WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

Two of the major factors indicating the trend of economic conditions recorded gains in the last week of August over the preceding week. The index of capitalized bond yields remained unchanged while declines were shown in wholesale prices, bank clearings and speculative trading. Bond prices were higher than in the same week of 1937 while the other five indicators recorded declines.

Business operations showed recovery in July over the preceding month, the index of the physical volume of business moving up from 108.4 to 109.1. A considerable increase was shown in mineral production. The power industry was more active in July the index advancing from 109.8 to 112.3. A slight gain was shown in the new business obtained by the construction industry after seasonal adjustmont. The distribution index based upon the railway freight movement, external trade and employment in retail and wholesale trade rose from 105.7 to 107.0. The iron and steel industry showed reaction in July while moderate gains were recorded in most other groups. The manufacturing index based on 30 factors, dropped from 103.5 to 101.3.

The railway freight movement made an excellent showing in the 33rd week of the year, the index of carloadings rising from 72.5 to 77.2. Grain loaded in the Western division amounted to 5,600 cars against 4,585 in the same week of 1937.

While a minor gain was shown in the price index of non-ferrous metals in the week of August 26 over the preceding week, declines were shown in 4 of the 8 major groups. The general index dropped from 75.8 to 75.1. The downward trend in evidence since the last of June was continued in the week under review. A somewhat similar movement occurred during the latter part of July and during August, 1937. The index is now 11.4 per cent below the standing of the same week of last year. The decline in the price of wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange continued in the week under review. The average for No. 1 Northern was 69½ cents against 75½ in the preceding week. Oats and flax were maintained while declines were shown in barley and rye. Metal prices were comparatively strong on the London exchange. Electrolytic copper rose from £45 on August 23 to £45 10s on the 30th. Advances were also recorded in tin and zinc while minor concessions were shown in lead. Export copper in New York was slightly stronger while domestic copper was maintained at 10 1/8. No change was made in the prices of lead or zinc.

Capitalized bond yields were maintained in the week under review at a relatively high level, the average weekly yield remaining at 3.04. British Consols and high-grade United States bonds recorded advances in the week under review. On August 29th a minor reaction was shown in Dominion bond prices. The 4½'s of 1947-57 dropped to 111¼ from 111½ on August 23rd. The index of capitalized bond yields was 8.8 per cent higher than in the same week of 1937 and was at about the same level as in the corresponding period of 1936, when Dominion bonds rose to a new high point for many years.

Common stock prices recovered a portion of the decline of the preceding week, the index of 95 stocks rising from 104.5 to 106.0. The index of 15 power and traction stocks rose from 64.2 to 64.3. A reaction occurred on the 29th, presumably caused by increased tension in the European political situation.

The weekly index based on the six above-mentioned factors showed a minor reaction from 107.7 to 107.4 representing 0.3 per cent. Gains were recorded in carloadings and in stock prices while capitalized bond yields remained unchanged. Bank clearings and wholesale prices reacted to lower levels. The standing of the weekly index in the same week of 1937 was 113.7, a decline of 5.6 per cent being indicated. Five of the six major factors recorded declines in the long term comparison, the only exception being the index of capitalized bond yields.

Weekly Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car load-ings[1]	Whole-sale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields[2]	Bank Clear-ings[3]	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index[4]
Aug. 28, 1937	89.5	84.8	146.6	105.6	133.3	63.2	113.7
Aug. 30, 1938	72.5	75.8	159.5	95.5	104.5	95.5	107.7
Aug. 27, 1938	77.2	75.1	159.5	88.7	106.0	60.1	107.4

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.

The 1938 Canada Year Book

The 1938 edition of the Canada Year Book is ready. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc. -- in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The 1938 Canada Year Book extends to almost 1,200 pages, dealing with all phases of the national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress which the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871, sixty-seven years ago.

One of the special features this year is the article dealing with the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Programme inaugurated by the Dominion Government to alleviate the conditions brought about by the incidence of the recent agricultural crisis in the West, and to provide for permanent improvements in areas suffering from drought and soil-drifting.

There are over thirty maps and charts contained in the volume, and two photo-gelatine inserts illustrating the sections on "The Flora of Canada" and "Historic Sites and Monuments", respectively. Three lithographed maps are included.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of $1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each.

Canada's July Imports

Canada's July imports were valued at $55,822,529 compared with $71,995,940 in the corresponding month last year. The value of commodities imported from the United States was $34,051,476 compared with $41,945,201, and from the United Kingdom $9,746,678 compared with $14,507,241. Goods from Australia were valued at $1,072,094 compared with $1,068,426, Straits Settlements $912,437 compared with $860,308, St. Pierre and Miquelon $911,822 compared with $1,185,182, Colombia $769,481 compared with $389,383 and British Guiana $768,410 compared with $599,936.

The value of imports from other leading countries was as follows, with figures for July 1937 in brackets: Jamaica, $618,647 ($795,802); British India, $582,722 ($943,849); France, $426,891 ($556,514); Barbados, $392,881 ($476,012); Japan, $388,082 ($470,173); Trinidad and Tobago, $371,949 ($92,749); New Zealand, $339,946 ($166,887); Ceylon, $275,294 ($796,753); Fiji, $201,420 ($74,907); China, $206,381 ($395,672); Czechoslovakia, $245,442 ($314,353); Italy, $211,663 ($302,061); Netherlands, $211,728 ($298,630); Switzerland, $242,871 ($354,492).

General decline was shown throughout the list of commodities imported during the month. Crude petroleum imports fell to $5,124,000 from $6,578,000, coal to $3,054,000 from $3,158,000, electric apparatus to $1,154,000 from $1,672,000, plates and sheets to $1,500,000 from $3,729,000, machinery to $2,984,000 from $4,285,000, automobiles and parts to $1,714,000 from $2,965,000, books and printed matter to $1,193,000 from $1,243,000, wool to $2,007,000 from $3,037,000, cotton to $2,036,000 from $3,402,000, vegetable oils to $665,000 from $1,480,000, raw rubber to $982,000 from $1,205,000, grains and products

to $1,366,000 from $2,010,000 and fruits to $2,457,000 from $2,857,000. Sugar imports increased to $2,190,000 from $1,763,000, farm implements to $2,027,000 from $1,754,000 and gasoline to $1,252,000 from $650,000.

Imports of Tea and Coffee

Canada's July import of tea amounted to 2,297,833 pounds compared with 4,654,547 in the presious month and 2,943,231 in the corresponding month last year. Ceylon supplied 738,274 pounds, the United Kingdom 694,625, British India 619,635, Japan 214,085 and China 13,609.

Imports of chicory and coffee totalled 3,430,706 pounds compared with 3,562,414 in June and 3,314,909 in July, 1937. Imports of green coffee from Jamaica aggregated 931,980 pounds, British East Africa 926,923, Colombia 697,918, Brazil 438,914, Guatemala 144,103, United Kingdom 71,624, Costa Rica 54,551 and Trinidad and Tobago 56,300.

Crude Petroleum Imports

Crude petroleum imports in July amounted to 142,585,074 gallons valued at $5,063,584 compared with 137,969,871 worth $4,882,308 in June and 165,480,102 valued at $5,576,590 in July, 1937. A large proportion of the import in the latest month came from the United States, amounting to 109,773,527 gallons. The amount from Colombia was 23,235,000 gallons, Peru 6,486,000 and Venezuela 3,032,000.

Imports of Alumina

A considerable gain was shown in the imports in July of alumina, including bauxite ore, the total being 1,304,794 cwt. compared with 841,255 in the previous month and 867,196 in the corresponding month last year. British Guiana contributed the bulk at 1,244,152 cwt., followed by the United States with 60,605 cwt.

Leather Footwear Trade

Leather boots and shoes were imported to the value of $59,753 in July compared with $83,441 in June and $83,978 in July last year. Men's boots, shoes and slippers came chiefly from the United Kingdom and those for women mainly from the United States.

Exports of Canadian-made leather footwear were valued at $83,965 compared with $46,695 in June and $77,498 in July, 1937. New Zealand was the leading purchaser with a value of $41,045, followed by the United Kingdom at $21,016, Australia $11,179 and Jamaica $7,148.

July Exports of Rubber

July exports of rubber were valued at $1,103,302 compared with $1,120,806 in the previos month and $1,553,930 in July last year. Pneumatic tire casings accounted for nearly half of the total export, amounting to $502,643 compared with $698,666 a year ago. Boots and shoes of rubber or part rubber amounted in value to $364,734 compared with $520,382.

Exports of Canadian Asbestos

Exports of Canadian asbestos in July amounted to 14,170 tons valued at $927,257 compared with 16,306 at $1,033,797 in the previous month and 16,800 worth $1,056,356 in the corresponding month last year. The United States took 5,015 tons, the United Kingdom 2,514, Germany 1,510, Japan 989, Belgium 920 and France 882 tons.

Asbestos sand and waste exports in July totalled 10,629 tons valued at $193,913 compared with 10,234 valued at $190,708 in June and 16,043 at $268,578 in July a year ago. The amount to the United States was 10,083 tons. Asbestos manufactures exported in July were valued at $21,807 compared with $17,031 in June and $20,343 in July, 1937. The value of the export to the United Kingdom was $12,442.

Vital Statistics for 1937

The death rate in Canada during 1937 was the highest in any year since 1930, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The heaviest infant mortality rate of recent years contributed to this high general death rate, though the maternal mortality rate showed a marked decline from the previous year. The number of births was slightly less than in 1936, and the birth rate fell below twenty per thousand.

The number of marriages again showed a pronounced increase over the preceding year, and the marriage rate, 7.9 per thousand was even higher than that of 1929, from which the decline owing to the economic depression started and continued up to 1932, since which time recovery has been shown year by year. Nevertheless, the total number of marriages during the years 1930 - 37 was about 35,000 less than it would have been had it remained at the 1929 level throughout the period.

Live births numbered 219,988 in 1937 as compared with 220,371 in 1936, and the rate was 19.8 per 1,000 population as against 20.0. There were 8,543 illegitimate births recorded, forming 3.9 per cent of all live births as against 8,633 illegitimate births and the same proportion in the preceding year. Stillbirths totalled 6,598 or 2.9 per cent of all births. In 1936 they numbered 6,350 or a proportion of 2.8 per cent.

Exclusive of stillbirths, there were 113,694 deaths during 1937, giving a death rate of 10.2 per thousand population. These figures compare with 107,050 deaths and a rate of 9.7 in 1936. Deaths under one year numbered 16,675 and infant death rate was 76 per thousand births as against 14,574 deaths and a rate of 66 in 1936. Maternal deaths totalled 1,067 as compared with 1,233 and the rate was 4.9 per thousand live births as against 5.6.

The deaths and death rates from certain causes for the year 1937 were as follows, with corresponding figures for 1936 in parentheses: Typhoid and paratyphoid fever, deaths, 329 (256); death rate per 100,000 population, 3.0 (2.3); Smallpox, deaths, 2 (2); Measles, deaths, 819 (376); rate, 7.4 (3.4); Scarlet fever, deaths, 268 (244); rate, 2.4 (2.2); Whooping-cough, deaths, 762.(594); rate, 6.9 (5.4); Diphtheria, deaths, 369 (258); rate, 3.3 (2.3); Influenza, deaths, 5,254 (3,113); rate, 47.3 (28.3); Tuberculosis, deaths, 6,650 (6,763); rate, 59.9 (61.4); Cancer, deaths, 11,961 (11,694); rate, 107.7 (106.2); Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis, deaths 2,004 (2,248); rate, 18.0 (20.4); Diseases of the heart, deaths, 16,831 (16,424); rate, 151.5 (149.1); Diseases of the arteries, deaths, 9,603 (9,112); rate, 86.5 (82.7); Pneumonia, deaths, 7,725 (7,313); rate, 69.6 (66.4); Diarrhoea and enteritis, deaths, 4,207 (2,378); rate, 37.9 (21.6); Nephritis, deaths, 6,527 (6,402); rate, 59.8 (58.1); Suicide, deaths, 976 (928); rate, 8.8 (8.4); Homicide, deaths, 138 (137); rate, 1.2 (1.2); Automobile accidents, 1,626 (1,316); rate, 14.6 (11.9); Other violent deaths, 4,595 (5,082); rate, 41.1 (46.1).

Maple Products in 1938

Although the 1938 season was relatively short, conditions were particularly favourable for the maple products industry and the crop was exceptionally heavy. The total production of maple sugar and syrup, expressed as maple syrup, amounted to 3,300,700 gallons. This was double in volume the short crop of 1,673,400 gallons in 1937 and equal to that of 1929, the year of peak production when the total was estimated at 3,343,900 gallons. The 1938 crop was valued at $3,849,000 compared with $2,245,000 in 1937. Although the quality of the crop was generally good, prices were somewhat lower than in 1937 owing to the heavy supplies. Only 10 per cent of the 1938 crop was estimated to have been made into sugar as compared with 26 per cent in 1937.

Production in 1938 was estimated at 2,955,300 gallons of syrup and 3,453,900 pounds of sugar as compared with production in 1937 amounting to 1,232,100 gallons of syrup and 4,413,100 pounds of sugar. Production was distributed by provinces as follows, with the corresponding figures for 1937 within brackets: Maple syrup - Quebec, 2,353,800 (780,000) gallons; Ontario, 570,800 (439,700); New Brunswick, 23,300 (5,600); Nova Scotia, 7,400 (6,800); Maple sugar: Quebec, 3,212,100 (4,020,000) pounds; Ontario, 79,000 (231,400); New Brunswick, 118,200 (116,500); Nova Scotia, 44,600 (45,200).

The combined value of sugar and syrup produced in 1938 was estimated at $3,849,700. The distribution by provinces was as follows, with the corresponding 1937 totals in brackets: Quebec, $2,910,100 ($1,308,000); Ontario, $853,200 ($879,600); New Brunswick, $62,700 ($31,800); Nova Scotia, $23,700 ($25,600).

August Employment Situation

A decline was shown in industrial employment at the beginning of August, 10,829 firms reporting aggregate payrolls of 1,073,302 persons compared with 1,088,266 on July 1. On August 1 last year, 10,320 establishments reported 1,143,109 persons on their payrolls. The unadjusted employment index calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 112.1 on August 1 this year compared with 113.4 on July 1 and 120.0 on August 1, 1937.

Heightened activity from July 1 was noted in metallic ore mining, communications, steam railway transportation, shipping and stevedoring, building and highway construction and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, railway construction and maintenance, local transportation, coal-mining, logging and manufacturing were slacker. Within the last-named, the greatest losses were of a seasonal character in textiles and iron and steel, while improvement was indicated in the food, leather, lumber and some other groups. The curtailment in logging was on an exceptionally large scale, decreases resulting from the fire situation in British Columbia augmenting seasonal contractions in the more easterly provinces.

Activity increased in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while there were reductions in personnel in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, those in Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was not so favourable as at the same date last summer; in the Maritime Provinces as a unit and British Columbia, the index numbers were also very slightly lower than at August 1, 1936, but elsewhere employment was rather more active, and was, in all five economic areas, at a higher level than at midsummer of earlier years since 1931.

Food Chains in 1937

Sales in 1937 of food chains in Canada gained 8.5 per cent, aggregating $121,029,100 compared with $111,511,900 in 1936, according to preliminary calculations. The increase in sales must be attributed to a substantial gain of almost 11 per cent in average turnover per chain unit rather than to any expansion in the number of units in operation, there being 45 fewer units than in 1936.

Wheat Stocks in Store

The visible supply of Canadian wheat increased 14,336,609 bushels during the week ended August 26, the total being 37,668,272 bushels compared with 23,331,663 in the previous week. In the corresponding week last year the visible was 38,479,062 bushels. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 1,279,000 bushels compared with 1,238,000 the week before and 2,740,020 last year. United States wheat in Canada totalled 211,306 bushels compared with 854,539 a year ago. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 8,519,260 bushels and the amount in transit on the lakes was 773,093 compared with 5,776,590 and 985,019 bushels respectively for the same period last year.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending August 26 amounted to 14,706,187 bushels compared with 5,053,406 in the previous week and 8,348,169 a year ago. The totals follow by provinces, with receipts for the previous week in brackets: Manitoba, 8,899,851 (5,481,313) bushels; Saskatchewan, 4,333,433 (1,832,558); Alberta, 1,472,903 (1,034,298).

Marketings for the period August 1-August 26 totalled 21,526,570 bushels compared with 13,924,173 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The totals follow: Manitoba, 12,701,851 (8,281,715) bushels; Saskatchewan, 5,953,737 (3,569,050); Alberta, 2,871,161 (2,073,408).

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended August 26 amounted to 1,619,955 bushels compared with 1,488,307 the week before and 1,479,986 in the corresponding week last year. The totals follow by ports, 1937 figures being in brackets: Montreal, 1,423,606 (1,109,304) bushels; Three Rivers, 122,999 (nil); United States Ports, 73,340 (110,183); Sorel, nil (200,000); Vancouver-New Westminster, nil (51,500).

Total clearances from August 1 to August 26 were 5,314,450 bushels compared with 5,595,923 in the same period of the previous crop year. Figures follow by ports; Montreal, 4,245,808 (3,802,311) bushels; United States Ports, 726,960 (741,235); Sorel, 335,599 (200,000); Vancouver-New Westminster, 6,083 (207,317); Churchill, nil (603,982); Three Rivers, nil (41,078).

Country General Store Sales

Country general store sales in July averaged four per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year. Improved agricultural outlook in the southern parts of Saskatchewan led to an increase of 12 per cent in sales in July compared with last for this region. Sales for the province as a whole were up two per cent. Sales in Manitoba were up one per cent, while Alberta recorded a drop of one per cent. Quebec sales were down four per cent, Ontario six, British Columbia seven and Alberta 14 per cent.

Municipal Tax Levies and Receipts

Owing to the lack of uniformity in the collection and presentation of municipal statistics in the various provinces, difficulty is encountered in obtaining useful statistics concerning taxation levies and receipts. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a survey prepared from the most reliable sources which gives a summary statement of the municipal taxation receipts by provinces for the years 1932 - 1936.

The tax receipts for the 4,300 municipalities in Canada during 1936, including arrears and penalties were as follows, by provinces, with figures for 1935 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, $186,152 ($168,262); New Brunswick, $5,033,039 ($2,353,811); Nova Scotia, $7,403,541 ($7,273,053); Quebec, $65,445,212 ($59,253,714); Ontario, $121,825,930 ($122,108,912); Manitoba, $18,342,869 ($16,622,464); Saskatchewan, $16,672,335 ($16,769,993); Alberta, $11,325,644 ($10,900,409); British Columbia, $17,070,680 ($17,185,917). It should be noted that the figure given for Prince Edward Island represents receipts in Charlottetown only, also that the 1935 figure for New Brunswick is the total for Saint John and Moncton only.

Canada's Leading Mineral Products

The production of Canada's leading mineral products in the first six months this year was as follows, with comparable totals for 1937 in brackets: asbestos, 132,171 (197,745) tons; cement, 2,167,461 (2,090,006) barrels; clay products, $1,564,088 ($1,596,548); coal, 6,907,209 (7,038,225) tons; copper, 292,048,917 (243,604,966) pounds; feldspar, 5,586 (8,849) tons; gold, 2,218,168 (1,973,251) fine ounces; gypsum, 337,194 (377,908) tons; lead, 205,235,643 (200,439,353) pounds; lime, 224,764 (269,314) tons; natural gas, 17,985,532,000 (16,047,000,000) cubic feet; nickel, 108,995,141 (111,386,337) pounds; petroleum, 2,919,425 (1,061,681) barrels; commercial salt, 119,026 (112,405) tons; silver, 10,699,493 (9,592,233) fine ounces; zinc, 197,843,097 (168,988,969) pounds.

Milling in July

Milling of wheat in July amounted to 4,192,335 bushels compared with 4,926,832 in July last year. Coarse grains were generally higher than a year ago. The totals follow, with figures for July, 1937, in brackets: oats, 726,074 (710,712) bushels; corn, 252,645 (249,566); barley, 77,381 (70,751); buckwheat, 5,930 (3,309); and mixed grain, 825,771 (552,667). Mill stocks of wheat on July 31 amounted to 1,739,113 bushels compared with 3,390,606 in 1937. Flour production in July totalled 928,722 barrels compared with 1,087,159, and exports 282,985 barrels compared with 334,964 in July, 1937.

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in 67 cities and towns during July numbered 7,283, deaths 3,872 and marriages 3,686, as compared with 7,180 births, 4,002 deaths and 4,098 marriages in July last year, showing an increase of 1½ per cent in births and decreases of 3 per cent and 10 per cent in deaths and marriages respectively.

Births registered during the seven months January-July of this year totalled 48,874, deaths 30,770 and marriages 21,634, as against 47,430 births, 32,481 deaths and 20,871 marriages during the corresponding seven months of last year. This comparison shows increases of 3 and 3½ per cent in births and marriages respectively, and a decrease of 5½ per cent in deaths.

British Trade in First Half of 1938

Following is an account of the declared value of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom and exported therefrom from and to some of the leading countries of the world during the first six months of 1938:

	Imports	Exports	Re-exports
Total -- All Countries	£469,617,648	£233,193,516	£32,848,053
Total.- British Countries	191,181,743	117,308,473	5,711,950
Total - Foreign Countries	278,435,905	115,985,046	27,136,103
Canada	37,105,554	11,324,741	557,764
Australia	40,923,433	19,530,741	398,338
New Zealand	28,288,794	9,174,882	130,329
Eire	9,400,982	9,852,251	2,908,988
British South Africa	7,166,878	19,845,283	269,558
British India and Burma	24,836,588	18,227,049	227,628
United States	63,508,171	8,773,608	3,387,138
Denmark	18,371,475	7,577,777	310,862
France	11,739,961	8,180,369	4,796,853
Sweden	11,897,952	5,618,777	617,923
Germany	15,525,618	9,954,395	3,369,887
Netherlands	13,992,884	6,344,405	758,514
Spain	3,485,684	1,999,477	320,293
Italy	3,240,692	3,013,104	247,396
China	2,776,703	2,101,588	23,684
Japan	4,714,781	1,092,091	104,278
Argentina	19,902,578	8,899,503	207,271

Canadian Trade with Ceylon

"India is usually Ceylon's third best customer but last year ceded this position to Canada with a total of Rs. 16,261,711 as compared with India's Rs. 14,719,867", writes the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Calcutta. The United Kingdom was Ceylon's outstanding customer in 1937, as for many years before, and was credited with taking Rs. 144,300,000 or 46.25 per cent of all exports. The United States was next in importance and purchased Ceylon products to a value of Rs. 50,700,000. If the value of tea shipments was eliminated from total exports, the United States would have supplanted the United Kingdom as Ceylon's leading market by Rs. 13,500,000 in 1937.

The Ceylon Government has adopted the policy of appointing trade commissioners in markets where there is scope for such activities and maintains offices in London and Bombay where information is supplied regarding Ceylon's exports and assistance given in developing sales outlets for the country's products. Ceylon is also interested in participation in trade fairs and exhibitions throughout the world.

Ceylon's import trade is for the most part concerned with foodstuffs and materials for use in the tea, rubber and coconut industries. The total value of imports during 1937 was considerably higher than it had been since 1930, thus reflecting improvements in trade and general business conditions.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, July (10 cents)
2. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, July (10 cents)
3. Asbestos Trade of Canada, July (10 cents)
4. Retail Sales in Country General Stores, July (10 cents)
5. Sugar Report - July 23 to August 13 (10 cents)
6. Births , Deaths and Marriages, July (10 cents)
7. Dairy Factories, 1937 (10 cents)
8. Manufacturing Industries of the Prairie Provinces, 1936 (25 cents)
9. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents)
10. Maple Products Report for 1938 (10 cents)
11. Food Chains in Canada, 1937 (10 cents)
12. August Employment Situation (10 cents)
13. Preliminary Annual Report on Vital Statistics, 1937 (25 cents)
14. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents)
15. Canadian Milling Statistics (10 cents)
16. Footwear Trade of Canada, July (10 cents)
17. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries (10 cents)
18. Imports from Principal Countries, July (10 cents)
19. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, July (10 cents)
20. Imports of Coffee and Tea, July (10 cents)
21. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, July (10 cents)
22. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents)
23. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents)
24. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents)
25. Canada's Leading Mineral Products - June (10 cents)
26. Summary of Canada's Imports - July (10 cents)
27. Municipal Tax Levies and Receipts (25 cents)
