

## WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

The factors showing the trend of economic conditions recorded further decline in the last week of March, each of the economic factors, except speculative trading moving into lower territory from the preceding week. The decline in carloadings was appreciable at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. Wholesale prices were nearly maintained, the index receding from 83.1 to 83.0. The high-grade bond market was somewhat unsettled by external developments, the index of capitalized bond yields declining 2.3 p.c. Despite the gain in speculative trading, bank clearings were at a considerably lower level. The decline in common stock prices was 3.2 p.c.

Each of the six major factors showed decline, except capitalized bond yields, as compared with the same week of 1937. The drop in carloadings was 8.4 p.c. while wholesale prices recorded a deficit of 3.8 p.c. Bank clearings, common stock prices and speculative trading were considerably below the levels of the same week of last year.

The railway freight movement was disappointing in the eleventh week of the year ended March 19. The index, after seasonal adjustment, declined from 77.8 to 74.3, recessions being shown in both the eastern and western divisions. The decline in the elapsed portion of the present year was 19,400 cars, the total movement of pulp wood and ore showing gains of 12,155 cars and 6,560, respectively.

Due mainly to the strength in animal products, the general level of wholesale prices was practically maintained in the week of March 26, the recession being limited to one-tenth of one per cent. The sub-index for animals and their products moved up from 79.2 to 79.8. Livestock prices on the Toronto stockyards recorded appreciable gain, medium steers moving up from 5.09 to 5.49, and bacon hogs from 9.95 to 10.10. A moderate gain was shown in No. 1 Northern wheat on the Winnipeg grain exchange, the advance being from  $135\frac{3}{8}$  to 136. Oats were fully maintained, while declines were shown in barley, flax and rye. Speculative commodities such as rubber, cottonseed oil, raw cotton and print cloths showed decline on the New York market. Metals were weak in London, electrolytic copper dropping from £44 on March 22, to £42 15s on the 29th. Declines were also shown in lead and zinc, the former dropping from £16 10s to £16 1s 3d. Tin was lower in New York, while domestic copper, lead and zinc were maintained. The export price of electrolytic copper declined from  $9.87\frac{1}{2}$  to 9.70. The general level of wholesale prices in Canada has shown a decidedly narrow fluctuation since the beginning of the year. During the first quarter of 1937, on the other hand, wholesale prices recorded important advance. The index number consequently showed a lead over the corresponding period of 1937 for the first eight weeks of the year, while a deficit has been shown during the last four weeks.

High-grade bond prices have recorded decline for two weeks following the considerable advance in the preceding period. The standing in the week of March 24 was higher than at any time during the first six weeks of the present year. The decline in the week of March 24, however, from the preceding week was considerable as denoted by a recession of 2.3 p.c. in the index of capitalized bond yields. The bid quotation for the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ 's of 1947-52 were  $110\frac{1}{2}$  on March 29, against 111 on the 22nd. The  $4\frac{1}{2}$ 's of 1946, however, stood at  $111\frac{1}{4}$  against 111. In view of the marked decline in high-grade bond prices during the first quarter of 1937, the present standing is favourable in comparison with the same week of last year. The index of capitalized bond yields was 12.2 p.c. above the standing 12 months ago.

The stock market was weak in the period under review, the index standing at 99.4 against 102.7 in the preceding week. The drop in the index of 68 industrials was from 170.7 to 164.9 and each of the common stock groups participated in the reaction. The index of 15 power and traction stocks declined from 59.4 to 57.1. The standing, on March 18, of the general index was 97.4, which was fractionally less than the lowest level of 1937 recorded on November 24.

The economic index based upon the above-mentioned factors declined from 109.1 in the preceding week to 106.3. The drop of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. was due to declines in each of the six factors except speculative trading. The decline from the same week of 1937 was 6.6 p.c. the standing at that time having been 113.9. Each of the six factors, except the index of capitalized bond yields, was at a lower level in the 12-months comparison. The economic index not only showed a deficit from the same week of 1937, but also dipped slightly below the standing of the same week of 1936.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLANT INDUSTRY REPORT NO. 100

The following report was prepared by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., under the direction of the Chief of Bureau, and is published for the information of the public.

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Weekly Economic Index with the Six Components  
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields <sup>2</sup>	Bank Clearings <sup>3</sup>	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Economic Index <sup>4</sup>
Mar. 27, 1937	81.05	86.3	135.7	123.0	143.2	286.8	113.9
Mar. 19, 1938	77.75	83.1	155.8	94.3	102.7	70.1	109.1
Mar. 26, 1938	74.28	83.0	152.2	86.8	99.4	179.9	106.3

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.

March Employment Situation

An unusually large seasonal reduction in logging, following a winter of great activity in bush operations was in the main responsible for the decline in industrial employment at the beginning of March compared with the previous month, there being 1,027,992 persons employed by 10,416 employers on the latest date compared with 1,052,699 the month before. At the beginning of March, 1937, 9,988 employers reported a combined working force of 975,862 persons. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 107.8 at March 1, compared with 110.4 in the preceding month and 102.8 at March 1, 1937.

Moderate improvement occurred in manufacturing, but the advance in this division was on a smaller scale than that indicated on the average at the same date in the years, 1921 - 1937; the additions to staffs in leather, lumber, textile, chemical and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy. Among the non-manufacturing industries, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed heightened activity. Exceptionally pronounced seasonal declines were recorded in logging, some 22,450 men having been released. Mining, communications, transportation, building construction, services and retail trade showed curtailment.

Considerably reduced employment was reported in the Maritime Provinces, the 719 reporting employers reducing their staffs from 81,192 at Feb. 1 to 78,250. The Quebec total was also lower, 2,509 firms reporting 306,764 employees compared with 319,242. Further contractions were noted in Ontario where 4,615 co-operating employers reported 443,444 employees compared with 453,121 at Feb. 1. As a result of increased employment in Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1,498 establishments in the Prairie Provinces reported moderate improvement, their staffs rising to 117,703 from 117,076 at Feb. 1. The number of workers reported by 1,075 co-operating employers in British Columbia was 81,831 compared with 82,057 in the preceding month.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

The amount of cheques cashed at the branch banks was \$2,176,000,000 in February compared with \$2,445,000,000 in the previous month and \$2,732,000,000 in February last year. As compared with the corresponding month last year, all of the five economic areas recorded declines. The totals follow, with those for February, 1937, in brackets: Ontario, \$1,080,143,730 (\$1,312,797,280); Quebec, \$679,193,998 (\$881,645,303); Prairie Provinces, \$233,203,693 (\$313,731,367); British Columbia, \$138,497,733 (\$178,444,725); Maritime Provinces, \$44,956,107 (\$45,315,762).

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store on March 25 amounted to 44,814,360 bushels compared with 46,002,200 the week before and 83,780,624 a year ago. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States totalled 1,235,185 bushels compared with 1,734,900 a week ago and 14,728,901 last year. Wheat in rail transit aggregated 1,132,393 bushels compared with 1,331,082 a week ago and 3,410,104 in 1937. United States wheat in Canada amounted to 1,020,486 bushels on the latest date compared with 1,734,900 a week ago and nil last year.



### Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended March 25 amounted to 742,325 bushels compared with 1,014,596 the week before and 1,386,966 in the corresponding week last year. During the thirty-four weeks ended March 25 there were 110,613,901 bushels marketed compared with 149,438,884 in the same period of the previous crop year.

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### Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended March 25 amounted to 960,804 bushels compared with 858,974 the week before and 1,245,254 in the corresponding week last year. Imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 3,000 bushels compared with 1,000 in the previous week and 295,000 a year ago. Total overseas clearances from August 1 to March 25 were 56,064,878 bushels compared with 104,932,854 in the same period last year, while imports into the United States were 1,997,361 bushels compared with 35,319,744.

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### Production of Coal and Coke

The production of coal in Canada during February amounted to 1,387,080 tons compared with 1,284,741 in February last year. The five-year average for the month was 1,171,108 tons. Alberta mines produced 580,948 tons of coal compared with 541,679 tons in February, 1937; Nova Scotia, 530,072 tons compared with 453,477; British Columbia, 125,387 compared with 133,276; Saskatchewan, 124,078 tons compared with 115,006; New Brunswick, 26,545 compared with 41,322.

Imports of coal during the month under review totalled 440,958 tons compared with 486,528 a year ago. Exports of Canadian coal were recorded at 32,667 tons compared with 27,253. Canadian coal supply in February, computed on the basis - production, plus imports, less exports - was 1,795,321 tons compared with 1,744,401 tons last year.

Production of coke in February amounted to 199,340 tons, or an average per day of 7,119 tons. The daily rate in January was 7,223 tons, and in February of last year, 7,074 tons.

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### Production of Crude Petroleum

A new high monthly record was established in the production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in Canada during January, the total being 457,308 barrels compared with 408,580 barrels in the previous month and 141,078 in January, 1937. Alberta's output rose to 444,196 barrels from the preceding month's total of 394,893 barrels. The production in Alberta in the latest month included 440,974 barrels from the Turner Valley field, 1,214 from the Red Coulee and 2,008 from the Wainwright-Ribstone field.

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### Production of Natural Gas

The Canadian production of natural gas amounted to 4,026,000,000 cubic feet in January compared with 3,853,000,000 in the previous month and 4,052,000,000 in January, 1937.

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### Gypsum Production

The production of gypsum in Canada during January was recorded at 6,159 tons compared with 71,272 in the previous month and 8,473 in January, 1937.

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### New Motor Vehicle Sales

Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada during February declined 23 per cent in number and 14.7 per cent in value as compared with February last year. New passenger cars, trucks and buses sold during February numbered 7,084 with a retail value of \$7,875,152, whereas 9,202 vehicles sold for \$9,234,073 in February, 1937. Cumulative totals for the first two months of this year reveal decreases of 22.1 per cent in number and 13.9 per cent in amount from the totals recorded for the same two months of 1937.



### Retail Sales in Country General Stores

Country general store sales averaged 4 per cent higher in February than in the same month a year ago according to monthly statements received from more than 700 of these general merchandise stores located in the smaller towns and rural areas. Manitoba reported 13 per cent more business than in February of last year. Sales in the Maritime Provinces were up 6 per cent followed by Quebec and British Columbia each with a gain of 5 per cent. Saskatchewan sales were up by 4 per cent and Alberta 3 per cent. Sales in Ontario were 3 per cent higher in the eastern sections and remained unchanged in the northern parts, while inclement weather conditions in the southwestern portion of the province lead to a reduction of 7 per cent below February of last year. Sales for the province were down by one per cent.

### Operating Revenues and Expenses of Railways

An increase of \$19,832,103 was recorded in the earnings of Canadian railways during 1937 in comparison with 1936, the total being \$351,342,536 compared with \$331,510,433. Operating expenses have shown an unbroken line of increases since January, 1934, and the total for the year 1937 was \$298,266,377 compared with \$281,618,561 in 1936. This gain of \$16,647,775 was less than the increase in revenues and the operating income increased to \$39,006,400 from \$37,056,218.

Gross revenues of the Canadian lines of the Canadian National Railways increased to \$165,082,488 from \$154,178,174 in 1936. Operating expenses rose to \$153,711,912 from \$145,081,184, and the operating income increased to \$7,571,404 from \$5,441,678. Each of the United States lines showed increased gross revenues, and all but the Grand Trunk Western showed improved operating income. The system gross revenues increased to \$198,396,608 from \$186,610,489, operating expenses to \$180,788,858 from \$171,477,690, and the operating income to \$9,509,400 from \$7,206,142.

Canadian Pacific gross revenues amounted to \$145,201,160 compared with \$138,461,549 in 1936. Operating expenses increased to \$117,069,540 from \$111,025,991, and the operating income to \$23,742,247 from \$23,311,110.

### Births, Deaths and Marriages

The report of births, deaths and marriages in the third quarter of 1937, which has just been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows heavy mortality during the quarter from diarrhoea and enteritis as compared with the third quarter of 1936. This was true of all eastern provinces, but was especially noticeable in the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. Largely as a result of this the infant death rate of Canada during the quarter was 80 per thousand live births (equivalent annual rate) as against 56 in the third quarter of 1936, while the infant death rate for the first nine months of 1937 was 77 as against 63 in the corresponding nine months of 1936. The effect on mortality of last year's epidemic of infantile paralysis in the Province of Ontario was reflected in the total of 100 deaths from that cause in the province during the third quarter of 1937, as compared with 10 during the third quarter of 1936.

The marriage rate for the first nine months of 1937 showed a substantial advance from 7.0 per thousand to 7.6 per thousand as compared with the first nine months of 1936, but the birth rate was somewhat lower, 20.1 as against 20.6. The death rate was higher than in the corresponding period of 1936, being 10.3 as against 9.8.

### Imports During Eleven Months

The value of imports into Canada during the eleven months ended February was \$133,128,753 higher this year than in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, the aggregate being \$734,014,290 compared with \$600,885,537. Imports from Empire countries increased 20.7 per cent and those from Foreign countries 22.8 per cent. The total from the former group of countries was \$216,316,434 compared with \$179,193,350, and from the latter \$517,697,856 compared with \$421,692,187.

The United States was the leading contributor with a value of \$444,424,876 compared with \$349,033,905, followed by the United Kingdom with \$133,498,852 compared with \$116,583,080, Australia \$11,435,605 compared with \$8,898,988, British West Indies \$11,236,999 compared with \$12,862,541, Germany \$10,739,608 compared with \$10,743,052, British India \$8,688,699 compared with \$7,245,470, British South Africa \$8,351,918 compared with \$1,393,803.





Other leading sources of supply were as follows, with eleven-month figures for 1936-37 in brackets: Belgium, \$7,012,277 (\$5,834,136); New Zealand, \$6,157,759 (\$4,034,953); France, \$5,953,473 (\$5,769,133); British Guiana, \$5,348,570 (\$4,738,440); Japan, \$5,283,455 (\$4,201,315); Colombia, \$4,554,499 (\$4,400,924); Peru, \$4,366,069 (\$4,965,005); Switzerland, \$3,457,247 (\$2,391,248); Italy, \$3,138,390 (\$1,414,040); Netherlands, \$3,122,506 (\$3,972,755); China, \$3,096,197 (\$3,382,867).

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#### Imports of Crude Petroleum

Imports of crude petroleum during February were recorded at 40,285,807 gallons of the value of \$1,269,700 compared with 47,307,167 appraised at \$1,698,050 in the previous month and 52,419,321 valued at \$1,697,682 in the corresponding month last year. The amount from the United States was 36,379,544 during the latest month with the balance from Venezuela. Total imports of crude petroleum during the eleven months ended February were 1,284,122,748 gallons worth \$44,290,142 compared with 1,183,041,875 valued at \$37,158,874 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

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#### Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Farm implements and machinery were imported to the value of \$1,493,974 during February compared with \$1,442,186 in the previous month and \$938,815 in February, 1937. Imports from the United States were valued at \$1,353,775 and from the United Kingdom \$122,188. There were 1,223 internal combustion traction engines valued up to \$1,400 each imported to the value of \$938,952 compared with 1,205 at \$952,577 in the previous month and 476 valued at \$491,025 last year. Parts for internal combustion traction engines were worth \$271,476 compared with \$261,151 the month before and \$187,407 in February, 1937. Total imports of farm implements and machinery during the eleven months ended February were appraised at \$16,770,482 compared with \$9,056,432 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

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#### Exports and Imports of Fruit

Canadian fresh fruits were exported to the value of \$849,522 during February compared with \$1,016,587 in the previous month and \$364,495 in February, 1937. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser with \$700,693, Germany \$129,165 and the United States \$7,996. There were 244,930 barrels of apples exported to the value of \$840,097 compared with 269,491 at \$1,007,134 the month before and 106,426 at \$364,211 a year ago. Total domestic exports of fresh fruits during the eleven months ended February were valued at \$8,180,979 compared with \$5,790,494 in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Fresh apples accounted for \$7,501,570 compared with \$5,254,111, blueberries \$431,363 compared with \$335,927, and strawberries \$112,706 compared with \$81,273.

Imports of fresh fruits in February were of the value of \$760,750 compared with \$919,847 in January and \$1,097,968 in February last year. The total from the United States was \$606,001. Oranges, mandarines and tangerines were worth \$479,307, grapefruit \$106,125, bananas \$80,028, lemons \$47,240, and strawberries \$13,103. Total imports during the eleven months ended February were \$15,418,221 compared with \$14,470,800 in the corresponding period of 1936-37. Oranges, mandarines and tangerines totalled \$6,609,098, bananas \$2,100,059, lemons \$1,443,053, grapefruit \$1,269,598, grapes \$983,674, pineapples \$325,830, plums or prunes \$264,273, apples \$390,722 and peaches \$248,916.

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#### Imported Meats

Meats were imported to the value of \$90,966 during February compared with \$51,624 in the previous month and \$9,264 in February, 1937. The increase over the corresponding month last year was accounted for mainly by larger purchases of fresh mutton and lamb, canned beef, extracts of meats and fluid beef and barrelled pork in brine. Total meat imports were \$1,176,621 during the eleven months ended February compared with \$1,072,716 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

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#### Lumber Imports

There were 6,647,000 feet of lumber imported during February valued at \$257,353 compared with 7,406,000 worth \$297,855 the month before and 9,084,000 at \$366,852 in February, 1937. The total from the United States was 6,572,000 feet. Total imports of lumber and timber during the eleven months ended February were 103,176,000 feet appraised at \$4,058,659 compared with 87,952,000 at \$3,472,702 in the same period of 1936-37.



### Imports of Raw Rubber

Imports of raw rubber in February amounted to 1,377,402 pounds, of the value of \$199,480, compared with 4,007,973 at \$578,562 in the previous month and 2,846,235 at \$557,769 in February last year. The total from the Straits Settlements was 927,382 pounds, United States 369,278, Ceylon 58,240 and the United Kingdom 22,502. Total imports of raw rubber during the eleven months ended February were 74,023,710 pounds worth \$14,038,748 compared with 56,677,754 at \$9,116,947 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

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### Exports of Asbestos

Exports of Canadian asbestos in February amounted to 7,913 tons appraised at \$427,986 compared with 9,580 worth \$552,184 the month before and 10,315 of the value of \$534,649 in February, 1937. The total to the United States in the latest month was 3,988 tons, Japan 2,206, Germany 863 and Australia 635. Total outward shipments during the eleven months ended February were 182,596 tons valued at \$10,254,902 compared with 127,192 at \$6,874,810 in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Exports of asbestos sand and waste during February totalled 5,120 tons, of the value of \$93,315 compared with 8,341 at \$129,022 in the previous month and 14,228 worth \$234,647 in February, 1937. The United States absorbed 4,864 tons and Japan 256 tons in the latest month. During the eleven months ended February 161,369 tons valued at \$2,677,532 were exported compared with 159,902 at \$2,614,166 in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

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### Export of Cattle

There were 9,759 head of cattle exported during February of the value of \$474,768 compared with 20,963 valued at \$994,403 in February last year. The number sent to the United States was 6,461 head, to the United Kingdom 3,114 and Newfoundland 184. Total exports of cattle during the eleven months ended February were 256,569 head valued at \$11,880,818 compared with 280,574 of the value of \$11,792,162 in the same period of 1936-37.

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### Export of Farm Implements and Machinery

Farm implements and machinery were exported to the value of \$876,423 in February compared with \$767,696 in the previous month and \$437,099 in the corresponding month last year. The United States was the chief purchaser, with a total of \$335,612; Argentina was next with \$206,307, followed by the United Kingdom at \$122,327 and British South Africa at \$66,153. Total exports of farm implements and machinery during the eleven months ended February were \$9,804,192 compared with \$5,548,523 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

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### Meat Exports

Meat exports in February were appraised at \$2,901,109 compared with \$3,717,385 in the previous month and \$3,273,646 in the corresponding month of 1937. The United Kingdom was the chief market with a value of \$2,680,528, of which bacon and hams accounted for \$2,437,104. The total of bacon and hams was \$2,479,190. Total exports of meats during the eleven months ended February were valued at \$38,096,822 compared with \$32,085,823 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. Bacon and hams totalled \$30,566,987, fresh beef \$1,136,018, pork \$2,214,534 and soups \$1,456,464.

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### Living Animals Imported

Living animals were imported to the value of \$16,983 during February compared with \$19,039 in the previous month and \$13,754 in the corresponding month last year. Increased imports of animals for exhibition purposes during the eleven months ended February to \$626,847 from \$149,441 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, were largely responsible for raising the total value of imported living animals in the cumulative period to \$1,353,873 from \$791,861.



Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oils were imported to the value of \$772,987 in February compared with \$876,451 in January and \$1,354,964 in the corresponding month last year. Total imports during the eleven months ended February were worth \$14,334,418 compared with \$10,954,593 in the corresponding period of 1936-37. Exports of vegetable oils amounted to \$15,895 in February compared with \$11,430 in January and \$30,102 a year ago. The eleven-month totals were \$149,479 compared with \$192,051.

Imports of Chicory and Coffee

Imports of chicory and coffee were valued at \$257,689 in February compared with \$425,008 the month before and \$334,958 in February, 1937. Total imports during the eleven months ended February were worth \$3,694,580 compared with \$3,511,826 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Imports of Tea

There were 2,354,331 pounds of tea imported during February, the value being \$630,235 compared with 2,821,040 valued at \$771,248 in the previous month and 2,651,321 at \$618,153 in February, 1937. During the eleven months ended February there were 34,395,238 pounds imported compared with 35,735,794 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Reports Issued Today

1. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, February.
2. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, February.
3. Imports of Coffee and Tea, February.
4. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, February.
5. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, February.
6. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, February.
7. Exports of Living Animals, February.
8. The Asbestos Trade, February.
9. Imports of Rubber, February.
10. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, February.
11. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, February.
12. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, February.
13. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, February.
14. Imports of Lumber, February.
15. Imports of Living Animals, February.
16. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, February.
17. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, February.
18. New Motor Vehicle Sales, February.
19. Births, Deaths and Marriages, Third Quarter, 1937.
20. Carloadings on Canadian Railways.
21. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production and Gasoline Sales, January.
22. The Petroleum Industry in Canada, 1936.
23. Coal and Coke Statistics, February.
24. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, 1937.
25. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways in Canada, December.
26. Gypsum Production, January.
27. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries, February.
28. Imports from Empire and Foreign Countries, February.
29. Canadian Grain Statistics.
30. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, February.
31. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, February.
32. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, February.
33. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, February.
34. Brass and Copper Products Industry, 1936.
35. Canadian Milling Statistics, February.

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