at 10.27½, lead showing an advance while zinc was maintained.

Due to uneasiness engendered during the week by the trend of events in Europe, high-grade bond prices experienced a reaction. The yield of the issues used in this connection advanced from 3.00 to 3.02. The 4½'s of 1947-57 were 110¼ on January 31st against 110¾ on the 24th.

The index of common stock prices reflected the unsettlement in Europe, the standing having been 100.1 against 105.4. The reaction was characterized by heavy liquidation and coincided with important reaction in New York and principal European markets. The decline was practically general among the groups of the official classification. More recently, a marked rally occurred, counterbalancing a considerable part of the drop of last week.

The weekly index based on the above-mentioned factors dropped from 108.6 to 107.3 in the week under review, a decline of 1.2 p.c. Carloadings and speculative trading recorded decline while wholesale prices were maintained. The decline from the same week of one year ago was 1.8 p.c., the standing at that time having been 109.3. Capitalized bond yields and speculative trading recorded advances in this comparison.

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]
Jan. 29, 1938	81.6	83.6	151.1	95.2	107.8	84.8	109.3
Jan. 21, 1939	73.9	73.2	162.1	97.8	105.4	94.3	108.6
Jan. 28, 1939	74.1	73.2	160.8	93.7	100.1	122.0	107.3

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the weekly index. 2. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 3. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of eliminating irregular fluctuations. Totals for Ottawa were eliminated for all weeks shown, owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada. 4. The weight 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.

Canadian Balance of International Payments

A substantial credit balance on current account, revealing a net outflow of capital from Canada, continued to be the outstanding feature of the Canadian balance of international payments in 1938, according to a preliminary statement. The income of the Dominion from all external sources of revenue exceeded all the current disbursements in other countries made by Canadians by a substantial surplus of $184.8 million, as is shown in the preliminary statement. This is the amount by which net external income from merchandise, gold and the tourist trade surpassed current payments abroad on account of interest and dividends, freight and other services.

The principal changes in the current account in 1938 were the consequence of reduced credit balances from the merchandise and tourist trades being partly offset by increased credits from the sale of gold, and declines in net payments on account of interest and dividends, freight and miscellaneous services. The result was that the reduction in the credit balance on current account was only moderate considering the generally lower levels of commodity prices and of incomes throughout the world in 1938.

Net credits in 1938 from the merchandise trade were $180.5 million, while gold contributed another $156.5 million of credits. Provisional estimates of tourist expenditures place the balance of expenditures of foreign tourists in Canada over the expenditures of Canadians abroad at about $145 million. Net debits on account of interest and dividend payments are estimated tentatively at $242.0 million, while net payments on account of freight and miscellaneous services are estimated at $20.0 million and $35.2 million respectively, with the result that credits or receipts on current account exceeded debits or payments by $184.8 million.

This credit balance on current account indicates the extent of the net outward movement of capital from Canada. Analysis of the latter reveals a net outflow of $60.1 million for the redemption of Canadian securities owned abroad; a net inflow of capital of about $27.0 million indicated by the excess of sales over purchases in the trade in outstanding securities with other countries; and a net outflow of capital through other capital movements estimated provisionally at $127.0 million.

Municipal Assessment Valuations

Taxable municipal valuations in Canada in 1936 aggregated $8,118,673,618, of which $7,578,744,397 was taxable real property, $47,625,861 personal property and $39,680,472 income.

Exempted properties totalled $1,549,560,160. They are comprised largely of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Government properties and also include valuations of educational, charitable and religious institutions.

Owing to the fact that the bases of assessment varied materially as between provinces, it is difficult to arrive at true comparative values in different sections of the country. The systems of assessment as between municipalities in the same province are frequently not in accord with each other. Wherever discrepancies appeared to be somewhat abnormal the Bureau has consulted with provincial authorities and the statistics shown above represent the latest available data.

The total taxable valuations by provinces were as follows: Prince Edward Island $40,561,202, Nova Scotia $171,109,587, New Brunswick $168,456,159, Quebec $2,199,369,834, Ontario $3,002,146,474, Manitoba $477,221,364, Saskatchewan $1,087,413,856, Alberta $519,710,605, British Columbia $452,684,537. The Ontario valuation includes $82,787,073 assessment for school purposes only for cities. Assessment for school purposes for other municipalities are not shown.

The exempted property for all municipalities was as follows: Prince Edward Island $8,259,050, Nova Scotia $45,940,264, New Brunswick $64,319,825, Quebec $738,067,746, Manitoba $159,619,526, British Columbia $146,925,242. In Ontario exemptions for cities only amounted to $386,428,507, while Saskatchewan and Alberta are not shown.

Exempted property in leading Canadian cities was as follows: Montreal $321,167,700, Toronto $158,836,442, Ottawa $78,289,766, Three Rivers $44,924,975, Vancouver $58,108,420, Quebec $52,398,918, Winnipeg $50,908,340, Halifax $39,237,600, Hamilton $33,010,620.

Assessment on income is available only for three provinces: New Brunswick $28,024,270, Nova Scotia $725,348 and Ontario $10,930,854. Attention is drawn to assessment valuations on income in Ontario for 1936 totalling $10,930,854 as compared with $71,500,340 in 1935. The decline is accounted for by the replacement in 1936 of the

municipal income tax on individuals by a provincial income tax.

The total taxable valuations in 1935 were $8,348,439,102, of which $7,768,691,748 was taxable real property. The exemptions aggregated $1,476,603,452.

Municipal Bonded Indebtedness

The gross municipal bonded indebtedness of Canada in 1936 was $1,353,124,228, less sinking funds offsetting $269,721,868, making a net total of $1,083,402,360. The gross municipal bonded indebtedness in 1935 was $1,372,025,884. There has been a gradual decrease each year since 1932 when the total was $1,384,792,777. In 1919 the total was $729,715,148, so that the indebtedness is almost double what it was two decades ago.

Gross bonded indebtedness by provinces was as follows, with the 1919 figures in brackets: Prince Edward Island $2,510,675 ($970,100), Nova Scotia $34,211,220 ($17,863,881), New Brunswick $26,796,910 ($11,188,467), Quebec $513,113,001 ($199,705,568), Ontario $431,546,483 ($243,226,877), Manitoba $95,883,699 ($55,562,788), Saskatchewan $55,582,491 ($39,585,388, net debt only), Alberta $67,641,130 ($66,870,464, net debt only), British Columbia $125,838,619 ($94,741,615). School debt for villages and rural municipalities is not included in the Saskatchewan total.

The unemployment situation and relief problems in recent years have weighed somewhat heavily on municipal governments particularly in the larger urban centres. This condition, together with a growing demand for local improvements and increased educational and public services, is largely responsible for the large increase from 1919 to 1936.

January Employment Situation

The usual seasonal decline was recorded in employment at January 1st in comparison with December 1, but the drop was on a scale decidedly smaller than the average at that date in the experience of the last eighteen years and also considerably less than that reported at the beginning of January, 1938. The customary average seasonal drop in employment from December 1 to January 1 has been computed at seven per cent; this year it was only 5.2 per cent.

Statements for January 1 this year were furnished by 11,210 employers whose payrolls aggregated 1,041,042 compared with 1,097,953 on December 1, a decline of 56,911 persons. On January 1 last year, 10,437 employers had made returns with an aggregate staff of 1,081,471 persons. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index of employment at January 1 stood at 108.1 compared with 114.0 at December 1 and 113.4 at the beginning of January, 1938.

It should be pointed out that the contractions at this time of year in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last eighteen years shows that usually, though not invariably, there is at February 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The most pronounced curtailment was in transportation, construction and manufacturing. The loss in personnel reported in transportation amounted to 6,229 or 6.1 per cent, construction 19,700 or 14.5 per cent and manufacturing 29,537 or 5.3 per cent. These reductions, although they involved the release of a considerable number of persons, were less than average in the experience of the years 1921-1938.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending January 27 amounted to 159,969,258 bushels compared with 161,609,680 in the previous week and 53,432,946 in the corresponding week last year. Wheat in rail transit totalled 3,546,968 bushels compared with 2,177,125 a year ago. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 6,645,000 bushels compared with 6,845,000 the week before and 3,345,000 a year ago.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended January 27 totalled 1,209,937 bushels compared with 1,228,339 in the previous week and 924,718 in the corresponding week last year. The amounts follow by provinces, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Manitoba 76,273 (174,784) bushels, Saskatchewan 405,147 (229,927),

Alberta 728,517 (520,007).

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces during the twenty-six weeks ended January 27 aggregated 258,544,349 bushels compared with 103,861,628 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The totals follow by provinces: Manitoba 40,514,047 (33,004,554) bushels, Saskatchewan 103,227,338 (21,988,899), Alberta 114,802,914 (48,868,175).

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wh at during the week ending January 27 amounted to 1,606,337 bushels compared with 1,119,591 in the corresponding week last year, while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 217,000 bushels against 2,000. The clearances follow by ports, with those for 1938 in brackets: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,244,219 (336,000) bushels, Saint John 167,858 (351,944), United States Ports 110,101 (414,475), Victoria 75,413 (nil), Montreal 8,746 (1,173), Halifax nil (15,999).

Overseas export clearances during the twenty-six weeks ended January 27 totalled 76,315,996 bushels compared with 47,348,669 in the corresponding period last year, while imports into the United States were 4,433,148 bushels compared with 1,952,426. Clearances were as follows: Montreal 31,190,014 (22,543,264) bushels, Vancouver-New Westminster 20,555,246 (5,922,936), Sorel 9,414,308 (2,476,039), United States Ports 7,066,794 (9,261,076), Three Rivers 6,022,221 (420,811), Churchill 916,913 (603,982), Saint John 879,021 (5,267,170), Victoria 159,413 (nil), Fort William and Port Arthur 112,066 (114,375), Prince Rupert nil (619,061), Halifax nil (119,955).

Indexes of Retail Sales

Dollar value of retail sales for stores dealing in foods, clothing and household requirements averaged 36 per cent higher in December than in November and stood within one per cent of the amount recorded for December, 1937. After making allowance for differences in number of business days in various months the gain from November was about on a par with the normal seasonal expansion for this time of year and reflects the impetus given to retail purchasing by the Christmas trade. The general index of retail sales, unadjusted for number of business days or for seasonal variations, stands at 114.0 for December, 84.1 for November and 115.0 for December, 1937.

Retail trade in Canada for the year 1938 was maintained at a level only slightly below that of 1937. Following the high peak in December, 1937, there was a falling off in sales until the months of April and May when the seasonally adjusted composite index for the 12 lines of business included in the survey stood four per cent below the 1937 average. Substantial improvement in June was followed by a drop in July and August. A gain in September has been maintained, the general index adjusted for seasonal variations moving horizontally until the end of the year with the result that dollar sales for the twelve lines of business included in the index stand only two per cent below the 1937 average.

Indexes of Country General Store Sales

The dollar volume of country general store sales averaged five per cent lower in December than in the corresponding month of 1937, the index standing at 120.7 as against 126.9. In the previous month the index was 104.2. The drop from December 1937 was greater in Eastern and Central Canada than in the West.

Sales for the calendar year were off two per cent from 1937. The Maritime Provinces reported six per cent less business in 1938 than in the preceding year; Ontario was down five per cent and British Columbia two. Results for other provinces for 1938 ranged within one per cent of those for 1937.

Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales in December

Sales of 8,838 new and used motor vehicles were financed to the extent of $3,937,515 in December compared with 9,674 for $4,065,233 in the previous month and 9,044 for $4,390,384 in the corresponding month in 1937. The number of new vehicles financed was 2,844 compared with 2,645 in November and 3,262 in December, 1937. In the used vehicle field, 5,994 units were financed compared with 7,029 in November and 5,782 in December, 1937.

Preliminary totals for the calendar year 1938 show that 160,719 new and used vehicles

were financed for a total of $68,971,976 in comparison with 177,898 units for $75,880,173 in 1937. There were 44,960 new vehicles financed for a total of $33,464,117 in 1938 compared with 56,247 for $40,664,675 in 1937, and used vehicles 115,759 for $35,507,859 compared with 121,651 for $35,185,498.

Sales of Radio Receiving Sets

Manufacturers' sales of radio receiving sets during the third quarter of 1938 numbered 92,617 valued at list prices at $7,478,539 against third quarter sales in 1937 of 91,949 receivers listed at $8,306,198. The sales follow by provinces, with figures for 1937 in brackets: Maritimes 6,762 (7,454), Quebec 13,574 (13,299), Ontario 34,449 (34,268), Manitoba 12,069 (13,231), Saskatchewan and Alberta 19,036 (15,291), British Columbia 6,727 (8,406).

Production of Coal in December

Canadian mines produced a total of 1,358,805 tons of coal in December compared with 1,606,948 in the corresponding month of 1937, while the five-year average for the month was 1,398,174 tons. The output of bituminous coal amounted to 809,297 tons, sub-bituminous 58,123 and lignite 491,385. December imports of coal rose to 848,252 tons from 774,080 a year ago, while exports of Canadian coal dropped slightly to 28,740 tons from 29,401. Coal made available for consumption totalled 2,178,317 tons compared with 2,351,627 in 1937.

During the calendar year 1938 Canada's output of coal aggregated 14,213,904 tons in comparison with 15,835,954 in 1937. Imports totalled 13,464,060 tons as against 16,023,147 in 1937, and domestic exports 353,181 tons as against 355,268 in the calendar year 1937.

Production of Coke

Production of coke in December amounted to 193,654 tons compared with 179,473 in the previous month and 222,044 in December, 1937. During the calendar year 1937 production totalled 2,356,055 tons compared with 2,570,385 tons in 1937 and 2,404,793 in 1936.

Feldspar Production

Feldspar shipments by Canadian producers in November were recorded at 1,146 tons compared with 1,217 in October and 1,505 in November, 1937. Shipments during the first eleven months of 1938 totalled 11,818 tons compared with 19,307 in the corresponding period of 1937, a decline of 38.8 per cent.

December Imports

The value of Canada's December imports totalled $44,286,000 compared with $63,304,000 in the previous month and $53,125,000 in December, 1937. The amount from the United States was $29,193,000 against $37,658,000 the month before and $34,832,000 in 1937. The United Kingdom supplied to the value of $7,028,000 against $11,020,000 in November and $8,666,000 in December, 1937.

The Straits Settlements followed with a total of $722,000 against $1,184,000 in December, 1937, Australia being next with $667,000 against $443,000, British India $616,000 against $599,000, British South Africa $480,000 against $229,000, France $473,000 against $418,000, Japan $471,000 against $491,000.

Other leading sources of supply were as follows, with figures for December, 1937, in brackets: Belgium $457,000 ($473,000), British Guiana $449,000 ($527,000), Germany $448,000 ($737,000), British West Indies $408,000 ($437,000), Netherlands $218,000 ($188,000).

December Exports of Rubber

Canada's December exports of rubber amounted to $1,149,975 in comparison with $1,284,730 in the previous month and $938,427 in December, 1937. Pneumatic tire casings accounted for approximately half of the total, amounting to $597,274 as against $601,003 in the previous month and $425,330 a year ago. There were 75 markets during the month, New Zealand being the leader with a total of $185,899, Brazil $64,947, Sweden $32,497 and

Colombia $30,851. Boots and shoes of rubber were exported to the value of $293,010 compared with $419,311 in November and $295,288 in December, 1937. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser.

Imported Meats

Meats were imported to the value of $60,606 in December compared with $180,049 in the previous month and $82,717 in December, 1937. Canned beef and barrelled pork in brine were the chief items. Considerable advance was recorded in the value of imported meats during 1938, the total being $1,565,086 as against $1,154,679 in 1937. In addition, sausage skins or casings were imported to the value of $1,150,039 as against $1,178,793.

Lumber Imports

Canada imported 4,400,000 feet of lumber and timber in December as compared with 5,891,000 in the previous month and 8,350,000 in December, 1937. The United States supplied the bulk, the chief items being oak, pine, poplar, walnut and mahogany. During 1938 the imports aggregated 80,356,000 feet as against 119,921,000 in 1937.

Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Imports of farm implements and machinery in 1938 were of the value of $20,319,626 compared with $17,233,658 in 1937. The December imports at $511,932 were somewhat lower than a year ago, when the amount was $874,975. There was a heavy drop in the importation of cream separators, particularly from Sweden, which fell from $30,984 to $2,456. Parts of traction engines at $184,057 were a large item; most of these came from the United States. Completed traction engines amounted to $231,751.

Imports of Paper

Imports of paper in 1938 amounted to $7,520,328 as against $7,981,545 in the previous year. These imported papers included book paper, cover papers, tissue wrapping, vegetable parchment, wax paper, verichrome, bond and ledger, onion skin, blotting paper, cigarette papers, tissue paper made from mulberry pulp, wallpaper and waxed stencil and paper cups.

Fresh Fruits

Imports of fresh fruits during 1938 had a value of $13,611,769 compared with $17,153,041 in 1937. These included grapefruit at $1,228,795, bananas $2,179,160, apples $311,933, grapes $895,497, lemons $1,147,764, oranges $5,668,324. The reduction in imports was mainly in oranges.

The export of fresh fruits in 1938 was $10,558,443 compared with $7,876,073 in 1937. The main item was apples at $9,680,334, which was a large increase over the previous year. Blueberries amounted to $182,443, strawberries $161,730. The largest buyer was the United Kingdom.

Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Domestic exports of farm implements and machinery in December were valued at $199,119 in comparison with $425,012 in November and $900,108 in December, 1937. The total during the calendar year 1938 was appraised at $7,790,124 as against $9,838,808 in 1937.

Alumina Imports

December imports of alumina, including bauxite, amounted to 329,122 cwt. valued at $104,901 compared with 369,290 worth $117,424 in November and 461,449 at $212,400 in December, 1937. British Guiana supplied 246,826 cwt. and the United States 82,296.

Imports of Living Animals

Living animals were imported in December to the value of $31,061 as against $391,087 in the previous month and $54,763 in December, 1937. The drop in the value of animals imported for exhibition purposes accounted for the sharp decline from November, the value being $150 as against $349,665.

Imported Automobiles and Parts

The value of imported automobiles in December totalled $1,016,000 in comparison with $1,380,000 in the corresponding month last year. Passenger autos valued at $1,200 or less each accounted for a large part of the total, there being 1,086 units appraised at $778,066 compared with 1,268 at $902,375. Parts for automobiles were imported to the value of $3,061,000 as compared with $2,725,000 a year ago.

Imported Vegetable Oils

December imports of vegetable oils were appraised at $403,702 as compared with $1,127,825 in November and $862,796 in December, 1937. During the calendar year 1938 the total was $11,869,525 as compared with $16,475,853 in 1937. The leading item was crude peanut oil for refining for edible purposes, the value being $3,902,730 compared with $4,130,854.

Leather Footwear

Imports of leather footwear in December were valued at $100,577 as compared with $168,662 in the previous month and $72,168 in December, 1937. The total from the United States was $70,816 and from the United Kingdom $24,159. Imports during the calendar year 1938 aggregated $2,284,947 in comparison with $1,851,060 in 1937.

Domestic exports of leather footwear in December amounted to $62,130 as compared with $88,804 in November and $51,859 in December, 1937. New Zealand was the leading purchaser with a total of $22,850, followed by Jamaica with $14,683 and the United Kingdom with $14,122. Total exports during the calendar year 1938 were $776,672 compared with $805,594 in 1937.

Telephone Industry

The telephone industry in Canada, as indicated by the number of telephones in use, grew steadily up to 1930 when the peak of 1,402,861 telephones was recorded. In the next three years the number decreased, dropping to 1,192,330 for 1933. Since then nearly two-thirds of this loss has been recovered and at the end of 1937 the number in use was 1,322,794. The telephone density, or number of telephones per 100 of the population, was 11.89 compared with 11.48 in 1936 and the peak of 13.78 in 1929. The only country with a greater density is the United States with 14.39 in 1936, and the only countries having a greater total number of telephones are the United States, Germany, Great Britain and France.

Telephone conversations in 1937 were estimated at 2,613,806,546, of which 30,822,546 were long distance calls, exclusive of those originating in foreign countries. This was an average of 1,976 calls per telephone and 235 per capita, which is higher than for any other country. Completed telephone conversations in 1936 were 2,472,506,727, of which 27,989,727 were long distance.

Production of Ice Cream

The production of ice cream, not including that made in hotels, restaurants and ice cream parlours, reached a total of 8,409,765 gallons valued at $10,195,432 in 1937 compared with 7,517,830 worth $8,926,031 in 1936. The 1937 output was the highest since 1930 when it was 9,708,163 gallons.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry

The development of the canned foods industry has affected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year, not always with the flavour of the freshly gathered products, but with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market for their products and the consumers in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety.

This industry has made rapid strides during the past few years, the gross value of production reaching a peak in 1937 at $50,289,711 compared with $47,337,397 in 1936. In 1922 it was $23,495,785. The capital invested in 1937 was $47,488,051 compared with $41,572,514 in 1936; employees totalled 10,630 compared with 9,258, and the amount paid in salaries and wages $7,194,477 compared with $6,066,761.

The fruit and vegetable preparations industry includes establishments engaged in canning, evaporating and preserving fruits and vegetables, and also those manufacturing vinegar, cider, pickles, catsup, sauces, etc. The most important branch is the canning of fruits and vegetables which is carried on most extensively in Ontario, British Columbia nd Quebec where climatic conditions for the growing of fruits and vegetables are favourable.

Traffic on Railways in October

Revenue freight carried by railways in Canada in October aggregated 9,242,408 tons compared with 7,799,284 in the previous month and 8,418,658 in October, 1937. Heavy loadings of wheat and smaller increases in other grains were the main factors in the increase noted.

Reports Issued during the Week

1. Car Loadings (10 cents).
2. Miscellaneous Statistics on Wholesale Trade, 1937 (10 cents).
3. The Charcoal Industry, 1937 (10 cents).
4. The Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Industry, 1937 (10 cents).
5. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, October (10 cents).
6. Production and Sales of Radio Receiving Sets, July, August, Sept., (10 cents).
7. The January Employment Situation (10 cents).
8. Telephone Statistics, 1937 (10 cents).
9. Trade Trends with Empire Countries, December (10 cents).
10. Canada's Imports, December (10 cents).
11. Feldspar and Salt Production, November (10 cents).
12. Ice Cream Production, 1937 (10 cents).
13. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
14. The Footwear Trade of Canada, December (10 cents).
15. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, December (10 cents).
16. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, December (10 cents).
17. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, December (10 cents).
18. Imports of Living Animals, December (10 cents).
19. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, December (10 cents).
20. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, December (10 cents).
21. Exports and Imports of Wire, December (10 cents).
22. Summary of Sugar Reports, 1938 (50 cents).
23. Sugar Report - December 10 to December 31, 1938 (10 cents).
24. Coal and Coke Statistics, December (10 cents).
25. Financing of Motor Vehicle Sales, December (10 cents).
26. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, December (10 cents).
27. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, December (10 cents).
28. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, December (10 cents).
29. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, December (10 cents).
30. Imports of Lumber, December (10 cents).
31. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, December (10 cents).
32. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, December (10 cents).
33. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, December (10 cents).
34. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, December (10 cents).
35. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
36. Canadian Milling Statistics, December (10 cents).
37. Advance Preliminary Statement of Stocks of Canadian Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Principal Cities of Canada, February 1 (10 cents).
38. Estimated Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1938 (10 cents).
39. Assessment Valuations by Provinces, 1936 (25 cents).
40. Municipal Bonded Indebtedness in Canada, 1936 (25 cents).
41. Municipal Statistics, 1936 (25 cents).
42. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
43. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, December (10 cents).
