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The Economic Index showed a Gain of 1.2 p.c. over the
Preceding Week as well as over the Same Week of 1936

Reflecting the influence of gains in four out of six major factors, the economic index rose from 109.7 to 111.0 in the week of July 17. A decline of slightly more than 4 p.c. was shown in the adjusted index of bank clearings while a minor recession was recorded in capitalized bond yields. The business factors including carloadings and wholesale prices recorded important gains in the week under review, the latter index rising to a new high point on the recovery. The further rise in grains accounted largely for the advance in the general index of commodity prices, although gains were also shown in textiles, iron products and chemicals. The gain in the index of common stock prices was less than $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. but a slight increase followed the sharp rally of the preceding week. The recent rally attracted considerable interest in speculative trading and a large turnover of shares was recorded.

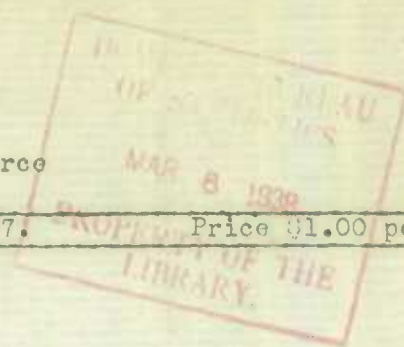
The economic index showed definite signs of advance in the last two weeks following a declining tendency from February to the first week of July. Much of the advance during the last half of 1936 had been counterbalanced by the decline of the five months in question. The result was that the gap between the standing of this year and that of 1936 was narrowed. The index of 1937, however, has continued to show a lead over the corresponding weeks of last year. The index in the week under review was 111.0 against 109.6 in the same week of last year, a gain of 1.2 p.c. The rise was due to the higher levels of four out of the six major factors, the exceptions being capitalized bond yields and bank clearings.

The railway freight movement again showed favorable comparisons with the preceding week and with the same week of last year. The index of carloadings was 81.4 in the 27th week against 78.0 in the preceding week and 78 in the same week of last year. Increases were shown in both Eastern and Western divisions, but the level of the former was relatively higher. The total movement in the first 27 weeks of the year at 1,287,000 cars compared with 1,169,000 cars in the same period of last year. Of the surplus of 117,530 cars, the miscellaneous group consisting mainly of manufactured goods, contributed 78,397 cars.

The index of wholesale prices entered new high territory since June, 1930, during the week of July 16. The important gain occurred in crop products, while minor increases were shown in three other main groups. Slight declines were shown in animal products, wood and paper and non-ferrous metals. The advance in grain prices continued on the Winnipeg exchange, Wheat No. 1 Northern rising to 150 $\frac{7}{8}$ against 145 $\frac{7}{8}$ in the preceding week. A slight recession was shown in barley while oats, flax and rye rose to new high levels on the present movement. Hog prices continued the advance on the Toronto stockyards, bacon hogs being quoted at 10.30 against 10.11 in the preceding week. Medium steers receded from 7.50 to 7.40.

The interesting development on the New York metal exchange was the advance in zinc from 6.75 to 7.00. Tin prices reached the 60 cent mark against 59.25 in the preceding week. Spot cocoa was higher at 7.85 against 7.75, while a recession was shown in raw silk. Cotton middlings receded from 12.60 to 12.22 and print cloths were down from 6.50 to 6.375. The Canadian index of non-ferrous metals fell from 85.9 to 85.7 when reductions in copper and lead outweighed gains in antimony, tin and zinc. Copper was strong on the London metal exchange, the price being £62 15s on July 20 compared with £62 on the 12th. Tin advanced from £262 to £267 10s. Declines were shown in lead and zinc. Lead was quoted at £23 12s 6d against £24 17s 6d, and zinc at £22 10s against £22 15s. The result was that the Canadian index of wholesale prices was 0.8 p.c. higher than in the preceding week and 18.4 p.c. higher than in the same week of 1936.

The price of high-grade bonds has continued relatively steady for about six weeks, maintaining the level established in the early part of June. The index of capitalized bond yields, however, recorded a minor recession in the week under review. A slight gain was shown in the yield of Dominion bonds over the preceding week. The bid quotation for the 3's of 1950-55 advanced from 96 on July 12 to 96 $\frac{1}{8}$ on July 19, and the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1947-57 remained steady at 109. The average yield of the issues used in the index was 3.31 as compared with 3.08 in the corresponding week of 1936.



Common stock prices averaged somewhat higher in the week of July 15 than in the preceding week, each of the groups of the industrial classification recording advances except paper and milling. The index of 15 power and traction stocks advanced from 85.6 to 86.3. The transportation and telephone-telegraph stocks recorded recession. The advance in mining stock prices continued, the index of 24 stocks rising from 139.3 to 142.7. The index of 96 common stocks was 0.4 p.c. greater than in the preceding week and 14.3 p.c. above the same week of 1936. Despite the considerable decline during April, common stock prices have persistently shown a lead over the corresponding weeks of last year.

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
July 18, 1936	78.0	74.1	153.6	97.0	115.4	194.9	109.6
July 10, 1937	78.0	87.0	144.7	96.4	131.4	71.7	109.7
July 17, 1937	81.4	87.7	144.5	92.4	131.9	282.5	111.0

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 at New High Point for Recent Years

Reflecting mainly the marked advance in grain, the index of wholesale prices recently moved up into a new high position on the recovery. The level in the week of July 16 was more than 18 p.c. higher than in the same period of last year. An intermediate advance in commodity markets began in June 1936, and in the intervening period the index showed a rate of increase which was not paralleled since the early post-war years.

Each of the eight groups in the component material classification showed gains over the same week of 1936. Crop products recorded the greatest percentage gain followed by non-ferrous metals, the increases in these groups having been 32 p.c. and 26 p.c., respectively. The gain in the index of the iron and steel group was over 19 p.c., the advance being from 87.8 to 104.8. The paper and wood group moved up nearly 14 p.c. during the twelve months.

The system of commodity prices performs an important economic function in coordinating production and consumption. Serving as a medium of control, the system stimulates or retards the very processes by which our industrial and commercial life is carried on. The pricing system by assigning specialized functions assists in bringing about and perpetuating the division of labour. The device is also instrumental in the distribution of productive resources, making provision for future requirements and the diversification of consumptive activities.

Indexes of Wholesale and Security Prices for the Week
of July 16, 1937, compared with July 17, 1936
1926=100

	July 17 1936	July 16 1937	Increase + Decrease - Per Cent
Wholesale Prices, 567 commodities	74.2	87.7	+ 18.2
Vegetable products	72.8	96.4	+ 32.4
Animal products	70.2	78.3	+ 11.5
Textile products	69.7	74.0	+ 6.2
Wood products	68.3	77.6	+ 13.6
Iron and its products	87.8	104.8	+ 19.4
Non-ferrous metal products	67.9	85.7	+ 26.2
Non-metallic mineral products	85.4	86.8	+ 1.6
Chemical products	77.8	81.6	+ 4.9
Canadian Farm products	67.6	94.0	+ 39.1
Security Prices			
Common stocks, 96	115.4	131.9	+ 14.3
Industrials, 68	191.0	216.1	+ 13.1

(continued)

Indexes of Wholesale and Security Prices for the Week
of July 16, 1937, compared with July 17, 1936
1926=100

	July 17 1936	July 16 1937	Increase + Decrease - Per Cent
Power and traction, 15	66.3	86.3	+ 30.2
Banks, 9	77.0	90.6	+ 17.7
Mining Stock Prices, 24	155.1	142.7	- 8.0
Gold stocks, 21	132.9	110.1	- 17.2
Base metals, 3	247.4	278.7	+ 12.7
Dominion of Canada long-term bond yields	65.1	69.2	+ 6.3

Economic Conditions in June

Economic conditions were practically maintained in June at the level of the preceding month. The most constructive factor was the further gain in business operations. Speculative prices averaged lower than in the preceding month but signs were not lacking that a turning-point was reached about the middle of June. Owing to the partial crop failure in Western grain areas, wheat prices currently reached a new high point for recent years. The weekly index of wholesale prices has consequently moved to a new high point on the recovery. The gain in crop products was the main influence in raising the index but other groups, notably the non-ferrous metals, participated in the advance. Several constructive developments affecting the price of gold had a beneficial effect upon stock markets, and after reaching a low point on the recent downward movement, common stock prices rallied considerably in the early weeks of July. Another factor of some importance was the steady performance of high-grade bond prices during June. Following the marked decline during the first quarter, high grades rallied in May and prices were fully maintained during the month under review. Average prices during June consequently were at considerably higher level than at any time since February.

The Economic Situation in June 1937
compared with May 1937

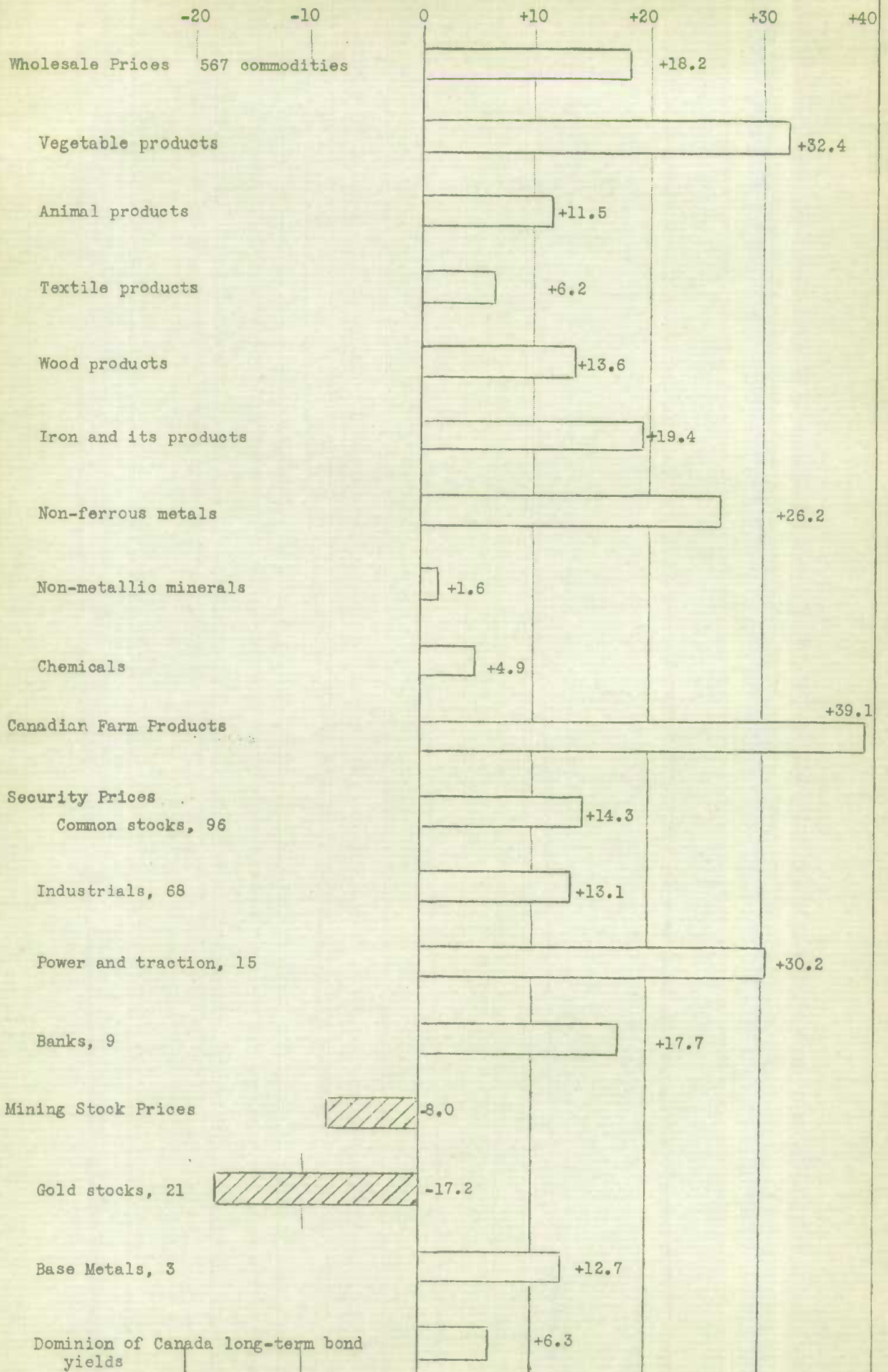
	May, 1937	June, 1937	Increase + Decrease - Per Cent
Physical volume of business	122.0	126.9*	+ 4.0
Mineral production			
Copper exports	cwt. 350,004	367,208	+ 4.9
Nickel exports	cwt. 217,522	216,710	- 0.4
Gold shipments	fine oz. 323,879	350,094	+ 8.1
Silver shipments	fine oz. 1,589,689	1,293,506	- 18.6
Manufacturing			
Cattle slaughterings	no. 149,515	148,969	- 0.4
Hog slaughterings	no. 328,014	293,541	- 10.5
Creamery butter production	lb. 24,511,895	37,832,241	+ 54.3
Cheese production	lb. 11,216,617	24,246,383	+116.2
Newsprint production	tons 309,232	310,871	+ 0.5
Planks and boards exported	ft. 152,758,000	182,191,000	+ 19.3
Steel production	tons 120,843	118,744	- 1.7
Pig iron production	tons 78,147	78,278	+ 0.2
Automobile production	no. 23,458	23,841	+ 1.6
Contracts awarded	\$ 24,170,500	30,369,600	+ 25.6
Building permits	\$ 5,399,489	6,013,668	+ 11.4
Exports	\$ 101,576,635	108,857,343	+ 7.2

* Preliminary, 30 items out of 46

Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services on the base 1926=100, fell from 82.8 in May to 82.6 in June, due to declines in the cost of fuel and to a slight recession in the price of foods. An index for retail prices alone, including such commodities as foods, coal, coke, clothing, household requirements, etc., declined from 78.0 to 77.8. When foods were removed from this index it was 79.1 in June as compared with 79.4 for the previous month. An index for 46 food items fell from 76.6 to 76.4, reflecting declines in Grade "A" eggs, milk, butter, potatoes, raspberry jam, marmalade, canned salmon and pepper. Practically all meats showed moderate advances.

Percentage Change in the Indexes of Wholesale and Security
Prices for the week of July 16, 1937, compared with July 17, 1936



June Exports

Canadian exports in June increased \$28,296,604 over the same month of 1936, the total being \$107,477,804 compared with \$79,181,200. The total to Empire Countries was \$47,477,597 compared with \$40,581,313 and to other countries \$60,000,207 compared with \$38,599,887. The United States was Canada's best customer during the month with total purchases of \$45,680,251 compared with \$26,462,157. The United Kingdom was in second place with \$37,918,721 compared with \$33,270,582; Australia was third with \$3,068,331 compared with \$2,329,437.

Other leading purchasers were as follows, with June 1936 figures in brackets: Japan, \$2,712,882 (\$2,362,205); Netherlands, \$2,497,830 (\$1,610,859); Belgium, \$1,545,461 (\$1,937,956); Germany, \$1,320,326 (\$316,162); British South Africa, \$1,249,450 (\$1,165,751); New Zealand, \$1,152,380 (\$988,700); Newfoundland, \$864,078 (\$882,744); Argentina, \$790,923 (\$523,956); Norway, \$786,846 (\$693,427); France, \$756,849 (\$727,229); British India, \$680,924 (\$278,810); Sweden, \$493,125 (\$284,138); Irish Free State, \$430,194 (\$315,585); Brazil, \$416,669 (\$422,050); Jamaica, \$331,178 (\$273,195); Trinidad and Tobago, \$328,935 (\$235,381); Italy, \$278,704 (\$198,526); Mexico, \$214,763 (\$230,312); Portuguese Africa, \$235,298 (\$143,922).

The increase in domestic exports in June was due largely to sizeable increases in non-ferrous metal products and wood and wood products, the non-ferrous metals group increasing to \$31,832,000 from \$11,573,000. The increase in outward shipments of gold bullion, other than monetary, from nil last year to \$12,945,000 accounted for much of the gain; this bullion went to the United States. The export of most metals was higher than in June, 1936, as follows: aluminium, \$2,356,000 (\$1,301,000); copper, \$5,176,000 (\$2,230,000); lead, \$1,574,000 (\$1,044,000); nickel, \$5,377,000 (\$3,518,000); raw gold, \$506,000 (\$595,000); silver, \$558,000 (\$704,000).

Wood, Wood Products and Paper group increased to \$24,531,000 from \$18,960,000. Increases in newsprint paper to \$12,280,000 from \$10,393,000, planks and boards from \$3,388,000 to \$4,499,000, wood pulp from \$2,492,000 to \$3,811,000 and pulp wood from \$895,000 to \$1,551,000 and shingles from \$428,000 to \$622,000, were outstanding.

Agricultural and Vegetable Products fell to \$24,952,000 from \$27,327,000, due in large measure to the drop in the export of wheat to \$15,442,000 from \$19,683,000; wheat flour increased to \$2,329,000 from \$1,663,000. Animals and Animal products group was up to \$11,748,000 from \$10,115,000, due almost entirely to an increase in meats to \$4,187,000 from \$2,585,000. The Textiles group showed a gain to \$1,681,000 from \$1,493,000.

The Iron and Its Products group increased to \$5,920,000 from \$4,450,000, with a gain in automobiles of \$862,000 to \$2,344,000. The increase in farm implements was \$376,000 to \$1,052,000; in machinery, \$335,000 to \$943,000, and in pigs and ingots, \$241,000 to \$326,000. Asbestos increased to \$1,309,000 from \$945,000 and stone and products to \$810,000 from \$676,000.

Canada's Exports in Six Months

Canada's domestic exports increased \$98,044,000 in the first six months of the calendar year 1937 as compared with the same period of 1936. The total was \$517,851,999 as compared with \$419,808,491 in 1936. The re-exports of foreign produce totalled \$7,955,476 as compared with \$4,737,460. The gain in domestic exports to the United States was 38.3 per cent, increasing to \$230,769,912 from \$166,836,015; exports to the United Kingdom were up 11.0 per cent to \$175,956,883 from \$158,533,447.

Gold Production in May

Canada's gold production in May advanced to a new high record of 340,125 ounces. In the previous month the output was 323,337 ounces, and in May, 1936, the total was 308,492 ounces. Ontario produced 214,520 ounces in May, consisting of 91,485 from the Porcupine camp, 86,179 from the Kirkland Lake area and 36,856 from other sources. The April production in Ontario aggregated 205,511 ounces, made up of 87,744 from the Porcupine camp, 82,979 from the Kirkland Lake area and 34,788 from other sources.

Other Areas were as follows, with April figures in brackets: Quebec, 58,028 (56,606) ounces; British Columbia, 45,056 (41,865); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 18,335 (17,378); Yukon alluvial gold, 2,728 (71); Nova Scotia, 1,458 (1,906). The Royal Canadian Mint received 5,845 ounces of jewellery and scrap in May containing 3,318 ounces of gold.

Iron and Steel Production

Production of 78,278 tons of pig iron in Canada during June compares with 68,138 tons made in the previous month and 56,362 in June, 1936. The output in June, a short month, was at the rate of 2,609 tons a day or an increase of about 19 per cent over the May rate of 2,198 tons per day. For the first half of 1937 the Canadian production of pig iron amounted to 423,944 tons compared with 340,335 in the same period of 1936.

The output of steel ingots and direct steel castings amounted to 118,744 tons compared with 120,843 in the previous month and 82,196 in June, 1936. The cumulative production for the first half year shows a total of 713,177 tons as compared with 578,700 tons in the same period of 1936.

Coal and Coke Production

Canada's production of coal in May advanced to 1,075,605 tons from the previous month's total of 973,142 tons and the May, 1936, output of 998,447 tons. The average for the month during the past five years was 861,157 tons. Output was as follows, with 1936 figures in brackets: Nova Scotia, 639,270 (571,892) tons; Alberta, 275,928 (253,324); British Columbia, 110,878 (119,172); New Brunswick, 26,073 (26,329); Saskatchewan, 23,372 (27,765). Production of coke during May amounted to 218,206 tons compared with 214,014 in April and 200,122 in May, 1936.

Canal Traffic

Freight traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals during June amounted to 14,160,826 tons, the heaviest June traffic since 1920 when monthly records were first compiled. Down-bound iron ore increased from 6,931,326 tons in June, 1936, to 10,881,970; wheat decreased from 12,149,818 bushels to 8,647,585, and other grains from 5,395,001 to 2,445,935 bushels. Welland Ship Canal traffic increased from 1,443,765 tons in 1936 to 1,659,895, the large increases being in corn, soft coal, iron ore and sand, gravel and stone. Traffic using the St. Lawrence Canals increased to 1,309,978 tons from 1,207,134 in 1936.

Automobile Industry

Final statistics for 1936 show that automobile production in Canada totalled 162,159 units valued at \$95,955,204 at factory prices, compared with 172,877 at \$99,013,047 in 1935. The decline was about six per cent in number and three per cent in value. The 1936 output included 128,369 passenger cars worth \$76,814,258 and 33,790 trucks valued at \$19,140,946. About 67 per cent of the number of cars made were intended for sale in Canada and the remainder for export. Including the repair parts, accessories and other products made in the auto factories, the output for the automobile manufacturing industry amounted to \$105,350,035 in 1936 as compared with \$106,624,445 in 1935.

Building Permits in Six Months

The value of the building authorized in Canada during the first six months of 1937 was \$27,981,322, as compared with \$18,322,884 in the same period of 1936, being also much higher than in the first six months of other years since 1931. In spite of the important improvement indicated in comparison with any of the last five years, the 1937 total was substantially below the average of \$59,239,708 recorded in the period January-June of the years, 1920-1936. While the wholesale prices of building materials have recently advanced, the index number for the first half of the present year was also below the seventeen-year average, being 94.9 in the latest period against 84.4 in the same period of 1936 and the 17-year average of 99.0.

All provinces recorded betterment during the first six months of the year, with the exception of Alberta, the improvement in Ontario being pronounced. The totals were as follows, with comparable figures for 1936 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$101,140 (\$70,600); Nova Scotia, \$827,709 (\$597,255); New Brunswick, \$287,946 (\$85,011); Quebec, \$5,413,784 (\$3,894,008); Ontario, \$13,905,621 (\$7,833,866); Manitoba, \$1,056,913 (\$664,830); Saskatchewan, \$469,005 (\$238,832); Alberta, \$930,397 (\$1,095,038); British Columbia, \$4,988,807 (\$3,095,038).

Commercial Failures

A noteworthy barometer of business conditions was the betterment in commercial failures in April. The number as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was limited to 83 with liabilities of \$816,312 as compared with 100 failures with liabilities of \$1,453,823 in April, 1936, and 85 failures with liabilities of \$1,050,946 in the previous month. The concerns failing during the first four months of the year, numbering 342 were less than in any similar period of any year during the period of observation from 1922 to the present. The previous low point was reached in the same months of last year when the total was 438.

Automobile Production

A total of 23,841 automobiles were manufactured in Canada during June as compared with 23,458 in the previous month and 16,400 in June, 1936. The number of passenger models was 17,919 and commercial vehicles 5,922. Of these, 13,201 passenger cars and 3,200 trucks were made for sale in Canada with the balance intended for the export market. Output of autos increased 21 per cent in the first half of 1937, amounting to 128,571 units compared with 105,948 in the same period of 1936.

Production of Concentrated Milk

The production of concentrated milk in June amounted to 20,094,621 pounds compared with 15,518,593 in the previous month and 13,987,516 in the corresponding month of 1936. Combined production of all items for the six months ended June was 69,739,943 pounds compared with 51,774,382 in the same period of 1936.

Farm Implements and Machinery

Imported farm implements and machinery were of the value of \$2,098,990 in May as compared with \$1,231,174 in the same month of 1936. The amount from the United States was \$2,008,148. Internal combustion traction engines for farm purposes accounted for a large part of the increase in the general total, increasing to 1,665 valued at \$1,462,990 from 835 at \$691,607, of which 1,650 came from the United States. Ploughs and parts were next in order, with \$67,281 against \$18,805, followed by cream separators and parts valued at \$63,317 against \$49,251, of which \$39,036 came from Sweden.

Wheat Stocks and Movement

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending July 16 amounted to 37,977,649 bushels compared with 40,600,186 in the previous week and 134,712,336 for the week ending July 17, 1936. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 4,835,614 bushels compared with 5,006,614 the week before and 17,620,461 in 1936. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 3,049,227 bushels compared with 8,095,206 on the same date last year; wheat in transit on the lakes totalled 1,001,632 bushels as compared with 776,235.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 9 amounted to 978,991 bushels as compared with 510,865 in the previous week and 874,130 during the corresponding week of 1936. Total marketings during the forty-nine weeks ended July 9 were 163,414,342 bushels as compared with 214,273,373 in the same period of the previous crop year.

Overseas export clearances during the week ending July 16 amounted to 1,960,031 bushels as compared with 1,547,789 in the previous week and 3,896,301 in the corresponding week last year; imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 244,000 bushels compared with 262,000 a week ago and 965,000 last year. Aggregate clearances during the period August 1 to July 16 were 141,795,679 bushels compared with 165,048,707 during the corresponding period of the previous crop year, while imports into the United States of Canadian wheat were 42,454,803 bushels as compared with 48,485,000.

Asbestos

There were 22,163 tons of Canadian asbestos exported during May valued at \$1,136,330 as compared with 10,522 at \$561,470 in May, 1936. Japan took 9,133 tons, the United States 7,711, Germany 2,028, the United Kingdom 1,260, France 808 and Belgium 508.

Coarse Grains Exported in June

There were substantial declines in the export of barley and oats recorded in June as compared with June, 1936, while the export of rye was slightly higher. Barley exports totalled 722,920 bushels valued at \$513,089 as against 1,383,975 worth 652,611; oats, 777,448 bushels at \$447,293 against 1,248,164 worth \$418,055; rye, 664,093 bushels valued at \$773,334 compared with 622,587 at \$284,964.

Crude Petroleum Imports

Canada's imports of crude petroleum increased to 132,744,682 gallons of the value of \$4,376,047 in May from 103,517,363 gallons worth \$3,198,026 in the corresponding month of 1936. The amount from the United States was 81,549,226 gallons, Colombia 21,884,045, Venezuela 16,224,846 and Peru 13,086,565. Imports of natural casinghead gasoline totalled 3,398,955 gallons compared with 5,962,437, of which 2,550,719 came from Peru.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Automobile Production, June.
2. Production of Concentrated Milk, June.
3. Canadian Grain Statistics.
4. Imports of Lumber, May.
5. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, May.
6. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, May.
7. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, May.
8. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, May.
9. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, May.
10. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, May.
11. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, May.
12. Imports of Living Animals, May.
13. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, May.
14. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, May.
15. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, May.
16. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, May.
17. Imports and Exports of Soap, May.
18. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, May.
19. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, May.
20. Imports and Exports of Wire, May.
21. Building Permits, June.
22. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange.
23. Population Classification of the Prairie Provinces (1936 Census).
24. Summary of Domestic Exports, June.
25. Gold Production, May.
26. Production of Iron and Steel, June.
27. Coal and Coke Statistics, May.
28. Automobile Statistics, 1936.
29. Summary of Canal Traffic, June.
30. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report.
31. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.
32. Prices and Price Indexes, June.
33. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces.
34. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.
35. Sugar Report - May 29 to June 19, 1937.
36. Construction Industry in Ottawa, 1936.
37. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways.
38. Commercial Failures, April.
39. Summary of Exports of Canadian Grains and Flour, June.
40. Asbestos Trade of Canada, May.
41. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, May.
42. Footwear Trade, May.
43. Imports of Coffee and Tea, May.
44. Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, May.
45. Trade Trends with Foreign Countries.
46. Trade Trends with Empire Countries.
47. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, May.
48. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, May.

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