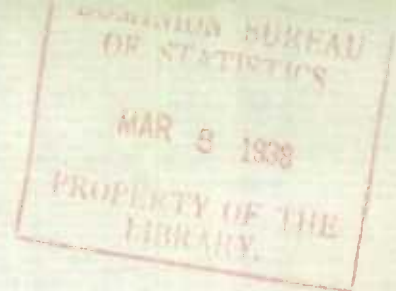


WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Department of Trade and Commerce



Vol. V - No. 19. Ottawa, Saturday, May 8, 1937. Price \$1.50 per year

Economic Index Declined from 112.8 to 109.6 but
Showed a gain of 3.3 p.c. over Same Week of Last Year

Five of the six major factors showing decline in the last week of April, the economic index receded 2.8 p.c. from the preceding week. Trading on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges recorded an increase of more than 8 p.c., while the other factors showed considerable decline. The index of carloadings was 80.9 against 81.0 in the preceding week, a very slight change being indicated. The index of wholesale prices dropped from 85.8 to 85.1, continuing the declining trend of the preceding three weeks. Most of the increase in capitalized bond yields during the preceding week was counterbalanced, the decline in the index having been 1.2 p.c. Recent quotations are again showing moderate improvement. The adjusted index of bank clearings dropped to the lowest point since January. The declining trend in common stock prices was continued, marked liquidation having been shown. The index of 96 stocks reacted $5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., the index having been 128.3 against 135.7 in the third week of April.

While the economic index has shown a declining trend since the first month of the year, a lead was still recorded over the same week of 1936. Five of the six major factors recorded increases over the same week of last year. The business factors continued favourable, carloadings showing a gain of nearly 6 p.c., while wholesale prices were 18 p.c. above last year's level. Capitalized bond yields having shown a marked decline during the first quarter, are now ruling below the levels of 1936, a decline of 5.7 p.c. having been shown in the index. Common stock prices followed the pattern of 1936, but recent reaction was more severe. The lead over the same week of 1936 was reduced to 14.7 p.c. The economic index was 109.6 in the week of May 1, against 106.1 in the corresponding week of last year, a gain of 3.3 p.c.

Carloadings have shown continued ascendancy over the movement of last year. The freight movement in the first 16 weeks of the year was 752,000 cars, a gain of 78,600 over the same period of last year. A decline of 10,630 cars was shown in grain, while coal and coke were also moved in lesser volume. Marked increases were shown in miscellaneous commodities and in l.c.l. merchandise.

Barley and rye prices showed gains on the Winnipeg exchange, while other grains recorded declines. The drop in No. 1 Northern wheat was from $134\frac{5}{8}$ to $130\frac{1}{4}$. Electrolytic copper declined from 14.50 to 14.00 on the New York metal market. Lead and zinc were steady at 6.03 and 6.75, respectively. Silver prices were slightly higher while a decline was shown in tin. Spot silk showed a decline, cotton and print cloths also being at a somewhat lower level. Livestock prices recorded advances on the Toronto stockyard.

Although bond prices reacted in the week of April 29, the severe decline in stocks had little effect on bonds and markets were dull and price movements limited. Bid quotations have since shown moderate advance. The 1947-57, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents were bid at $107\frac{1}{2}$ on May 3, compared with 107 on April 29. The 1950-55, 3 per cents were quoted at $95\frac{1}{8}$ against $93\frac{3}{4}$. The average yield of the issues used in this index was 3.50 as compared with 3.47 for last week. The selling movement on the stock exchanges culminated, for the present, in the week of April 29, when the index of 96 common stocks was 128.3 against 135.7 in the preceding week. Each of the groups in the official classification showed declines, many of them being down markedly. The index of 24 mining stocks dropped from 148.3 to 143.4, declines being shown in golds and base metals.

Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Inverted Index of Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index ⁴
May 2, 1936	76.4	72.1	144.7	97.4	111.9	147.4	106.1
April 24, 1936	81.0	85.8	138.1	118.5	135.7	238.9	112.8
May 1, 1937	80.9	85.1	136.4	106.5	128.3	258.3	109.6

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic 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 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.

Wholesale Prices Higher than Twelve Months Ago

Despite the reaction of recent weeks, commodity prices in Canada in the week ended May 1 were eighteen per cent higher than in the same period of last year. The advance in commodity markets began in June 1936 and in the following ten months the index showed a rate of increase which was not paralleled since the early post-war years.

The alteration in the world price situation reflected primarily the improvement in supply-demand conditions for many of the leading commodities, demand being increased by the progress of recovery throughout the world. Supply became better adjusted partly through artificial measures, as in the case of rubber and tin, and partly through adverse weather conditions affecting crop productivity over wide areas. The improved position is shown by the increased rate of decline in world stocks of primary commodities entering largely into international trade. To the increasing demand as a result of recovery, was added that from rearmament, and in the commodities most affected the price advance had taken on a decidedly speculative character. This was especially true, of course, of the metals group, but a number of others such as rubber and hides attracted a good deal of speculative interest as well.

Seven of the eight groups in the component-material classification showed gains over the same week of 1936, no change being recorded in non-metallic minerals. The increase in Canadian farm products at nearly 35 p.c. was greater than in any of the other eight groups reported weekly. The gain in the index of non-ferrous metals was from 68.8 to 84.9, amounting to nearly 24 p.c.

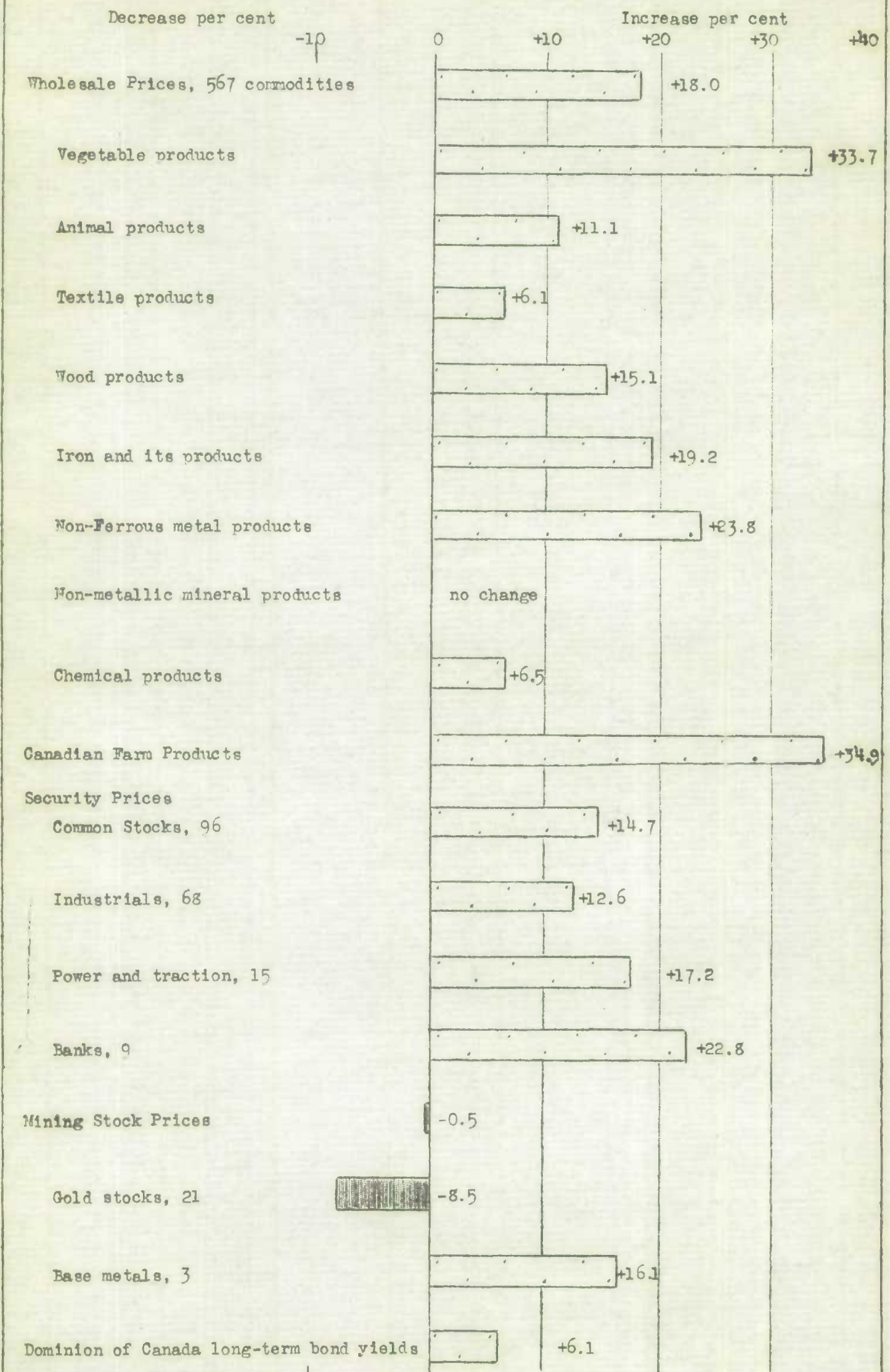
During recent weeks, the trend has been reversed. Forced liquidation which was particularly severe in London, influenced markets the world over and many of the more speculative commodities declined sharply.

Common stock prices, in spite of the setback in recent weeks, are still appreciably higher than in the same week of 1936. The index of 96 common stocks was nearly 15 p.c. higher. Fifteen power and traction stocks were 17.2 p.c. higher in price, while nine banks showed a gain of nearly 23 p.c.

Indexes of Wholesale Prices and Security Prices
for the week of April 30, 1937 compared with the
week of May 1, 1936

	May 1, 1936	April 30, 1937	Inc. + Dec. - Per Cent
Wholesale Prices			
Total, 567 commodities	72.1	85.1	+ 18.0
Vegetable products	66.4	88.8	+ 33.7
Animals and their products	69.5	77.2	+ 11.1
Fibres, textiles and textile products	69.3	73.5	+ 6.1
Wood, wood products and paper	68.0	78.3	+ 15.1
Iron and its products	87.4	104.2	+ 19.2
Non-metallic minerals and their products	85.5	85.5	-
Non-ferrous metals and their products	68.6	84.9	+ 23.8
Chemicals and allied products	77.4	82.4	+ 6.5
Canadian Farm Products	65.3	88.1	+ 34.9
Security Prices			
Common stocks, 96	111.9	128.3	+ 14.7
Industrials, 68	186.2	209.6	+ 12.6
Power and traction, 15	64.6	80.4	+ 17.2
Banks, 9	76.4	93.8	+ 22.8
Mining Stock Prices			
Gold stocks, 21	123.3	112.8	- 8.5
Base metals, 3	230.1	267.1	+ 16.1
Dominion of Canada long-term bond yield index	69.1	73.3	+ 6.1

Percentage Change in the Indexes of Wholesale and Security Prices
for the week of April 30, 1937, compared with the week of May 1, 1936.



Chief Countries in Canada's Trade
During the Fiscal Year 1936-37

Canada's trade during the fiscal year ended March amounted to \$1,746,103,415 compared with \$1,425,191,139 in the previous fiscal year. Nearly 79 per cent of this trade was carried on with the United States and the United Kingdom. During the last fiscal year Canada's trade with the United States amounted to \$840,508,000 against \$691,607,000, while with the United Kingdom the amount was \$538,528,000 compared with \$440,309,000. The trade with Australia was also large, amounting to \$36,456,127 against \$31,294,539, with Belgium \$30,160,201 against \$16,195,204, with Japan \$26,440,390 against \$18,315,000 and with Germany \$19,571,571 compared with \$14,552,800.

The total trade with other leading countries was as follows, with 1935-36 figures in brackets: France \$18,220,034 (\$14,408,000); British South Africa, \$17,048,000 (\$18,287,000); New Zealand, \$16,578,000 (\$13,852,000); Netherlands, \$15,215,000 (\$13,744,000); Argentina, \$15,452,000 (\$7,750,000); Straits Settlements, \$12,480,000 (\$8,513,000); British India, \$11,675,000 (\$10,594,000); Newfoundland, \$9,890,000 (\$9,124,000); China, \$9,195,000 (\$8,275,000); Jamaica, \$8,519,000 (\$7,669,000); Norway, \$7,620,000 (\$5,443,000); British Guiana, \$6,348,000 (\$5,884,000); Peru, \$6,054,000 (\$5,199,000); Trinidad, \$5,841,000 (\$5,924,000); Colombia, \$5,348,000 (\$5,123,000); Sweden, \$5,087,000 (\$4,067,000); Barbados, \$4,909,000 (\$4,451,000); Ceylon, \$4,099,000 (\$3,141,000).

Canada's Imports during the Fiscal Year

Canada's imports during the fiscal year ended March were valued at \$671,859,195 against \$562,719,063 in 1935-36, an increase of \$109,140,132 or 19.4 per cent. Imports from countries of the British Empire showed a gain of 11.5 per cent, rising to \$198,165,684 from \$177,721,310, while the total from other countries rose 23 per cent to \$473,693,511 from \$384,997,753. The import from the United States was worth \$394,419,012, a gain of \$74,939,418, or 23.5 per cent and from the United Kingdom \$129,507,809, an increase of \$11,632,987 or 9.9 per cent.

Imports from Argentina made a striking increase of 213 per cent, rising from \$3,744,062 to \$11,724,269, while imports from Australia increased 30 per cent from \$7,277,099 to \$9,469,784, and German commodities rose 18 per cent from \$9,907,685 to \$11,683,528. The increase in imports from New Zealand was 38 per cent, rising from \$3,622,398 to \$5,376,866, but there was a heavy decrease from British South Africa at 69 per cent, the amount dropping from \$4,769,003 to \$1,459,229. Imports from Japan made a sharp increase of 48 per cent from \$3,466,081 to \$4,796,508.

Imports from other leading countries were as follows, with 1935-36 figures in brackets: British West Indies, \$13,463,040 (\$12,154,727); British India, \$8,325,955 (\$7,458,125); Belgium, \$6,696,640 (\$5,093,778); France, \$6,454,161 (\$6,717,668); British Guiana, \$5,051,357 (\$4,757,937); Peru, \$4,958,013 (\$4,171,236); China, \$4,275,235 (\$3,717,181); Netherlands, \$4,252,461 (\$4,258,497); Colombia, \$4,196,883 (\$4,202,197); Switzerland, \$2,701,255 (\$2,573,076); Newfoundland, \$2,162,223 (\$2,019,282).

Soap Trade

Canada's domestic exports of soap during the fiscal year 1936-37 amounted in value to \$999,349 against \$1,152,439 the year before. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser with \$814,967. The imports during the year were worth \$561,482, while last year the value was just over the half million dollar mark, coming mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Fertilizers during the Fiscal Year

Domestic exports of fertilizers amounted to 5,640,920 cwt. of the value of \$6,645,139 during the fiscal year 1936-37 compared with 4,158,964 cwt. at \$4,644,644 in the previous fiscal year. The United States was the largest market, with a value of \$5,015,720. Fiscal year imports of fertilizers came largely from the United States, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands; the total during the year was 5,414,008 cwt. valued at \$3,076,236 compared with 4,403,472 at \$2,494,947.

Canada's Position in World Trade

Canada during the calendar year 1936 regained fifth place in international trade, replacing Japan which was in fifth place in 1935. The following is the order of the first twelve countries: United Kingdom, \$6,115,000,000; United States, \$4,802,000,000; Germany, \$3,423,000,000; France, \$2,500,000,000; Canada, \$1,638,000,000; Japan, \$1,567,000,000; Belgium, \$1,379,000,000; Netherlands, \$1,137,000,000; British India, \$1,136,000,000; British South Africa, \$966,000,000; Australia, \$936,000,000; Argentina, \$919,000,000. Italy was 10th in 1935, but the 1936 statistics are not available.

From 1926 to 1930 inclusive Canada was in fifth place in international trade but dropped to seventh place in 1931 but rose to fifth again in 1932. The following is the record from 1913 onward, the war years being omitted:

Calendar Year	Total Trade	Imports	Exports	Calendar Year	Total Trade	Imports	Exports
1913	9	8	10	1928	5	5	5
1920	4	5	4	1929	5	5	5
1921	5	8	4	1930	5	5	6
1922	5	7	5	1931	7	8	7
1923	5	6	6	1932	5	9	5
1924	6	10	6	1933	8	11	5
1925	6	8	6	1934	6	9	5
1926	5	7	5	1935	6	9	5
1927	5	5	5	1936	5	8	4

Canada's Trade with Haiti

A commercial agreement between Canada and Haiti was signed on April 23 by the British Minister at Port-au-Prince giving most favoured nation treatment in tariff matters by each country. The treaty is for a year but will remain in force thereafter until denounced on six months notice being given by either party. The commercial agreement takes the place of the "modus vivendi" which has been in force since July 15, 1935.

During the fiscal year 1936-37, imports from Haiti were valued at \$100,554 and exports to that country \$186,015. The chief item in the imports was sisal grass at \$93,306, followed by oil cake at \$6,880. In other years we received quantities of grapefruit and oranges.

The exports to Haiti consisted of a large variety of commodities, fish and flour the leading items: smoked herring \$48,778, salted codfish \$34,435, salted alowives \$34,374, wheatflour \$33,950, pneumatic tires \$17,981, potatoes \$4,339, wood products \$2,201, inner tubes \$1,819, mackerel \$1,686, while items valued at less than \$1,000 each were: oats, bran, pickled salmon, textiles, iron, non-ferrous metals and chemicals.

Imported Living Animals

Living animals imported during the fiscal year 1936-37 amounted in value to \$813,000, an increase of \$116,000 over the previous fiscal year. There were 410 horses for the improvement of stock imported of the value of \$200,634, of which 206 came from Belgium, 157 from the United States and 47 from Great Britain. During the fiscal year 1935-36, cattle for the improvement of stock came mainly from the United States, but during the fiscal year 1936-37 the reverse was the case. 250 head were imported from Great Britain worth \$95,438 as against 58 valued at \$49,293 in the previous year; the number from the United States was 111 at \$26,285 compared with 101 at \$22,261. Bees were imported to the value of \$175,781 against \$166,157, and animals for exhibition purposes \$149,641 against \$225,097, in both cases the United States was the only contributor.

Fruit Imports and Exports

Fresh fruit was imported to the value of \$15,882,000 during the fiscal year just ended, an increase of \$2,984,000 over 1935-36. The amount from the United States was worth \$13,182,435, Jamaica \$1,409,168, Japan \$250,590 and Italy \$244,842. Imported oranges, mandarines and tangerines were valued at \$6,980,752 (\$5,772,238); bananas, \$2,002,966 (\$1,767,092); grapefruit, \$1,211,327 (\$1,029,688); lemons, \$1,620,873 (\$1,335,037); grapes, \$963,392 (\$653,770); pears, \$567,050 (\$411,078); peaches, \$423,195 (\$281,078); pineapples, \$317,742 (\$280,393); strawberries, \$424,053 (\$391,012). Exports of fresh fruits during the year were valued at \$5,989,884 as against \$9,473,981 the year before. Apples accounted for \$5,453,273, of which \$4,662,634 went to Great Britain and \$278,261 to Germany. Blueberries were worth \$335,927 and strawberries \$81,468.

Canada's Forest Resources

The latest available estimate places Canada's forest resources at 273,656,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber made up of 425,250,000,000 : feet board measure of sawn lumber and 1,746,639,000 cords of pulpwood, ties, poles and other smaller materials.

Wholesale Trade in March

Substantial improvement in the value of wholesale trade in Canada in 1937 as compared with 1936 is reflected in monthly returns received from almost 200 wholesale houses operating in nine lines of trade whose aggregate sales for March were 20.2 per cent higher than for March a year ago. This improvement is a continuation of the series of gains recorded for every month of 1936 over the corresponding month of 1935 and for January and February, 1937, over the same months of 1936, and is greater than for any month since the commencement of this monthly survey almost a year and a half ago. Total sales for the first three months in 1937 were 16.0 per cent higher than for the first quarter of 1936, this also being a record in quarterly comparisons of wholesale sales.

February Gypsum Production

The output of gypsum in Canada during February amounted to 4,827 tons against 8,473 in January and 2,877 in February, 1936. Production during the first two months of the year was substantially higher than in the corresponding periods of 1936 and 1935, amounting to 13,300 tons compared with 7,764 and 6,805, respectively.

Asbestos Production

February shipments of asbestos advanced to 27,301 tons from the preceding month's total of 22,454 tons and 17,038 in the corresponding month last year. Output during the first two months of this year was recorded at 49,755 tons against 34,054 during the same period of 1936 and 22,382 in 1935.

Imported Meats

Imported meats were valued at \$1,147,000 during the fiscal year 1936-37 compared with \$964,000 in the previous year, due to heavier importations of barrelled pork in brine from the United States; the amount was 2,452,158 lb. valued at \$242,347 compared with 617,325 at \$66,376. However, the chief item by far was canned beef, amounting to 11,837,926 lb. of the value of \$554,709, being slightly lower in quantity but a little higher in value. Of the canned beef imports, the Argentine supplied 9,876,596 lb., Uruguay 1,442,398, the United Kingdom 498,000, the United States 11,536 and Australia 9,360.

Farm Implements and Machinery

The imports of farm implements and machinery made a large increase during the fiscal year ended March in comparison with the previous fiscal year, the total being \$10,803,750 as against \$6,182,218. The value of the import from the United States was \$10,141,308, with a comparatively small amount at \$263,160 from the United Kingdom.

Internal combustion traction engines for farm purposes valued up to \$1,400 each accounted for slightly more than half of the total import, there being 6,204 imported to the value of \$5,549,399, of which the United States supplied 6,097. There were 20,394 cream separators valued at \$479,691, of which 15,503 came from Sweden and 1,063 from the United States; 613 harvesters at \$243,425 were imported from the United States. Ploughs and parts were worth \$379,708, of which \$364,449 came from the United States. Drills were imported to the value of \$130,561 from the United States and spraying and dusting machines at \$163,387 came largely from the same country.

Paper Imports

Paper imports during the fiscal year 1936-37 increased slightly more than \$1,071,000 over the previous year, amounting to \$7,060,499 compared with \$5,989,251. This came mainly from the United States, the value being \$4,955,607, and from Great Britain \$1,208,352. Imports during March were worth \$791,522 against \$579,339, of which \$589,296 came from the United States.

Footwear

Canada's import of leather footwear during the fiscal year ended March approached the million dollar mark, the value being \$999,000 as compared with \$893,706 a year ago. Canadian-made leather footwear was exported to the value of \$568,000 during the year in comparison with \$350,000.

Fresh Vegetables

Fresh vegetables were imported to the value of \$5,148,202 during the fiscal year 1936-37 in comparison with \$4,186,816 in the previous year. The value from the United States was about \$4,186,605, Mexico \$491,602, British West Indies \$173,629 and Bermuda \$96,774. Fresh asparagus was worth \$124,668, carrots \$316,513, celery \$533,909, lettuce \$774,926, onions \$253,265, sweet potatoes \$145,998, spinach \$163,197, tomatoes \$1,307,263 and cabbage \$291,715.

Vegetable Oils

Imported vegetable oils were of the value of \$12,687,000 during the fiscal year ended March, an increase of \$622,000 over the previous fiscal year. Peanut oil imports were worth \$4,249,448 against \$3,894,818, palm and palm kernel \$1,885,913 (\$2,011,545), coconut oil \$1,837,425 (\$1,465,293), cotton seed \$1,088,354 (\$1,574,858), chinawood \$857,194 (\$843,292) and olive oil \$485,280 (\$693,503). Exports of vegetable oils were worth \$218,089 as against \$248,242 in 1935-36.

Asbestos Trade

The value of the imports of asbestos brake and clutch lining during the fiscal year ended March was \$344,798 against \$249,029 in the previous year; asbestos packing, \$61,059 (\$59,605); asbestos in any form other than crude and all manufactures, \$548,630 (\$424,865). Domestic exports of asbestos amounted to 140,804 tons valued at \$7,602,623 against 109,270 at \$5,865,136; 180,183 tons of asbestos sand and waste worth \$2,966,679 against 108,828 valued at \$1,746,708; asbestos manufactures were valued at \$224,394 compared with \$166,938.

Express Statistics

Combined gross earnings of all express companies increased from \$16,592,746 in 1935 to \$17,169,315 in 1936 and operating expenses from \$8,960,675 to \$9,414,746. Taxes were increased from \$174,212 to \$204,911. Money orders, travellers' cheques and other financial paper issued amounted to \$63,548,920 as against \$54,829,082 in 1935, the value of travellers' cheques, both domestic and foreign being more than doubled.

Canned and Preserved Fruits

Canned and preserved fruits imported during the fiscal year 1936-37 amounted to \$2,161,000 against \$1,639,000 the year before. The amount from the Straits Settlements was worth \$750,642, Australia \$415,748, the United States \$324,734, Spain \$215,674, Italy \$149,387, Great Britain \$88,734, South Africa \$46,766, Hawaii \$45,825 and the Netherlands \$38,442. Domestic exports included canned apples valued at \$427,890, jams, jellies and preserves \$60,975, canned pears \$475,271 and other canned or preserved fruits \$402,240.

Indian Coal Production

The total production of coal in British India amounted to 23,017,000 tons in 1935, an increase of about 959,000 tons or 4.3 per cent over 1934, according to a report issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India. These figures do not include the coal taken out from the mines by miners for their own use, of which there were 575,000 tons in 1935. Imports of foreign coal amounted to 77,075 tons against 72,161 the year before, of which 42,314 tons were brought from the Union of South Africa and 13,022 from the United Kingdom. Exports were 217,584 tons against 330,233, of which 146,232 tons went to Ceylon, 46,718 to Hong Kong and 16,350 to the Straits Settlements. Canada's production of coal in 1935 was 13,888,006 tons.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store on April 30 decreased 3,444,168 bushels from the week before and 127,138,335 from the same date in 1936. The amount in store was 72,228,331 bushels compared with 75,672,499 a week ago and 199,416,666 on May 1, 1936. The amount of wheat in rail transit was 6,042,630 bushels compared with 14,197,444 on the same date last year. The in transit on the lakes totalled 5,207,446 bushels against 531,087 a year ago. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 10,295,520 bushels, a decrease of 1,018,113 from the previous week, and 1,592,876 lower than on the same date last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending April 23 amounted to 921,264 bushels compared with 946,356 the week before and 1,075,119 last year. Total marketings from August 1 to April 23 were 153,913,309 bushels against 197,128,652 in the same period of 1935-36.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week of April 30 amounted to 2,087,318 bushels against 1,252,379 bushels a week ago and 4,001,665 last year, while United States imports of Canadian wheat for consumption and milling in bond for re-export were 557,000 bushels against 522,000 the week before and 549,000 a year ago. From the first of the crop year to April 30, overseas export clearances and United States imports of Canadian wheat amounted to 150,726,018 bushels compared with 149,964,406 in the same period of the previous year.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Express Statistics, 1936.
 2. Asbestos Trade, March.
 3. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
 4. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, March.
 5. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, March.
 6. Monthly Retail Sales in Country General Stores, March.
 7. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, March.
 8. Imports and Exports of Soap, March.
 9. Monthly Trade Trends with Foreign Countries.
 10. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries.
 11. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, March.
 12. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, March.
 13. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, March.
 14. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, March.
 15. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, March.
 16. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, March.
 17. The Footwear Trade of Canada, March.
 18. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, March.
 19. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, March.
 20. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, March.
 21. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, March.
 22. Canadian Grain Statistics.
 23. Boilers, Tanks and Engines Industry, 1935.
 24. Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage.
 25. Imports of Animals, Living, March.
 26. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, March.
 27. Imports of Lumber, March.
 28. Imports and Exports of Wire, March.
 29. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, March.
 30. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, March.
 31. Review of Canada's Foreign Trade, 1936.
 32. The Castings and Forgings Industry, 1935.
 33. Changes in the Value of Retail Sales, March.
 34. Canada's Monthly Trade Trends.
 35. Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, 1936-37.
 36. Gypsum Production, February.
 37. Asbestos Production, February.
 38. Car Loadings.
 39. Bridge Building and Structural Steel Work Industry, 1935.
 40. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
 41. Estimate of Forest Production, 1935.
 42. Monthly Wholesale Trade, March.
 43. Monthly Review of Business Statistics.
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