

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

The average of six factors showing the trend of economic conditions rose moderately in the week of September 16th to the highest point for more than a year. Advances were recorded in wholesale prices, bank clearings and speculative trading. Appreciable declines, however, were shown in car loadings, high-grade bond and common stock prices. Gains were shown in each of the six factors except bond prices over the same week of 1938 and the average was consequently at a slightly higher position.

Owing in part to the recession of the grain movement in the Western division, the railway freight traffic reacted from the high level of the preceding week. The index dropped from 99.6 to 94.8 in the 36th week of the year. The traffic movement in the elapsed portion of the present year was 1,618,000 cars, a gain of nearly 10,000 cars over the same period of last year.

The advance of the preceding week in wholesale prices was continued in the period under review, the general wholesale index rising from 75.9 to 77.4. Each of the main groups except iron and its products participated in the advance. The index of 18 sensitive commodities rose from 60.6 to 66.1. The price of No. 1 Northern wheat receded from 77 $\frac{7}{8}$ in the week of September 9th to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the week of September 16th. Oats showed a slight recession while other coarse grains were at a higher position. Further advances were shown in livestock prices on the Toronto stockyard. In New York electrolytic copper remained steady at 12 cents on September 19th while a decline was shown in the price of tin and quotations for lead and zinc were fully maintained.

High-grade bond prices averaged lower in the week of September 14th, the average yield advancing from 3.61 to 3.80. Recently a rally has occurred, the price of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1947-57 having risen from 102 on September 12th to 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ on the 19th. The price index of 95 common stocks receded from 102.3 to 99.9 in the second week of September. Six of the nine industrial groups showed advances, the exceptions being industrial mining, food and beverage stocks. The index of 15 power and traction stocks remained steady at 53.5. The adjusted index of bank clearings was 125.2 against 117.7 in the preceding week, and a marked gain was shown in speculative trading.

The weekly index was 110.3 in the week of September 16th against 109.7 in the first week of the month, a gain of 0.5 per cent. The standing one year ago was 109.3, a gain of 0.9 per cent having been indicated.

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
Sept. 17, 1938	81.1	74.5	156.3	105.9	98.0	85.5	109.3
Sept. 9, 1939	99.6	75.9	134.6	117.7	102.3	90.2	109.7
Sept. 16, 1939	94.8	77.4	127.9	125.2	99.9	507.5	110.3

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.

Canada's Imports in July

Canada's imports in July amounted to \$58,580,050 compared with \$55,822,529 in July, 1938, an increase of \$2,757,521. Considerably more than half of the total imports came from the United States.

Imports from British Empire aggregated \$17,149,812 compared with \$16,515,667 and from other countries \$41,430,238 compared with \$39,306,862, an increase of \$2,123,376. Imports from the United Kingdom were \$10,966,825 compared with \$9,746,678, an increase of \$634,145, and from the United States \$35,809,643 compared with \$34,051,476, an increase of \$1,758,167.

Imports from only two other countries exceeded the million dollar mark, those from the Straits Settlements amounting to \$1,329,444 and from Germany \$1,139,379. The former was an increase of \$417,007 and the latter an increase of \$227,557. Imports from Australia declined to \$591,980 from \$1,072,094.

The following were the imports from other leading British Empire countries, with the 1938 figures in brackets: British South Africa, \$154,385 (\$32,081); British India, \$448,049 (\$520,019); Jamaica, \$569,273 (\$618,647); New Zealand, \$350,733 (\$339,946).

Imports from other leading foreign countries: Belgium, \$566,614 (\$441,290); Colombia, \$428,521 (\$769,481); France, \$545,601 (\$426,891); Japan, \$347,973 (\$388,082); Netherlands, \$363,371 (\$211,728); Spain, \$51,823 (\$38,577); Sweden, \$158,949 (\$176,416).

Leading commodities were as follows, with figures for July last year in brackets: crude petroleum, \$4,134,000 (\$5,064,000); machinery, \$3,783,000 (\$2,984,000); coal, \$3,240,000 (\$3,054,000); cotton, \$2,537,000 (\$2,436,000); wool, \$2,181,000 (\$2,007,000); fruits, \$2,031,000 (\$2,457,000); farm implements, \$1,985,000 (\$2,027,000); sugar, \$1,837,000 (\$2,190,000); plates and sheets, \$1,730,000 (\$1,500,000); rubber, \$1,404,000 (\$982,000); electric apparatus, \$1,154,000 (\$1,154,000); books and printed matter, \$1,114,000 (\$1,193,000); automobile parts, \$965,000 (\$1,013,000); aluminium, \$912,000 (\$493,000); vegetable oils, \$824,000 (\$665,000); meats, \$683,000 (\$203,000); silk, \$675,000 (\$580,000); articles for exhibition purposes, \$664,000 (\$148,000); clay and products, \$657,000 (\$677,000); paper, \$629,000 (\$597,000); automobiles, \$590,000 (\$702,000); engines and boilers, \$515,000 (\$531,000).

Imports during Seven Months

Canada's imports during the seven months ended July aggregated \$379,659,000 compared with \$392,515,000 in the corresponding period last year, a decline of 3.3 per cent. The amount from Empire countries was \$103,648,000 compared with \$107,298,000, a drop of 3.4 per cent, and from other countries \$276,011,000 compared with \$285,217,000, a decline of 3.2 per cent.

Imports from the United States totalled \$240,878,000 compared with \$249,434,000, from the United Kingdom \$66,172,000 compared with \$69,257,000, British West Indies \$8,012,000 compared with \$7,844,000, Straits Settlements \$6,587,000 against \$5,723,000, Germany \$6,181,000 against \$5,034,000, British India and Burma \$5,485,000 compared with \$4,946,000 and Australia \$4,800,000 compared with \$4,584,000.

Other leading sources of supply were as follows, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Colombia, \$3,345,000 (\$3,050,000); Belgium, \$3,598,000 (\$3,210,000); France, \$3,301,000 (\$3,065,000); British Guiana, \$2,725,000 (\$3,347,000); Japan, \$2,482,000 (\$2,723,000); Netherlands, \$2,141,000 (\$1,735,000); Argentina, \$1,819,000 (\$1,157,000); China, \$1,572,000 (\$1,516,000); Switzerland, \$1,553,000 (\$2,089,000); Fiji, \$1,372,000 (\$1,319,000); British East Africa, \$1,191,000 (\$1,328,000); Ceylon, \$1,477,000 (\$2,080,000); Italy, \$1,219,000 (\$1,361,000); and Sweden, \$1,167,000 (\$1,350,000).

Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Canada's July imports of farm implements and machinery totalled \$1,934,602 as compared with \$1,803,119 in June and \$2,027,293 in July, 1938. The value of the import from the United States was \$1,918,319 and included internal combustion traction engines and parts to the value of \$979,653, harvesters and parts, \$225,863; harvesters and binders in combination with threshing machine separators, \$405,433; ploughs and parts, \$27,776. Total imports of farm implements and machinery during the seven months ended July were valued at \$11,527,190 compared with \$13,690,704 in the corresponding period last year.

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Imports of Meats

Canadian imports of meats in July were valued at \$683,250 compared with \$678,882 in June and \$202,930 in July last year. The outstanding item was canned beef from South America, the amount from Argentina being \$79,857 and Uruguay \$36,833. A quantity received from Australia amounted to \$17,241. Shipments of mutton and lamb from New Zealand amounted to 29,490 pounds at \$1,367 and from Australia 17,133 pounds at \$533.

Imports of Living Animals

Imports of living animals in July were valued at \$63,842 compared with \$156,148 in June and \$135,674 in July last year. Most of these came from the United States at \$59,717, Great Britain coming next at \$2,711. However, the animals from the United States for exhibition purposes were valued at \$40,220.

Coffee and Tea Imports

Imports of green coffee in July amounted to 2,729,000 pounds as against 5,248,000 in June and 3,390,000 a year ago. The largest quantity came from British East Africa at 757,000 pounds, followed by Brazil with 702,000 and Jamaica 607,000.

The quantity of tea imported was 1,437,000 pounds compared with 1,808,000 in June and 2,298,000 a year ago.

Imports of coffee in the first seven months of 1939 amounted to 29,465,000 pounds as against 27,737,000 in the same period of 1938, while the imports of tea amounted to 23,923,000 pounds compared with 21,071,000.

Imports of Raw Rubber

Canada's imports of raw rubber were higher in July, amounting to 7,088,022 pounds, of which the Straits Settlements accounted for 6,601,910 pounds, the United States 340,632, and the United Kingdom 145,480. In June the imports totalled 5,427,972 pounds and in July, 1938, 6,015,119. Imports during the seven months ended July aggregated 37,713,397 pounds as against 31,360,627 a year ago.

Imports of Lumber

July imports of lumber, coming almost entirely from the United States, amounted to 5,636,000 feet as compared with 5,832,000 in June and 7,729,000 in July, 1938. The total during the seven months ended July was 37,430,000 feet compared with 50,857,000 in the same period last year.

The July imports included the following leading species, with figures for 1938 in brackets: cedar, 160,000 (297,000) feet; Douglas fir, 202,000 (331,000); gumwood, 318,000 (589,000); oak, 1,043,000 (1,632,000); pine, 2,199,000 (2,593,000); poplar, 125,000 (108,000); walnut, 223,000 (171,000).

Exports of Asbestos

Exports of Canadian asbestos in July totalled 14,450 tons valued at \$940,194 compared with 23,344 tons at \$1,724,279 in June and 14,170 at \$927,257 in July, 1938. The United States was the chief purchaser with a total of 4,971 tons, followed by the United Kingdom with 2,265, Belgium 1,696, Germany 1,339 and Japan, 1,346. Exports during the seven months ended July amounted to 85,443 tons valued at \$5,584,056 compared with 91,321 at \$5,593,830 in the same period last year.

July exports of asbestos sand and waste amounted to 12,997 tons appraised at \$239,979 compared with 13,246 at \$242,369 in June and 10,629 at \$193,913 in July last year. The United States took the bulk. The total for the seven months ended July was 75,024 tons valued at \$1,377,820 compared with 60,054 at \$1,074,737 in the same period of 1938.

July Imports of Petroleum

Canada's July imports of crude petroleum amounted to 139,442,000 gallons, of which 109,582,000 came from the United States, 16,023,000 from Colombia, 11,382,000 from Venezuela, and 2,455,000 from Trinidad and Tobago. June imports totalled 155,323,000 gallons and in July last year, 142,330,000. Advance was shown in the amount imported during the seven months ended July, the total being 636,148,000 as compared with 613,131,000 in the same period last year.

Imports of Footwear

Canada imported footwear, except rubber, in July to the value of \$157,424, chiefly from the United States and the United Kingdom. In the previous month the value was \$186,300 and in July last year \$127,272. The total during the seven months ended July was \$1,509,767 compared with \$1,163,514 in the same period last year.

Imports of Alumina

Canada's imports of alumina, including bauxite, were heavier in July, amounting to 1,577,687 cwt. valued at \$459,202 compared with 1,179,193 at \$336,467 in June and 1,304,794 at \$323,270 in July, 1938. British Guiana contributed the bulk, the amount from that country being 1,493,530 cwt., followed by the United States at 84,011.

Domestic Exports to the United States in August

A large increase was recorded in the value of Canada's domestic exports to the United States in August, the total being \$61,204,142 as compared with \$39,601,895 in August, 1938. The eight-month total was also markedly higher, standing at \$306,464,545 as against \$183,064,038 in the corresponding eight months of 1938.

Some of the principal commodities exported to the United States in August under the trade agreement were as follows, with 1938 figures in brackets: newsprint paper, \$7,907,165 (\$8,133,637); wood pulp, \$2,083,120 (\$2,384,805); fine nickel, \$1,655,733 (\$996,973); softwood planks and boards and square timber, \$1,299,933 (\$1,082,909); cattle, \$1,279,933 (\$439,386); pulpwood, \$1,218,446 (\$1,828,740); shingles, \$823,178 (\$757,194); asbestos and asbestos sand and waste, \$629,250 (\$417,582); whiskey, \$504,823 (\$492,766); artificial crude abrasives, \$298,857 (\$152,991); bran, shorts and middlings, \$308,484 (\$1,016); fresh lobsters, \$188,614 (\$148,735); logs, \$188,351 (\$182,410); soda and compounds, \$186,806 (\$175,635); rye, \$173,846 (nil); malt, \$168,679 (\$107,352); undressed furs, \$150,616 (\$305,689); telegraph and telephone poles, \$120,879 (\$163,777); oats, \$130,232 (nil).

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending September 15 aggregated 221,952,832 bushels compared with 180,731,302 in the previous week and 103,006,259 in the corresponding week last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 8,276,000 bushels compared with 7,330,000 in the previous week.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending September 15 amounted to 38,418,578 bushels compared with 42,538,346 in the previous week and 20,725,068 in the corresponding week last year. The totals follow by provinces, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Manitoba, 3,834,726 (2,322,437) bushels; Saskatchewan, 26,502,085 (8,499,151); Alberta, 8,081,767 (9,403,480).

Marketings in the three provinces during the seven weeks ended September 15 aggregated 140,877,131 bushels compared with 99,502,773 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The amounts follow by provinces: Manitoba, 37,417,521 (32,546,785) bushels; Saskatchewan, 75,493,168 (40,334,432); Alberta, 27,761,442 (26,571,556).

Tobacco Crop

Although the total acreage planted to the various types of commercial tobacco in 1939, estimated at 89,567 acres, shows an increase of 6,422 acres or eight per cent over 1938, the total production of tobacco is expected to be somewhat lower than in 1938. A preliminary estimate as at September 1 indicates that the commercial production of all types will be approximately 94,644,000 pounds as compared with the revised estimate of 98,340,700 pounds in 1938, a decrease of about four million pounds or four per cent.

Production of Sugar

In the first 32 weeks of the present year refineries in Canada manufactured 489,370,866 pounds of sugar, a gain of about four per cent over the output in the same period of 1938. The recent trend in sugar manufacturing indicates a greater use of domestic supplies, the production of cane sugar having declined, while that of beet sugar registered a gain.

The amount of raw sugar in refineries throughout Canada on January 1, 1939, was 78,038,093 pounds, while the quantity received during the period from January 1 to August 12 was 529,806,646 pounds, making 607,844,739 pounds for manufacture. Meltings and sales of raw sugar account for 513,883,343 pounds, leaving 93,961,396 on hand in the refineries on August 12, 1939, compared with 125,500,539 at the end of the four-week period ending July 15, and 134,301,092 pounds on the same date of last year.

In reference to the decrease of 40,339,696 pounds from the corresponding date of 1938 it may be pointed out that on August 13, 1937, the refineries had only 57,688,968 pounds of raw sugar on hand. On the corresponding date in 1938 the stock was increased to 134,301,098 pounds, an increase of 76,612,130 pounds. This was the second largest stock in the last ten years, the 1936 stock alone being greater, at 145,316,447 pounds. These two years were, therefore, abnormal ones, 1936 being the year of the largest production while 1938 was the second largest. The ten year average stock was 95,745,644 pounds; thus, the stock on hand of 93,961,396 pounds on August 12, 1939, may be said to be normal.

The stocks of refined sugar (cane and beet) in the refineries on January 1, last, totalled 255,074,475 pounds. The amount since manufactured into granulated sugar was 432,826,984 pounds, and into yellow and brown 56,543,882, totalling 489,370,866 pounds for the period from January 1 to August, 12, 1939, -- a grand total of 744,445,341 pounds. Sales for domestic consumption and for export of granulated for the above period were 539,855,225 pounds, and of yellow and brown, 67,748,561, accounting for 607,603,786 pounds. The stock on hand, together with small amounts purchased, was 136,917,395 pounds, compared with 132,662,543 in the previous four-week period, and with 140,237,571 pounds on the same date a year ago. Thus, refined sugar stocks show an increase of 4,254,852 pounds over the previous period and a decrease of 3,320,176 pounds compared with the same date a year ago.

Production of Concentrated Milk

Production of concentrated milk in August was higher than it was a year ago, although recording decline from the previous month. The total was 17,178,604 pounds compared with 19,184,948 in July and 15,354,765 in August, 1938. Production of all items during the eight months ended August aggregated 112,118,796 pounds compared with 119,283,119 in the corresponding period last year.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

Commodity values continued to advance during the week ending September 15, the index of industrial material prices rising to 74.5 from 70.5 in the preceding week. Due to higher premiums on the United States dollar there was an advance in Mesabi iron ore, which raised the index for the stable group from 88.4 to 89.2. Manufacturing materials mounted from 58.6 to 64.0, largely due to increases in raw rubber, hides, raw cotton, raw silk and hemp, while food materials rose from 66.4 to 71.7, chiefly because of advances in raw sugar, steers and hogs.

Department Store Sales

Sales in Canadian department stores during August were one per cent lower than for the same month last year, but registered a gain of eight per cent over the preceding month. Unadjusted indexes, on the base 1930=100, stood at 61.7 for August, 57.2 for July and 62.4 for August, 1938. Sales during the first eight months of 1939 averaged two per cent lower than in the same period of last year.

Canal Traffic in August

With wheat and iron ore more than double last year's tonnage, total traffic passing through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals increased to 10,551,560 tons from 6,236,574 in August, 1938. Large increases in wheat and soft coal raised the Welland Ship Canal traffic from 1,588,483 tons last year to 1,712,809 in August this year. Total traffic using the St. Lawrence Canals increased from 1,214,526 last year to 1,284,021. The chief factors in raising the tonnage were wheat and soft coal.

Railway Freight Traffic

Revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations and received from foreign connections during June totalled 5,824,030 tons compared with 7,039,069 in May and 5,524,194 in the corresponding month last year. The chief commodity groups were as follows, with figures for 1938 in brackets: mine products, 2,374,118 (2,381,755) tons; manufactures and miscellaneous, 1,669,407 (1,598,999); agricultural, 925,798 (715,935); forest, 691,521 (668,317); animal, 163,186 (159,188).

Half-Yearly Mineral Production

Canada's mineral production during the first six months of 1939 aggregated \$217,728,702, an increase of 4.3 per cent over the corresponding period of 1938 when the total reached \$208,779,921.

Continued expansion in the gold mining industry was largely responsible for the increase. Several of the base metals and non-metallic minerals were produced in smaller volume than during the first six months of 1938 and prices for lead and zinc were slightly under those of last year; copper prices averaged higher.

Metals as a group were valued at \$164,959,577 compared with \$157,124,764 during the first half of 1938, an increase of five per cent; fuels, including coal, natural gas and crude petroleum totalled \$32,663,723 as against \$31,985,676, an increase of two per cent; non-metallic minerals rose 6.7 per cent to \$9,525,977 from \$8,925,393, and the structural materials group decreased 1.5 per cent to \$10,579,425 from \$10,744,088.

Canada's Population in 1938

The population of Canada on June 30, 1938, is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 11,195,000, an increase of 89,000 over 1937. There was an increased population in every province of the Dominion.

Live births numbered 229,183 as against 220,235. Births increased in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, with declines in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

There were more marriages performed during 1938 than in 1937, the number being 88,398 compared with 87,800. Increases were shown in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and declines in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Rigid Insulating Board

Domestic shipments of rigid insulating board in August amounted to 4,020,988 square feet compared with 4,862,322 in July and 4,329,012 in August, 1938. Shipments during the eight months ended August totalled 31,199,699 square feet compared with 31,927,416 in the corresponding period last year.

Canada Year Book

The publication of the 1939 edition of the Canada Year Book, published by authorization of the Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 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 1939 Canada Year Book extends to over 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-eight years ago.

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.

Reports Issued during the Week

1. Monthly Traffic Report of Railways, June (10 cents).
 2. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
 3. Sugar Report - July 22 to August 12, 1939 (10 cents).
 4. Changes in Single Track Mileage Operated By Steam Railways, 1938 (10 cents).
 5. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
 6. Summary of Canal Traffic, August (10 cents).
 7. Summary of Canada's Imports, July (10 cents).
 8. Production of Asphalt Roofing, August (10 cents).
 9. Tobacco Crop Report (10 cents).
 10. Department Store Sales, August (10 cents).
 11. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, August (10 cents).
 12. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, July (10 cents).
 13. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, July (10 cents).
 14. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, July (10 cents).
 15. Imports of Living Animals, July (10 cents).
 16. Imports of Coffee and Tea, July (10 cents).
 17. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, July (10 cents).
 18. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, July (10 cents).
 19. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, July (10 cents).
 20. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, July (10 cents).
 21. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, July (10 cents).
 22. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, July (10 cents).
 23. Imports and Exports of Wire, July (10 cents).
 24. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, July (10 cents).
 25. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, July (10 cents).
 26. Footwear Trade of Canada, July (10 cents).
 27. The Asbestos Trade, July (10 cents).
 28. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, July (10 cents).
 29. Imports of Lumber, July (10 cents).
 30. Imports of Rubber, July (10 cents).
 31. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery (10 cents).
 32. Imports from Principal Countries, July (10 cents).
 33. Trade Trends with Empire Countries, July (10 cents).
 34. Use of Electric Power in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1937 (25 cents).
 35. Production of Concentrated Milk, August (10 cents).
 36. Sales of Asphalt Roofing, August (10 cents).
 37. Preliminary Annual Report, Vital Statistics, 1938 (25 cents).
 38. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, Second Quarter, 1939 (25 cents).
 39. Mineral Production of Canada, Six Months ending June, 1939 (25 cents).
 40. Car Loadings (10 cents).
 41. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
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