

Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

There are six available indexes on a weekly basis that reflect the current general economic trend in the three great fields of general business, finance and speculation. Notes on the indexes follow:

Owing to marked gains in carloadings and bond prices, the average of the six important economic factors showed a minor increase over the second week of January. Wholesale prices showed a slight recession while the adjusted index of bank clearings was at a considerably lower level. As carloadings and wholesale prices showed marked gains over the same week of 1939, the average for the six factors recorded a gain.

The railway freight movement recorded a gain in the third week of the year, carloadings advancing from 46,575 to 49,416. As increases were shown in both the eastern and western divisions, the general index after seasonal adjustment rose from 80.4 to 85.4.

Commodity prices recorded recession in the week ended January 26th. Four of the eight main groups showed decline while only two recorded a higher position. Oats alone of the grains traded on the Winnipeg exchange showed advance in the week of January 27th. No. 1 Northern wheat receded from 83 1-8 on January 20 to 82½ on the 27th. The index of wholesale prices was 12.2 p.c. higher than in the same week of 1939 when the index was 73.2.

Further recession was shown in the index of common stocks which dropped from 98.9 to 98.6. Six of the nine industrial groups participated in the decline. The index of fifteen power and traction stocks rose from 60.6 to 61.1. High-grade bond prices were relatively strong, the index of yields receding from 74.4 to 73.5. On January 30th, the 4½'s of 1946 remained steady at 109¼.

The weekly index computed by weighting inversely the six indexes on the basis of their tendency to fluctuation, was 104.3 in the week of January 27th, against 103.9 in the preceding week. The gain over the same week of 1939 was 1.4 p.c., the revised standing at that time having been 102.9.

Weekly Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings <sup>1</sup>	Whole-sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clear-ings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index <sup>4</sup>
Jan. 28, 1939	72.0*	73.2	147.3	93.7	100.1	122.0	102.9*
Jan. 20, 1940	80.4	82.3	134.4	98.6	98.9	74.1	103.9
Jan. 27, 1940	85.4	82.1	136.0	92.5	98.6	59.2	104.3

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 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.

\*Owing to the revision of the seasonal adjustment, the index of carloadings for the second week of January, 1939, has been altered. The weekly index was revised accordingly.



## Country General Store Sales in December

Country general store sales averaged four per cent higher in December than in the corresponding month of 1938 and showed a seasonal increase of 24 per cent over November. Indexes of sales on the 1936 base stood at 125.6 for December, 102.0 for November and 120.8 for December, 1938. Sales for the calendar year 1939 were off three per cent from 1938.

## Business Advance in December

The index of the physical volume of business showed a slight gain in December over the preceding month, the standing having been 133.3 against 133.0. A considerable gain was shown in distribution, advances having been recorded in trade employment and in both sections of the external trade. The index of imports, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies and price changes, advanced from 102.1 to 108.1, while the index of exports, excluding gold, rose from 114.3 to 123.7.

The index of construction advanced from 40.4 in November to 61.9 in the month under review. Considerable gains were shown in both contracts awarded and in building permits.

The level of operations in manufacturing plants was fully maintained at the level of the preceding month, the index remaining at 136.9. The manufacture of foodstuffs was nearly maintained, considerable advances having been shown in the production of sugar and factory cheese. The index for the release of cigars rose from 85 to 108, and a marked gain was recorded in crude rubber imports indicative of the activity in the tire industry.

The textile industry was more active, the index of cotton consumption rising from 166 to 171. The export of planks and boards, and wood pulp, showed acceleration during the last month of the year, while newsprint production was at a lower level. The output of pig iron and steel showed recession after seasonal adjustment, while the index of iron and steel imports rose from 121 to 133.

## Business Indexes in December Compared with November - 1926=100

INDEX	1939	
	December	November
Physical Volume of Business .....	133.3	133.0
Industrial Production .....	138.2	139.0
Mineral Production .....	202.4	236.7
Copper exports .....	304.5	524.9
Nickel exports .....	450.3	405.8
Zinc exports .....	209.6	217.1
Gold, mint receipts .....	343.6	338.1
Silver shipments .....	88.0	99.7
Asbestos exports .....	139.0	160.6
Bauxite imports .....	446.6	1357.0
Coal production .....	87.7	94.9
Manufacturing .....	136.9	136.9
Foodstuffs .....	127.1	127.7
Flour production .....	-	90.4
Oatmeal production .....	-	102.7
Sugar manufactured .....	139.5	113.8
Inspected slaughterings .....	152.8	174.2
Cattle .....	141.6	149.7
Sheep .....	135.4	129.7
Hogs .....	161.9	194.4
Creamery butter .....	160.8	161.3
Factory cheese .....	123.8	69.1
Salmon exports .....	119.9	137.0
Tobacco .....	187.0	202.5
Cigar releases .....	108.1	85.1
Cigarette releases .....	226.7	255.1
Rubber imports .....	204.5	84.1
Boots and shoes production .....	-	188.4
Textiles .....	173.7	169.1
Cotton consumption .....	171.4	166.0
Cotton yarn imports .....	129.2	159.9
Wool imports .....	202.3	188.0
Forestry .....	127.6	128.7
Newsprint .....	158.7	176.0
Wood-pulp exports .....	113.5	86.8
Planks and boards exports .....	99.2	80.0
Shingles exported .....	26.3	112.9



Business Indexes in December Compared with November - 1926=100

Continued

Index	1939	
	December	November
Iron and steel .....	120.7	126.4
Steel production .....	235.7	239.9
Pig iron production .....	146.2	148.3
Iron and steel imports .....	133.4	120.6
Automobile production .....	85.7	96.7
Coke production .....	142.0	140.7
Crude petroleum imports .....	209.3	254.9
Construction .....	61.9	40.4
Contracts awarded .....	64.8	41.7
Building permits .....	54.6	37.1
Cost of construction .....	95.8	95.2
Electric power .....	239.1	248.1
Distribution .....	119.1	115.8
Trade employment .....	141.8	137.3
Carloadings .....	82.6	84.0
Imports .....	108.1	102.1
Exports, excluding gold .....	123.7	114.3
Producers' Goods .....	120.4	121.1
Consumers' Goods .....	138.9	137.0
Marketings -		
Grain and Live Stock Marketings .....	101.3	151.1
Grain Marketings .....	107.1	166.2
Wheat.....	110.6	160.0
Oats.....	62.7	85.1
Barley .....	70.0	190.1
Flax .....	61.3	201.8
Rye .....	255.3	570.0
Live Stock Marketings .....	75.2	83.2
Cattle .....	69.2	75.9
Calves .....	125.4	121.4
Hogs .....	78.4	89.6
Sheep .....	76.4	90.8
Cold Storage Holdings .....	148.8	171.1
Eggs .....	91.3	86.3
Butter .....	247.0	231.1
Cheese .....	111.3	145.6
Beef .....	167.7	183.6
Pork .....	174.3	178.0
Mutton .....	122.6	143.2
Poultry .....	248.1	326.1
Lard .....	111.3	98.5
Veal .....	285.7	278.9

Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments

Grand total ordinary revenues of all provincial governments in 1937 aggregated \$268,497,670 compared with \$232,616,182 in 1936. Grand total ordinary expenditures totalled \$253,443,737 in comparison with \$248,141,807 in 1936.

The ordinary revenues of the provinces comprise subsidies and allowances from the Dominion Government, taxation by the provinces, royalties, duties and dues, licenses and permits, fees, trading activities, liquor traffic control, fines and penalties, interest revenue from such sources as hydro power commissions, agricultural development, wheat pools, telephones, railways, etc., refunds of expenditures, institutional revenue and revenues from public domain.

Ordinary expenditures include public debt charges, legislation, administration and general government, education, administration of justice, transportation and communications, protection of public health, public institutions and hospitals, mothers' allowances, regulation of labour, unemployment relief, old age pensions, agriculture and public domain and other.

There were also revenues classed as capital receipts. Slightly over 70 per cent of these were proceeds of borrowings such as the issuing of bonds, debentures and treasury bills, superannuation funds, etc. All provinces with the exception of Quebec and



Saskatchewan show capital receipts from earnings or sale of sinking funds or investments. The Dominion Government contributes 75 per cent of the expenditure on old age pensions made by the various provincial governments and Quebec and Ontario classify these revenues under capital receipts. Following the depression of 1930 the provinces were confronted with very heavy outlays for unemployment relief and the Dominion Government has contributed large sums to assist in defraying provincial costs. In 1937 over 75 per cent of these contributions were shown under capital receipts. Ontario's Hydro Electric Power Commission and T. and N. O. Railway paid over twenty-seven million of the thirty-nine and a half million dollars refunds or repayments made to the provincial governments under capital receipts. Receipts of the Provincial Savings Office in Ontario in 1937 amounted to \$15.7 million.

Capital payments include public debt retirement, totalling for all provinces over \$260,000,000, loans and advances to assist the financial management of municipalities or public service enterprises, such as power commissions, agricultural development, etc., amounting to \$8,000,000. These loans are interest bearing and such interest is shown under ordinary revenue. Also each provincial government makes expenditures on capital account on highways and other communications of over \$35,000,000, on public welfare which includes old age pensions in Quebec and Ontario and unemployment relief in all provinces excepting Alberta, totalling over \$84,000,000.

Ordinary revenues were as follows by items, with 1936 figures in brackets: taxation, \$117,694,985 (\$95,826,439); Dominion Government subsidies, subventions and grants, \$40,827,266 (\$36,662,771); licenses and permits, \$30,789,025 (\$27,052,132); liquor traffic control, \$25,913,699 (\$21,566,839); interest, \$18,964,136 (\$19,364,903); royalties, duties and dues, \$12,603,174 (\$11,755,070); fees, \$7,814,363 (\$6,666,870); institutional revenue, \$4,447,352 (\$4,431,957); agriculture and public domain, \$3,186,985 (\$2,953,850); refunds of expenditure, \$3,108,546 (\$3,939,426); fines and penalties, \$721,128 (\$736,954); profits from trading activities, \$199,461 (\$178,254); other, \$2,227,546 (\$1,480,710).

Details of expenditures were as follows: debt charges, \$76,267,406 (\$79,893,082); public welfare, \$75,531,161 (\$72,661,750); education, \$28,237,535 (\$27,508,463); transportation and communications, \$21,178,308 (\$21,191,781); administration and general government, \$19,154,348 (\$18,130,624); agriculture and public domain, \$16,018,745 (\$14,522,866); legal and judicial administration, \$10,082,337 (\$10,445,073); legislation, \$2,721,234 (\$2,338,633); other, \$4,252,659 (\$1,449,531).

Total ordinary revenues in 1937 were as follows by provinces, with ordinary expenditures in brackets: Ontario, \$107,088,434 (\$97,774,496); Quebec, \$47,924,840 (\$43,956,274); British Columbia, \$31,575,892 (\$28,886,869); Alberta, \$20,743,045 (\$20,665,192); Saskatchewan, \$18,388,857 (\$19,635,392); Manitoba, \$17,214,854 (\$16,934,472); Nova Scotia, \$14,101,341 (\$14,038,952); New Brunswick, \$9,630,143 (\$9,601,052); Prince Edward Island, \$1,830,260 (\$1,951,034).

#### Canada's Trade with the United States

Canada's trade with the United States in 1939 at \$886,652,064 was higher than in any other year since 1930 when the total was \$1,043,588,590. The improvement in the trade picture over 1938 was considerable, the value being up by \$183,163,571. The trade in the years previous to 1930 was as follows: 1929, \$1,408,923,263; 1928, \$1,328,341,296; 1927, \$1,190,534,403; 1926, \$1,139,311,416; 1925, \$1,029,432,037; 1924, \$919,097,413; 1923, \$1,030,682,486; 1922, \$857,526,830.

Canada's domestic exports to the United States were valued in 1939 at \$380,392,047, being higher than in any other year since 1929 when the value was \$492,605,606. In 1938 the value was \$270,461,189. Imports from that country in 1939 totalled \$496,898,466, being greater than in previous years back to 1930, in which year the total was \$653,676,496. In 1938 the value was \$424,730,567.

#### Canada's Trade with the United Kingdom

Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in 1939 was valued at \$442,893,844 compared with \$460,716,805 in 1938 and \$550,650,169 in 1937. Domestic exports to that country in 1939 totalled \$328,099,242 in comparison with \$339,688,685 in 1938 and \$402,062,094 in 1937. Imports aggregated \$114,007,409 compared with \$119,292,430 in 1938 and \$147,291,551 in 1937.



## Canada's External Trade in 1939

A marked upswing was recorded in Canada's external trade during the calendar year 1939, when the value was \$1,686,977,247 compared with \$1,526,135,487 in 1938, a gain of \$160,841,760. The total for December was \$174,082,066 compared with \$183,051,577 in November and \$114,148,922 in December, 1938.

Imports moved up in 1939 to \$751,055,534 from \$677,451,354 in 1938 and domestic exports to \$924,926,104 from \$837,583,917. Foreign exports totalled \$10,995,609 compared with \$11,100,216. Imports in December were valued at \$72,109,338 compared with \$84,561,211 in November and \$44,285,986 in December, 1938; domestic exports were appraised at \$101,021,522 compared with \$97,163,176 in November and \$68,887,665 in December, 1938.

Canada's balance of trade was favourable in 1939 to the extent of \$184,866,179 as compared with \$171,232,779 in 1938.

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### Imports during 1939

Imports into Canada during 1939 were valued at \$751,055,000 compared with \$677,451,000 in 1938, a gain of almost 11 per cent. Purchases in the United States advanced 17 per cent during the year to \$496,898,000 from \$424,731,000 in 1938, while those from the United Kingdom declined 4.4 per cent to \$114,007,000 from \$119,292,000 in 1938.

Imports from other leading countries were as follows, with 1938 totals in brackets: Straits Settlements, \$13,145,000 (\$10,278,000); British West Indies, \$12,480,000 (\$13,059,000); Australia, \$11,261,000 (\$9,044,000); British India and Burma, \$10,358,000 (\$8,455,000); Germany, \$8,949,000 (\$9,930,000); British Guiana, \$6,891,000 (\$7,113,000); Belgium, \$6,772,000 (\$6,181,000); France, \$6,028,000 (\$6,105,000); Colombia, \$5,437,000 (\$6,903,000); Japan, \$4,864,000 (\$4,643,000); Argentina, \$4,406,000 (\$2,149,000); New Zealand, \$4,266,000 (\$4,562,000).

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### Exports of Rubber in December

December exports of rubber were valued at \$1,035,944 compared with \$1,034,623 in November and \$1,149,975 in December, 1938. Exports during the calendar year 1939 aggregated \$15,767,344 as against \$14,904,542 in 1938.

Pneumatic tire casings were exported in December to 64 markets to the value of \$578,765 compared with \$501,547 in November and \$597,274 in December, 1938. Boots and shoes of rubber or part rubber totalled \$254,302 compared with \$294,957 in November and \$293,010 in December, 1938.

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### December Exports of Paints

Canada's December exports of paints and varnishes amounted to \$121,023 in comparison with \$139,438 in November and \$71,240 in December, 1938. The United States was the leading market. A sharp advance was recorded in the value of exports during 1939, the value being \$1,559,661 as compared with \$909,875 in 1938.

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### Imported Paper

Canada imported paper to the value of \$943,283 in November as compared with \$895,157 in October and \$716,274 in November, 1938. The United States contributed to the value of \$734,875 and the United Kingdom \$140,721. Imports during the eleven months ended November were valued at \$7,880,346 as compared with \$6,992,166 in the corresponding period of 1938.

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### Farm Implements and Machinery Industry

Production by establishments in the farm implements and machinery industry was 12 per cent greater in value in 1938 than in 1937 and 33 per cent higher than in 1936. Actual values for these years were \$21,299,185 in 1938, \$18,961,394 in 1937 and \$15,957,460 in 1936.

Imports of agricultural machinery increased to \$20,319,626 in 1938 from \$17,233,658 in 1937, a gain of 18 per cent. The value of farm tractors and parts rose to \$14,826,580 from \$13,487,264 while other farm equipment advanced to \$5,493,046 from \$3,746,394. Exports and re-exports of farm implements were appraised at \$7,871,931 in 1938, a decline of 21 per cent from the \$10,000,033 reported for 1937.

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### Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on January 26 amounted to 336,358,438 bushels compared with 341,644,260 a week ago and 159,969,258 a year ago. The amount in store in the United States was 33,936,118 bushels compared with 36,038,092 a week ago and 6,645,000 last year.

### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending January 26 amounted to 619,946 bushels compared with 962,400 in the previous week and 1,163,712 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, with 1939 figures in brackets: Manitoba, 33,525 (80,113) bushels; Saskatchewan, 266,198 (384,542); Alberta, 320,223 (699,057).

Marketings in the three provinces during the twenty-six weeks ended January 26 aggregated 366,684,861 bushels in comparison with 258,589,900 in the corresponding period last year, the totals being as follows by provinces: Manitoba, 50,674,208 (40,524,344) bushels; Saskatchewan, 204,151,750 (103,217,020); Alberta, 111,858,903 (114,848,536).

### Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Export clearances overseas and imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond amounted to 4,578,832 bushels during the week ending January 26 compared with 1,944,413 a year ago. The accumulated total from August 1 to January 26 was 73,179,289 bushels compared with 80,644,734 a year ago.

### Stocks of Foreign Corn

Stocks of foreign corn in Canada on January 26 amounted to 3,315,283 bushels as compared with 4,989,551 on the corresponding date last year. The countries of origin were as follows, with 1939 totals in brackets: United States, 2,065,316 (4,252,475) bushels; South Africa, 1,249,908 (519,520); Argentina, 59 (29,750); Australia, nil (187,806).

### World Statistical Position in Wheat

On the basis of revised estimates, total world wheat production in 1939, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, amounted to 4,273 million bushels, which is just an even 300 million less than the record world harvest of 4,573 million in 1938. The 1939 crop taken in conjunction with the August 1, 1939 world carry-over, estimated at 1,101 million bushels by the Food Research Institute, provides a total wheat supply of 5,374 millions for the 1939-40 season. This volume establishes a new record for total wheat supplies, exceeding the 1938 world crop plus carry-over by 180 million bushels.

With the return of more abundant world wheat supplies together with low prices in the 1938-39 season, world disappearance of wheat rose to a new high level at 4,093 million bushels. Even if this rate of world disappearance is maintained at 4,000 million in the 1939-40 season, a record world carry-over of 1,374 million at August 1, 1940, remains in prospect.

The increased world carry-over at August 1, 1940, will be distributed notably through larger holdings in Canada, as an aftermath of the unusually large 1939 harvest, and in European countries as part of their security stocks. A somewhat higher carry-over is likely to occur in the United States in consequence of the almost complete withdrawal of the export subsidy. Australian wheat stocks at August 1 next will likely be unchanged from the previous year, while Argentine stocks will undoubtedly show a material reduction from the record stocks of 175 million bushels estimated to have been held on August 1 last.

### Production of Flour

Flour production in December amounted to 1,599,966 barrels compared with 1,052,002 in the same month of 1938. This was the highest December output since 1928, when the amount was 1,651,319 barrels. Total production during the first five months of the present crop year was 8,959,217 barrels compared with 7,306,212 barrels in the corresponding period last year.



The milling of grains in Canadian mills in December was as follows, with figures for December 1938 in brackets: wheat, 7,202,927 (4,741,974) bushels; oats, 1,696,461 (1,088,190); corn, 335,949 (325,933); barley, 168,450 (120,745); buckwheat, 22,448 (19,502); and mixed grain 3,078,599 (2,714,619).

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#### Country General Store Sales in December

Country general store sales averaged four per cent higher in December than in the corresponding month of 1938 and showed a seasonal increase of 24 per cent over November. Indexes of sales on the 1936 base stood at 125.6 for December, 102.0 for November and 120.8 for December, 1938. Sales for the calendar year 1939 were off three per cent from 1938.

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#### Production of Steel and Iron

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in December totalled 150,062 tons which was the highest monthly total for the year. In November the output was 147,182 tons and in December 1938 it was 77,809. Output during the year 1939 aggregated 1,384,827 tons as compared with 1,155,190 in 1938 and 1,402,882 in 1937.

Pig iron production in December amounted to 94,620 long tons as compared with 87,822 in November and 53,709 in December, 1938. During the year 1939, 756,182 long tons were produced as compared with 705,427 in 1938 and 898,955 tons in 1937.

Output of ferro-alloys in December totalled 10,494 tons compared with 7,285 in November and 2,810 in December, 1938. During the twelve months of 1939 the output aggregated 75,234 tons against 55,926 in 1938 and 82,072 in 1937.

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#### Sales of New Motor Vehicles

Sales of new motor vehicles advanced in December, 9,821 new units retailing for \$10,918,801 as compared with 8,453 for \$9,475,242 in December, 1938. This brought the preliminary total for the year 1939 to 114,734 vehicles valued at \$125,956,295 compared with 121,165 units which sold for \$135,011,908 in 1938.

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#### Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

The amount of cheques cashed in the clearing centres of Canada during 1939 aggregated \$31,617,351,831 compared with \$30,924,362,732 in 1938, a gain of \$692,989,099. Minor recessions were shown in Quebec and Ontario, while gains were recorded in each of the other areas. Debits in December totalled \$3,056,866,581 as compared with \$2,930,345,995 in November and \$2,906,124,371 in December, 1938.

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#### January Employment Situation

There is invariably a contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of January, mainly due to curtailment of operations in the outdoor industries for the winter, together with the losses in employment resulting from the closing of establishments over the holidays and for inventories and repairs. There was the customary recession at the beginning of January, 1940, but this was less-than-normal in the experiences of the last nineteen years, involving the release of some five per cent of the reported staffs, as compared with the average reduction of just under seven per cent between December 1 and January 1 in this period. The level of employment at the latest date was considerably higher than that indicated at January 1 in any other year of the record.

Statements were furnished by 11,891 establishments, whose employees aggregated 1,135,400; as compared with 1,198,541 at December 1, 1939, this was a decline of 63,141 persons, or 5.3 per cent. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index stood at 116.2, compared with 122.7 in the preceding month and 108.1 at January 1, 1939. The previous high figures for that date were those of 113.4 in 1938 and 111.2 in 1930.

In accordance with the experience of other years of the record, there were general declines in employment at January 1, 1940, but the distribution of the losses among the various industries differed from that usually indicated. On the average, the recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in the period, 1921-1939, has accounted for some 56 per cent of the total reduction in the staffs of the employers furnishing



returns, and that in the non-manufacturing divisions for the remaining 44 per cent. At the date under review, however, less than a third of the total decrease was reported by manufacturers, while rather better than 67 per cent took place in other industries.

The contraction in manufacturing as a whole was the smallest reported at January 1 in any year of the record; some 20,600 persons were released by the co-operating factories, a decline of 3.3 per cent, which compared favourably with the average January decrease of over seven per cent in the period, 1921-1939. There were considerable gains in tobacco factories at the date under review, but the trend in most other classes was downward. The largest reductions were in the food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and pulp and paper groups.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction suffered the most pronounced losses, there being a decline of 30,294 persons, or 25 per cent in this group, a decrease which considerably exceeded the average. Logging, transportation and mining also reported important contractions, and there was a falling-off in employment in communications. On the other hand, retail trade and hotels and restaurants showed unusually marked seasonal improvement.

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#### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
  2. The Coal Tar Distillation Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
  3. Production of Iron and Steel, December (10 cents).
  4. Sales of New Motor Vehicles, December (10 cents).
  5. The Macaroni and Kindred Products Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
  6. Car Loadings (10 cents).
  7. The Farm Implements and Machinery Industry, 1938 (25 cents).
  8. Tale and Soapstone Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
  9. Indexes of Country General Store Sales, December (10 cents).
  10. Trade of Canada, December (10 cents).
  11. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, December (10 cents).
  12. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, December (10 cents).
  13. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, December (10 cents).
  14. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, December (10 cents).
  15. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, November (10 cents).
  16. The Miscellaneous Wood Products Industry, 1938 (10 cents).
  17. The January Employment Situation (10 cents).
  18. Trade of Canada with All Countries, 1939 (10 cents).
  19. Trade of Canada with the United States, 1939 (10 cents).
  20. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, 1939 (10 cents).
  21. Imports by Principal Countries, December (10 cents).
  22. Trade with Empire Countries, December (10 cents).
  23. The Lime Industry, 1938 (10 cents).
  24. The Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Industry, 1938 (25 cents).
  25. Canadian Milling Statistics, December (10 cents).
  26. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  27. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
  28. Annual Review of Employment, 1939 (25 cents).
  29. The Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industry, 1938 (15 cents).
  30. Ice Cream Production, 1938 (15 cents).
  31. Sales of Asphalt Roofing, December, Revised (10 cents).
  32. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
  33. Summary of Trade of Canada, November (10 cents).
  34. Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, September (50 cents).
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