

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce

Vol. VI - No. 50

Ottawa, Saturday, December 10, 1938

Price \$1.00 per year

Weekly Quotation

"Art thrives most
Where commerce has enriched the busy coast." - W. Cowper (1731-1800).

Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

Five of the six factors showing the trend of economic conditions recorded decline in the week ended December 3, the exception being bank clearings. Two of the six factors recorded increase over the same week of 1937. The prices of bonds and stocks were higher than one year ago, while other factors registered decline.

The construction industry, measured by building permits, was more successful in obtaining new business in urban centres during the first ten months of 1938 than in the same period of the preceding year. The total was \$52.7 million against \$47.1 million in the first ten months of 1937, a gain of nearly 12 per cent. Contracts awarded in November were slightly more than \$15 million against \$18.1 million in October. The decline was somewhat greater than normal for the season. Contracts placed in the first eleven months were reported at \$176.6 million compared with \$213.3 million for the same period of the preceding year. The residential projects increased from 17,478 to 17,667 in the present year. The gain in number of projects was 189, although a decline in value of \$1.4 million was shown.

Carloadings in the first 47 weeks of the year numbered 2,226,000 against 2,407,000 in the same period of 1937. The decline from the corresponding period of 1936 was of more moderate proportions.

A minor recession was shown in wholesale prices in the week ended December 2nd. The fluctuation since the beginning of September in the commodity price level has been very slightly downward, following the considerable reaction during July and August. Non-ferrous metals was the only main group showing appreciable decline from the preceding week. No. 1 Northern wheat rallied slightly in the week of December 3, having been quoted at $59\frac{5}{8}$ against $59\frac{1}{2}$. Coarse grains were uneven, advances having been shown in barley and flax. Electrolytic copper declined \$1 to \$48 during the week ended December 6th. Lead and zinc also reacted to a lower position. Export copper was 10.21 on the New York commodity exchange against 10.29 on November 29th. The price of lead was reduced while zinc remained unchanged at 4.50.

The high-grade bond market reacted in the week of December 1 but some recovery has since been shown. The average yield of the issues used in this connection increased from 2.98 in the preceding week to 3.00. The $4\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1946 were bid at $112\frac{1}{2}$ against $112\frac{1}{4}$ on November 29th. The $4\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1947-52 advanced in the same interval from $107\frac{5}{8}$ to $107\frac{3}{4}$. Dominion bonds are at a higher position than in the same week of any year during the period of observation.

The deposit liabilities of the chartered banks rose at the end of October to the highest point in history. Current loans have also shown an advance during the last twelve months, the standing having been \$848 million against \$770 million one year ago. A minor reaction was recorded in security holdings during the twelve-month period. Notes in the hands of the public were computed at \$214.7 million against \$217.7 million on October 31, 1937.

Common stock prices reacted to a lower level in the last week of November. The index of 96 stocks was 107.5 against 109.2 in the preceding week. The decline was general in the nine groups of the industrial classification. A temporary reaction was shown at this time last year, the index in the week under review having been six per cent above the corresponding period.

The weekly index, based on the six above-mentioned factors, was 106.1 in the week of December 3rd against 106.6 in the preceding week, a decline of 0.4 per cent. No change was shown in the index from the same week of 1937, the rise in capitalized bond yields and common stock prices having counter-balanced the decline in the other factors. The economic index has fluctuated within relatively narrow limits for more than twelve months.

Weekly Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings ¹	Wholesale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields ²	Bank Clearings ³	Prices of Common Stocks	Shares Traded	Weekly Index ⁴
Dec. 4, 1937	72.8	82.5	145.8	100.6	101.4	164.3	106.1
Nov. 26, 1938	68.3	73.5	163.1	86.7	109.2	136.4	106.6
Dec. 3, 1938	66.6	73.4	162.1	90.6	107.5	96.0	106.1

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.

Business Conditions in Canada

The average of important factors indicating the trend of economic conditions continued steady during the first ten months of the year. A strengthening development was the higher level reached by industrial activity during recent months. The index of the physical volume of business moved up sharply in September and was practically maintained in October. During the first eight months of the year, the reduced level recorded for January was approximately maintained without wide fluctuation in either direction. The net result during the first ten months was that the index of the physical volume of business averaged 110.4 against 122.4 in the same period of 1937. It will be recalled that the business index averaged higher last year than in any other year on record except 1929.

The favourable showing in recent months exhibited by the business index was somewhat counteracted by the reactionary tendency in wholesale prices. The highest point of recent years was reached in July 1937, and a downward trend has been shown since that time; the index was recently about 12 per cent below the standing of the same period of 1937.

The fluctuation in common stock prices has been downward since March, 1937, when the high point of recent years was reached. The standing in the week of November 24 of the index was 109.2 against 99.0 in the same week of 1937. The deposit liabilities of the chartered banks rose to a new high level during the elapsed portion of 1938, the sum of the demand and notice deposits averaging 1.9 per cent higher than in the same period of 1937.

Owing in part to the high level of industrial operations during 1937, the comparisons with that year are mainly adverse. It should not be inferred, however, that the decline will be continued into 1939. While comparisons are unfavourable with last year, many constructive developments would indicate that prospects are now more encouraging than they were twelve months ago.

In view of the strong secular trend of the mining industry, a slight gain was shown in the volume of production over the same period of 1937. The index of mineral production averaged nearly three per cent higher than one year ago. The gain in copper exports was 32 per cent and a slight gain was recorded in lead production during the first nine months. Gold and silver shipments were considerably heavier than in the first ten months of 1937. A decline of nearly 10 per cent was shown in the output of coal, reflecting reduced demand from industry and transportation.

Manufacturing production averaged slightly more than 14 per cent below the high levels of 1937, the index dropping from 123 to 105. Decline was shown in a majority of the thirty items from which the composite is made up. Newsprint production showed a decline of nearly 29 per cent, the total having been 3.0 million tons against 2.2 million. The exports of planks and boards, indicating conditions in the sawmilling industry, declined 14 per cent. Exports in the first ten months of 1938 were 1,353 million feet.

Production in the primary iron and steel industry showed a reduction of between 17 and 18 per cent. The decline in automobile production was 16½ per cent, the output having been 141,803 units against 169,774. The imports of crude petroleum showed a reaction of seven per cent only, while a much larger decline was shown in the imports of crude rubber

STATE OF TEXAS

County of ... State of Texas

Witness my hand and seal of office

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas

My commission expires on ...

mainly used in the manufacture of tires.

Building permits are now showing a gain over the same period of 1937, while the decline in contracts awarded amounted to 18.6 per cent. The railway freight movement showed some improvement during the fall months in view of the greater loadings of grain in the western provinces, but the total carloadings recorded a decline of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Despite the drop in industrial activity as outlined, employment was more nearly maintained than might have been expected. The general index averaged for the first eleven reporting dates was 111.6 in 1938 against 113.4 in the preceding year. The reaction was consequently limited to 1.6 per cent. The decline in manufacturing plants was slightly greater at 2.6 per cent. Gains were recorded in mining, construction and trade.

Silver Production in September

Silver production in September amounted to 1,680,722 ounces compared with 2,139,043 in the previous month and 2,367,022 in the corresponding month last year. Based on average prices reported during the month, the output was worth \$723,080 compared with \$917,500 in August. Output during the nine months ended September totalled 17,103,554 ounces compared with 17,920,031 in the corresponding period last year.

Lead Output in September

The September output of lead totalled 35,680,581 pounds compared with 39,826,892 pounds in the previous month and 40,788,805 in September, 1937. Based on an average of quotations on the London market the output in the latest month was worth \$1,174,962 compared with \$1,246,980 in August. Total output during the first nine months this year was 319,467,899 pounds compared with 311,352,630 in the same period of 1937.

September Output of Zinc

Production of zinc in September amounted to 29,415,685 pounds compared with 29,591,363 in August and 30,147,486 in September, 1937. The average price of zinc on the London market in September was 3.027 cents per pound in Canadian funds, at which price the output was worth \$890,413. In August the average was 2.933 cents and the value of the month's output was \$867,915. An increase of 4.4 per cent was shown in the Canadian production during the first nine months of the year, amounting to 285,217,230 pounds compared with 273,239,701 in the same period of 1937.

Feldspar and Salt Production

Canadian producers shipped 1,477 tons of feldspar during September compared with 1,506 in the previous month and 2,249 in September, 1937. Shipments during the first nine months of 1938 totalled 9,455 tons compared with 16,109 in the corresponding nine months of 1937.

Shipments of commercial salt rose to 25,939 tons in September from the August total of 22,730 and the September, 1937, total of 25,734. An advance of 4.2 per cent was recorded in the tonnage shipped during the nine months of 1938 compared with the corresponding period of 1937, the totals being 188,045 tons and 180,502, respectively.

Production of Coal and Coke

The Canadian output of coal in October amounted to 1,483,709 tons compared with 1,712,369 a year ago; the five-year average for the month was 1,644,297. Imports of coal during the month totalled 1,457,481 tons, a decrease of 20.7 per cent from the tonnage imported in October last year. Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 25,826 tons or 21.7 per cent below the October, 1937, total. Coal made available for consumption during the month totalled 2,915,364 tons compared with 3,516,873 a year ago.

Production of coke in October totalled 184,334 tons compared with 184,167 in the previous month and 218,077 in October, 1937. During the first ten months of the year, 1,982,928 tons were made compared with 2,131,209 tons in the corresponding period last year.

Production of Crude Petroleum

A new high record was set up in the output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in September when 886,111 barrels were produced in comparison with 817,706 in the previous month and 303,983 in September, 1937. Alberta's output rose to 867,939 barrels, consisting of 863,229 from the Turner Valley field, 1,792 from Red Coulee, 1,141 from Wainwright-Ribstone, 1,314 from Taber and 463 from Moose Dome. Canadian output during the first nine months of 1938 aggregated 5,316,574 barrels compared with 1,903,168 in the corresponding period last year.

September Shipments of Cement

Shipments of Portland cement in September amounted to 701,327 barrels compared with 711,753 in the previous month and 942,196 in the corresponding month last year. Shipments during the first nine months of the year aggregated 4,224,965 barrels compared with 4,792,317 in the same period last year.

Shipments of Lime

Canadian producers shipped 40,474 tons of lime during September compared with 41,208 in the previous month and 43,557 in September 1937. Shipments during the nine months ended September aggregated 345,567 tons compared with 416,092 in the corresponding period last year.

Exports of Canned Vegetables

Canned vegetables were exported to the value of \$825,557 in October compared with \$383,386 in the previous month and \$553,441 in the corresponding month last year. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser with a total of \$770,108. The leading exports were: canned tomatoes \$421,410, tomato paste, pulp and puree \$290,214, baked beans and port and beans \$66,958.

Pickles, sauces and catsups were exported in October to the value of \$465,972 compared with \$256,854 in September and \$257,102 in October, 1937. The United Kingdom imports amounted to \$448,708. The total during the seven months ended October was \$1,458,696 compared with \$1,093,200 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Imports and Exports of Fertilizers

October imports of fertilizers were somewhat higher, amounting in value to \$981,778 in comparison with \$384,693 in the previous month and \$602,347 in the corresponding month last year. The amount from the United States totalled \$527,764, Belgium \$118,753, Germany \$116,000, France \$102,105, Chile \$61,126 and Norway \$52,740.

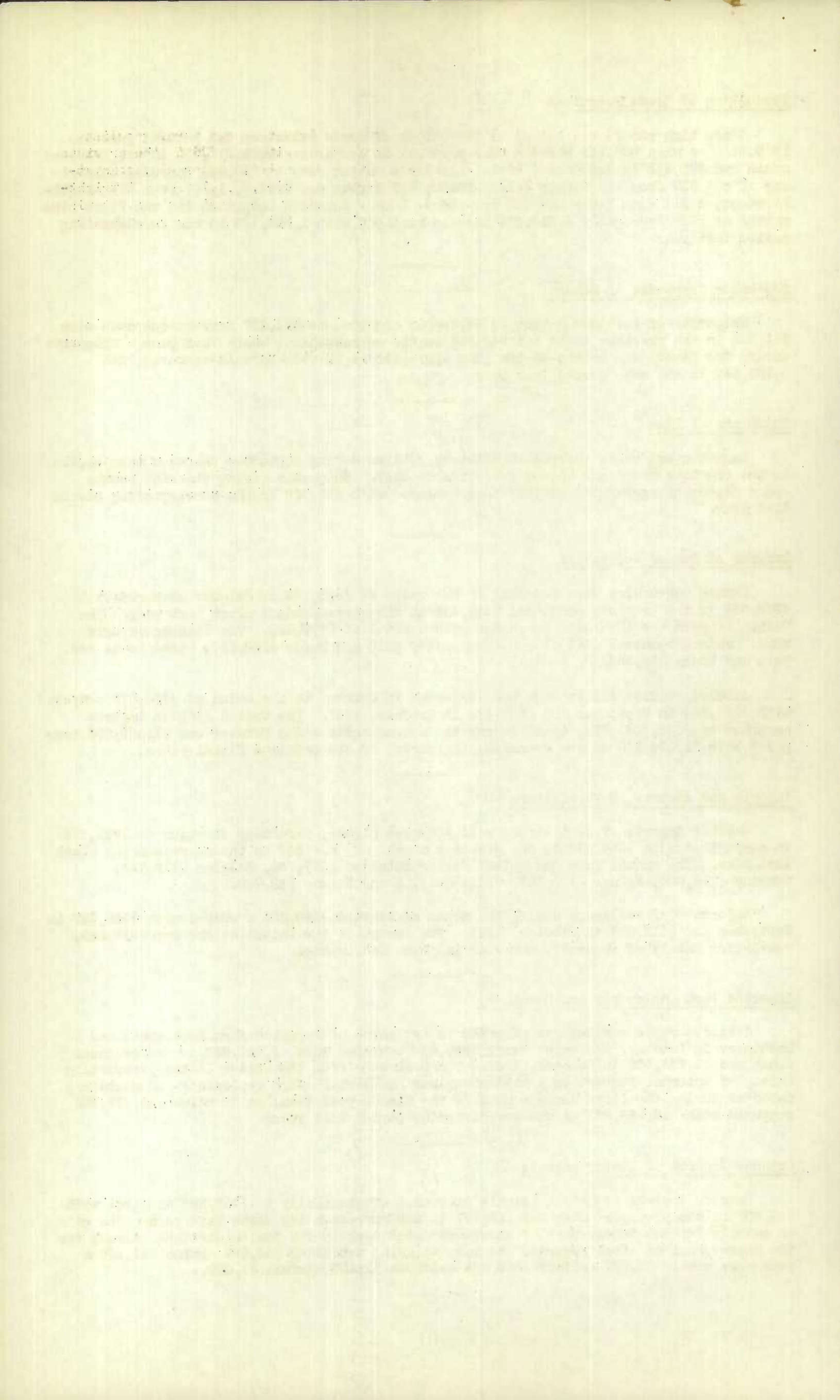
Exports of fertilizers during the month aggregated \$365,028 compared with \$265,227 in September and \$413,017 in October, 1937. The amount to the United States was \$268,049, consisting mainly of cyanamid, ammonium sulphate and tankage.

Imported Farm Implements and Machinery

A considerable decline was recorded in the value of imported farm implements and machinery in October, the value being \$650,660 compared with \$1,442,921 in the previous month and \$1,234,646 in October, 1937. The bulk came from the United States, consisting mainly of internal combustion traction engines and parts. Farm implements and machinery imported during the first seven months of the fiscal year totalled in value \$13,672,802 compared with \$12,033,921 in the corresponding period last year.

October Imports of Living Animals

October imports of living animals increased substantially to \$101,385 compared with \$55,780 in the previous month and \$39,337 in the corresponding month last year. The gain in animals for the improvement of stock accounted largely for the betterment. Horses for the improvement of stock recorded the largest gain, totalling \$40,970 against \$3,560 a year ago; cattle \$5,707 against \$985 and chickens \$1,400 against \$1,000.



Imported Paper

Canada's October import of paper was valued at \$710,989 compared with \$659,754 in the previous month and \$742,253 in the corresponding month last year. The United States supplied to the value of \$500,956 in the latest month and the United Kingdom \$117,518. During the seven months ended October the value of the imports was \$4,358,468 compared with \$4,669,035 in the corresponding period last year.

Imported Meats

Meats were imported to the value of \$172,650 in October compared with \$182,473 in the previous month and \$102,923 in October, 1937. Canned beef and barrelled pork in brine were the leading items. The pork came from the United States and the beef from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay in the order named. Total imports of meat during the seven months ended October were valued at \$1,098,305 compared with \$730,639 in the corresponding period last year.

Imported Toilet Preparations

Toilet preparations were imported to the value of \$42,116 in October compared with \$32,419 in the previous month and \$55,719 in October, 1937. The total from the United States was \$21,328 and from the United Kingdom \$12,877. Aggregate imports during the seven months ended October amounted to \$253,124 compared with \$292,406 in the seven months last year.

Imported Canned Fruits

October imports of canned and preserved fruits totalled \$140,362 compared with \$143,710 in September and \$195,501 in October, 1937. Pineapples in cans or other air-tight containers accounted for a total of \$56,315, of which \$36,756 came from the Straits Settlements, \$7,448 from Australia and \$7,469 from British South Africa.

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending December 2 amounted to 170,655,019 bushels compared with 172,960,355 in the previous week and 62,573,462 in the corresponding week last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 8,280,000 bushels compared with 5,864,000 the week before and 5,176,000 a year ago. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 8,073,022 bushels compared with 3,420,734 a year ago, and the amount of wheat in transit on the lakes totalled 4,411,461 bushels compared with 2,356,288.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending December 2 totalled 2,801,971 bushels compared with 2,424,873 in the corresponding week last year, while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 205,000 bushels compared with 6,000. The clearances follow by ports, with figures for 1937 in brackets: Vancouver-New Westminster 1,464,147 (315,634) bushels, Montreal 954,885 (1,288,306), United States Ports 266,830 (412,927), Sorel 116,109 (132,110), Saint John nil (225,896).

Total overseas clearances during the period August 1 to December 2 amounted to 63,107,096 bushels compared with 36,230,836 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. United States imports aggregated 3,091,694 bushels compared with 1,857,839. The clearances follow by ports: Montreal 31,018,559 (22,532,994) bushels, Vancouver-New Westminster 10,481,448 (3,293,692), Sorel 9,414,308 (2,439,536), Three Rivers 6,022,221 (420,811), United States Ports 5,141,581 (6,599,550), Churchill 916,913 (603,982), Fort William and Port Arthur 112,066 (114,375), Saint John nil (225,896).

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended December 2 amounted to 3,214,082 bushels compared with 3,855,217 in the previous week and 1,655,250 in the corresponding week last year. The totals follow, with those for the year 1937 in brackets: Manitoba 172,932 (288,403) bushels, Saskatchewan 1,253,628 (234,077), Alberta 1,787,522 (1,332,770).

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the eighteen weeks ended December 2 totalled 245,930,013 bushels compared with 93,682,141 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The totals follow: Manitoba 40,480,518 (31,819,257) bushels, Saskatchewan 97,652,837 (10,649,901), Alberta 107,596,558 (42,213,080).

Instalment Plan Purchases

Retail purchases made on the instalment plan in Canada were estimated to have reached the total of \$233,740,000 in 1937, forming approximately 10 per cent of the total retail merchandise trade of the country. These calculations are based on returns from a large sample of firms in lines of business in which instalment selling is recognized to be of considerable importance.

Electric Railways in 1937

The low point in passengers carried by electric railways in Canada was reached in 1933 and each succeeding year has shown increases although the loss between 1932 and 1933 has not yet been regained. During 1937 the number of fare passengers carried on electric cars and motor buses operated by electric railway systems increased to 631,894,662 from 614,890,897 in 1936, or by 2.8 per cent. Gross revenues increased from \$41,391,927 to \$42,991,444, or by 3.8 per cent; operating expenses from \$28,807,311 to \$29,545,641, or by 2.6 per cent; and car miles from 119,779,505 miles to 122,750,869 miles, or by 2.5 per cent.

Nine systems, each carrying over ten million passengers annually, accounted for 87.6 per cent of the total traffic. Two of these large systems, Ottawa and Hamilton, showed decreases from 1936 traffic, but the others showed increases up to 4.8 per cent made by the Montreal system. The largest per cent increase was made by the Hull Electric where the number of fare passengers carried increased by 28.3 per cent. The fare in Hull was decreased in November, 1936, from four tickets for 25 cents to a five-cent fare, which was undoubtedly an important factor in this large increase in traffic.

For the second successive year no passengers were killed in accidents, but the number of other persons killed in accidents in which vehicles operated by electric railways were involved and in electric railway operations increased from 43 to 45. Of these 22 were pedestrians and 19 were motorists. Of the large systems carrying ten million or more passengers annually, the Ottawa system was the only one having a clean record in this respect. Twenty-one other smaller systems also reported no persons killed in accidents during the year. The number of persons injured increased from 2,434 in 1936 to 2,609 and only seven systems reported no persons killed or injured. The density of traffic, width of streets, gradients, etc., are factors in these accidents and should be given weight when comparing different electric railway systems.

Types of Farming in the Prairie Provinces

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a bulletin, constituting its first attempt at presenting census data on a type-of-farming area basis, the farms being divided on the basis of the proportion of the whole income derived from certain sources. The whole area of the three Prairie Provinces is, therefore, mapped and described according to these areas. While the present bulletin shows the geographic location of the different type-of-farming areas, in order to fully serve the purpose for which it is intended, a complete study of each of the areas and a comparison of individual farms within one area and between different areas is necessary. This work is now being done and the results will be published at a later date. Copies of this bulletin may be had on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The price is 25 cents per copy.

Sales of Fertilizers

Sales of fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers, including exports and excluding sales for the production of mixed fertilizers in Canada, totalled 618,644 short tons during the year ended June 30, 1938, compared with 587,751 short tons sold during the preceding twelve months.

Total sales consisted of 109,000 tons of fertilizer materials and 221,730 tons of mixed fertilizers sold in Canada and 252,657 tons of materials and 35,257 of mixtures exported. Comparative figures for the preceding fertilizer year were as follows: sales in Canada of fertilizer materials, 106,993 tons; mixed fertilizers, 191,283; exports of fertilizer materials 263,141, and of mixtures 26,334 tons.

Areas Sown to Principal Field Crops

The area estimated as sown to the principal field crops in 1938 totalled 57,121,000 acres compared with 56,678,900 in 1937, an increase of 443,000 acres. Wheat occupied 25,930,500 acres compared with 25,570,200 in 1937, the fall variety accounting for 742,100 acres and spring wheat 25,188,400. Oats occupied 13,009,700 acres as against 13,048,500; barley 4,453,900 as against 4,331,400; rye 741,400 as against 893,700; and flaxseed 221,200 acres as against 241,300.

For the remaining crops, the estimated acreages follow, with 1937 figures in brackets: Peas 80,200 (84,000), beans 70,600 (67,600), buckwheat 375,600 (395,500), mixed grains 1,159,500 (1,128,200), corn for husking 180,100 (165,600), potatoes 521,900 (531,200), turnips, mangolds, etc. 189,500 (185,700), hay and clover 8,819,800 (8,693,300), alfalfa 859,000 (848,900), fodder corn 460,200 (447,300), sugar beets 47,900 (46,500).

Numbers of Farm Live Stock

The estimated numbers of farm live stock in Canada as in June last follow, with corresponding figures for 1937 within brackets: Horses 2,820,700 (2,882,990), total cattle 8,511,200 (8,840,500), sheep 3,415,000 (3,339,900), hogs 3,486,900 (3,963,300), hens and chickens 53,774,600 (53,982,900), turkeys 2,039,600 (1,997,900), geese 807,000 (874,900), ducks 615,800 (654,400), total poultry 57,237,000 (57,510,100).

Indexes of Wholesale Sales

Dollar value of wholesale sales in October was down 8.2 per cent from September and 8.8 per cent lower than in October 1937, according to reports received from some 200 wholesale firms representative of nine different lines of trade. The index stood at 97.9 for October, 106.7 in September and 107.4 for October 1937. The cumulative index for the first ten months of 1938 was four per cent below that for the corresponding period of 1937.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles

Marked improvement in the retail automotive trade was recorded in October when 6,516 new motor vehicles sold for \$7,161,483 compared with 5,711 for \$6,566,378 in September and 5,847 for \$6,552,261 in October 1937. Sales of new passenger cars were entirely responsible for the increase over October, 1937, the number being 5,392 retailing for a total of \$5,824,172 compared with 3,832 for \$4,219,789 in September and 4,356 for \$4,750,961 in October last year. All sections of the country, with the exception of British Columbia and Manitoba, reported increased sales of new passenger cars over October last year.

Railway Earnings in September

Gross earnings of Canadian railways during September totalled \$34,504,187 against \$32,881,779 in September, 1937. For the nine months, January - September, gross revenues declined from \$257,008,070 in 1937 to \$237,533,359.

Boatbuilding Industry

The value in 1937 of the output of 134 establishments engaged wholly or principally in the manufacture of small wooden vessels and pleasure craft, such as rowboats, canoes, sailboats, motor boats, etc., was \$1,729,096 in comparison with \$1,159,739 in 1936. In 1936 there were 128 firms included in this industry.

Aircraft Industry

In 1937, there were eight factories in Canada which were occupied chiefly in the making or assembling of aircraft or in the manufacturing of parts or devices such as pontoons, skis, trainers, etc. Production from these works was valued at \$1,730,724, including \$819,960 for 105 complete planes and \$910,764 for parts and other products.

A few aeroplanes were made by concerns which were classified to other industrial groups, the manufacture of aircraft being of secondary importance in these instances. Two such companies reported an output of five machines worth \$641,666 in 1937, bringing the total Canadian output in that year to 110 planes valued at \$1,461,626.

Cost of Living

Declines in the prices of foodstuffs, partially offset by gains for coal and coke, resulted in a slight decrease in the cost of living index from 83.8 in October to 83.7 in November. This was 0.6 per cent above the level of November, 1937.

Production of Leather Footwear

The usual decline in leather footwear production was recorded in October, output totalling 1,760,996 pairs, a decrease of 308,993 from the previous month. In comparison with the corresponding month last year a decline of 223,116 pairs was shown. The quantity manufactured during the ten months ended October was 18,582,752 pairs compared with 21,100,634 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Silver, Lead and Zinc Production, September (10 cents).
 2. Business Conditions in Canada during the first Ten Months of 1938 (10 cents).
 3. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
 4. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, October (10 cents).
 5. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, October (10 cents).
 6. Imports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, October (10 cents).
 7. Imports of Living Animals, October (10 cents).
 8. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, October (10 cents).
 9. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, October (10 cents).
 10. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, October (10 cents).
 11. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, October (10 cents).
 12. Price Movements, November (10 cents).
 13. Feldspar and Salt Production, September (10 cents).
 14. Location and Capacity of Flour and Feed Mills, 1938 (50 cents).
 15. Types of Farming in the Prairie Provinces; 1936 Census (25 cents).
 16. Statistics of Electric Railways, 1937 (15 cents).
 17. Miscellaneous Statistics on Retail Trade, 1937 (10 cents).
 18. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
 19. Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, October (10 cents).
 20. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 21. Coal and Coke Statistics, October (10 cents).
 22. Railway Statistics, September (10 cents).
 23. The Boatbuilding Industry, 1937 (10 cents).
 24. Report on Sales of Fertilizers (10 cents).
 25. The Aircraft Industry, 1937 (10 cents).
 26. The Cotton and Jute Bag Industry, 1937 (15 cents).
 27. Advance Preliminary Statement of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage in Principal Cities at December 1 (10 cents).
 28. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 29. Canada's Leading Mineral Products, September (10 cents).
 30. Production of Leather Footwear, October (10 cents).
 31. Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Sausage and Sausage Casings, 1937 (25 cents).
 32. Field Crops and Live Stock in Canada, 1938 (10 cents).
 33. Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, Gasoline Sales, September (10 cents).
 34. Cement, Clay Products and Lime, September (10 cents).
 35. Indexes of Wholesale Sales, October (10 cents).
-

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010730082