

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

Five of the six major factors used in the compilation of the weekly index showed a gain in the week of June 25. Common stock prices moved up 4.4 p.c. and a gain of 2.8 p.c. was shown in the adjusted index of carloadings. Five of the six major factors recorded decline from the same week of 1937, the only exception being the index of capitalized bond yields. Common stocks were 22.6 p.c. below the same week of last year, while carloadings and wholesale prices showed declines of 12 p.c. and 5 p.c., respectively.

While the index of carloadings recorded a gain in the 24th week ended June 18, the railway freight movement has recently been at a low level relative to the same period of 1937. The cumulative total for the first twenty-four weeks of the year was 84,000 cars below the same period of last year. Carloadings in May were 190,164 against 184,734 in the preceding month. The index after seasonal adjustment was 71.8 in May against 71.4. The physical volume of business generally was at a slightly lower position in May than in April, the index based on 46 factors having been 110.7 against 112.4, the revised standing for April.

Wholesale prices revived moderately in the week of June 24, the index advancing from 80.2 to 80.4. Crop products averaged slightly lower, while gains were recorded in animal products, textiles and non-ferrous metals, the latter index advancing from 67.1 to 69.1. Wheat lost the greater part of the gain of the preceding week, the average for No. 1 Manitoba Northern having been 113 $\frac{3}{4}$ against 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the week of June 18. Coarse grains, except rye, recorded advances. The upward trend of livestock prices on the Toronto stockyards continued in the week under review. Copper was strong on the London metal exchange, advancing from £40 on June 21, to £41 15s on June 28. Lead and zinc showed recession. The export price of copper on the New York market was 9.30 on the 28th against 9.05 on the 21st. The price for domestic copper remained unchanged at 9 cents. A marked increase was shown in the prices of lead and zinc, the advance in the latter having been from \$4.00 to \$4.50.

High-grade bonds were again strong, the yield on representative issues having been 2.99 compared with 3.01 for the preceding week. Bid quotations on June 28 were uneven as compared with June 21. The 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1947-57 were maintained at 111 7-8, while a slight increase was shown in the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1946.

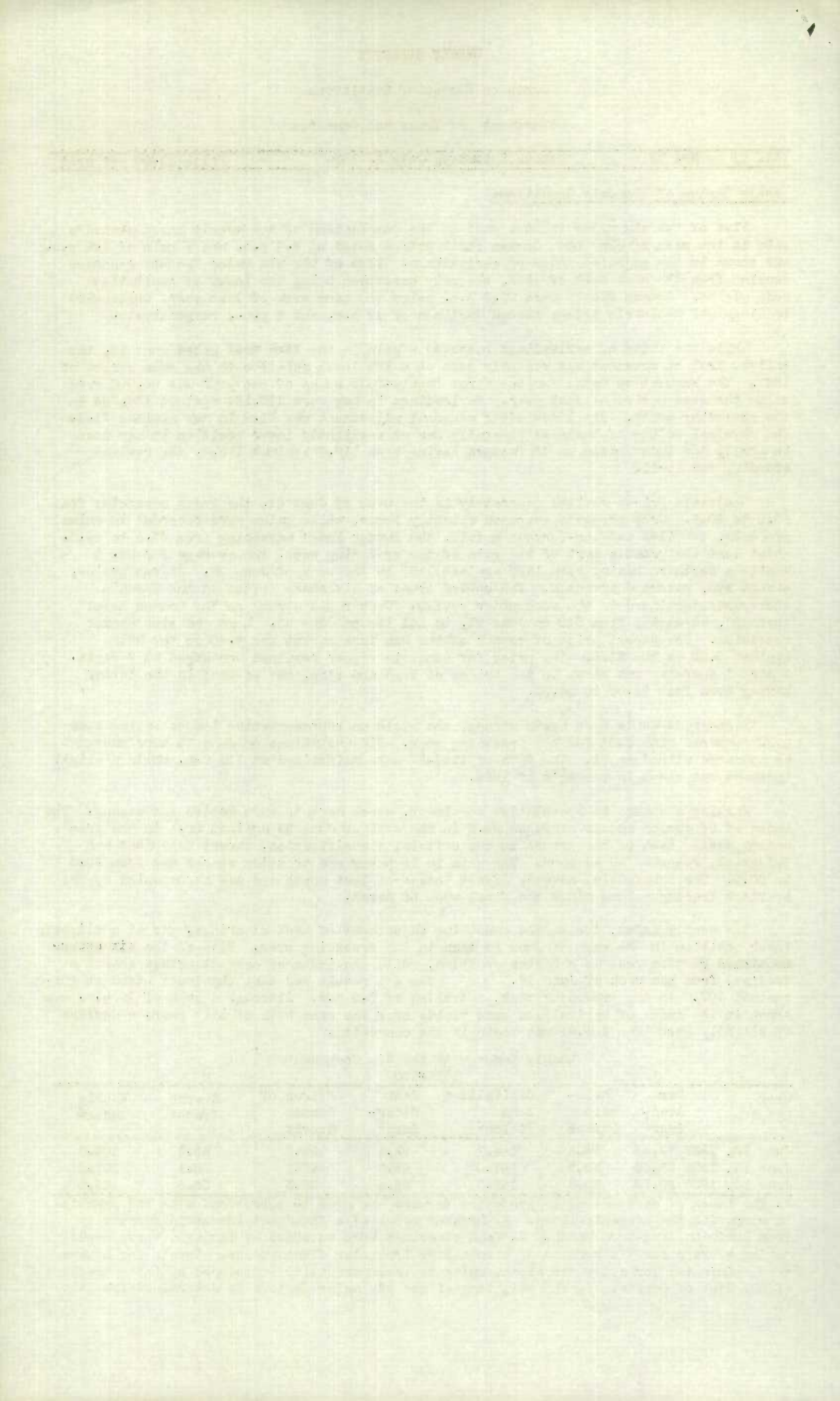
Marking a change in speculative sentiment, stock markets were active and strong. The index of 96 common stocks averaged 99.3 in the week of June 23 against 95.1 in the preceding week. Each of the groups in the official classification, except telephone and telegraph, recorded an advance. The gain in 15 power and traction stocks was from 59.4 to 60.9. The substantial advance offset losses of last month and was accompanied by the heaviest trading volume since the final week of March.

The weekly index, due to the smoothing adjustment of bank clearings, was at a slightly lower position in the week of June 25 than in the preceding week. Five of the **six above-mentioned** factors rose to a higher position, while the index of bank clearings showed a decline, **from the week of June 18.** The net result was that the index stood at 106.0 against 107.0 in the preceding week, a decline of 0.9 p.c. Although a gain of 12 p.c. was shown in the index of capitalized bond yields over the same week of last year, a decline of slightly more than 2 p.c. was shown in the composite.

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
June 26, 1937	77.45	84.8	144.7	93.4	128.3	85.8	108.3
June 18, 1938	66.33	80.2	161.0	95.8	95.1	56.1	107.0
June 25, 1938	68.18	80.4	162.3	82.4	99.3	56.5	106.0

1. The index of carloadings is projected forward one week to correspond with the practice in computing the economic index. 2. Present value of a fixed net income in perpetuity from Dominion long-term bonds. 3. Bank clearings were smoothed by taking a three weeks moving average for the purpose of eliminating irregular fluctuations. Totals for Ottawa were eliminated for all weeks shown, owing to incomparability introduced by the operations of the Bank of Canada. 4. The weighting of the six major factors is determined from the



standard deviation from the long-term trend of each, based on data for the period from January 1919 to August, 1936. The 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.

June Employment Situation

An important expansion in industrial employment was reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of June when 10,632 firms and branch offices throughout Canada employed 1,068,620 persons compared with 1,025,285 at May 1. This gain of 43,335 or 4.2 per cent approximated the average increase recorded from May to June in the years 1920-1937, and rather exceeded the average increase at June 1 in the last nine years. At the beginning of June last year, 10,178 employers had 1,087,735 men and women at work.

Improvement was reported at the date under review in manufacturing, especially in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone divisions. On the other hand, leather, chemical and textile plants were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, trade showed little change on the whole; logging camps continued to reduce their staffs, while there were important increases in mining, communications, transportation, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services. The expansion in construction was most noteworthy, exceeding the average gain indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, although it was not so marked as at that date in 1937.

Production of Leading Mineral Products

The April output of leading mineral products in Canada was as follows with figures for April 1937 in brackets: asbestos, 24,642 (42,267) tons; cement, 364,096 (371,839) barrels; clay products, \$264,689 (\$289,272); coal, 869,772 (988,823) tons; copper, 47,750,255 (41,989,288) pounds; feldspar, 586 (1,048) tons; gold, 368,439 (323,337) fine ounces; gypsum, 49,579 (65,708) tons; lead, 35,406,758 (35,154,985) pounds; lime, 39,174 (47,750) tons; natural gas, 2,928,521,000 (2,390,000,000) cubic feet; nickel, 20,469,463 (20,266,884) pounds; petroleum, 464,316 (188,014) barrels; commercial salt, 27,419 (26,101) tons; silver, 1,606,723 (1,488,350) fine ounces; zinc, 33,724,256 (32,502,061) pounds.

Imports in May

Although the value of imports in May was lower than in the corresponding month last year, a considerable advance was recorded over the total for the previous month. The amount in May this year was \$67,123,000 compared with \$76,707,000 a year ago and \$48,895,000 in the previous month.

Canada's purchases from the United States were valued at \$40,520,000 in May this year compared with \$45,843,000 a year ago. Imports from the United Kingdom aggregated \$11,930,000 compared with \$14,483,000. Colombia contributed the third largest amount at \$1,124,000 compared with \$690,000, followed by the Straits Settlements with \$1,001,000 against \$2,079,000.

Imports from other leading countries follow, with figures for May, 1937, in brackets: Trinidad and Tobago, \$863,287 (\$281,483); Jamaica, \$834,760 (\$847,609); British Guiana, \$847,198 (\$192,887); Germany, \$847,096 (\$988,449); British India, \$716,324 (\$706,740); Australia, \$545,914 (\$695,221); New Zealand, \$538,560 (\$620,629); France, \$535,157 (\$708,316); Belgium, \$518,483 (\$789,227); Netherlands, \$485,031 (\$373,106); Peru, \$481,429 (\$615,418).

Chief commodities imported during the month: crude petroleum, \$4,669,000 (\$4,445,000); machinery, \$3,571,000 (\$4,213,000); coal, \$3,149,000 (\$3,621,000); sugar, \$3,103,000 (\$1,863,000); farm implements, \$2,363,000 (\$2,099,000); automobile parts, \$2,292,000 (\$3,212,000); grains and products, \$2,262,000 (\$993,000); plates and sheets, \$2,182,000 (\$3,587,000); fruits, \$2,172,000 (\$2,415,000); automobiles, \$1,918,000 (\$2,112,000); vegetable oils, \$1,325,000 (\$1,695,000); raw cotton, \$1,185,000 (\$2,375,000); rubber, \$1,138,000 (\$2,358,000); electric apparatus, \$1,148,000 (\$1,494,000); books and printed matter, \$1,160,000 (\$1,096,000); vegetables, \$1,038,000 (\$1,024,000).

Exports of Rubber

Exports of rubber in May were valued at more than \$1,270,000 compared with \$940,000 in the previous month and \$1,648,000 in May last year. Pneumatic tire casings accounted for approximately half of the May total, amounting to \$622,000; boots and shoes of rubber, and part rubber were valued at \$354,000.

Newsprint Exports

May exports of newsprint paper amounted to 4,181,338 cwt. valued at \$9,135,364 compared with 3,734,532 worth \$7,979,896 in the previous month and 5,894,519 at \$10,733,319 in May, 1937. The United States took 3,423,405 cwt., the United Kingdom 318,515, Australia 209,245, Argentina 98,126, British South Africa 51,459 and New Zealand 26,593.

Exports of wood pulp and screenings totalled 965,925 cwt. worth \$2,469,838 compared with 651,793 valued at \$1,813,017 in April and 1,589,614 at \$3,682,140 a year ago. The amount to the United States was 681,570 cwt. and to the United Kingdom 150,560 cwt. Pulpwood exports amounted to 72,946 cords of the value of \$648,722 compared with 19,999 at \$142,410 in April and 56,452 at \$450,613 last year. The United States took 54,703 cords.

Exports of Living Animals

The value of living animals exported during May was \$964,232 compared with \$784,710 in April and \$1,800,283 in May, 1937. The total to the United Kingdom was \$481,106 and to the United States \$436,208. Exports of cattle were 12,569 head valued at \$772,939 compared with 30,372 at \$1,333,727 in May, 1937. The United States purchased 6,473 head, the United Kingdom 5,345 and Newfoundland 588. There were 665 horses sent to the United States, 106 to the United Kingdom and 24 to Newfoundland, the total value being \$103,652.

Planks and Boards Exported

Exports of planks and boards in May amounted to 124,957,000 feet valued at \$2,637,686 compared with 90,973,000 at \$1,876,021 in the previous month and 152,758,000 worth \$3,758,975 in May, 1937. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 77,537,000 feet and to the United States 26,219,000.

Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery

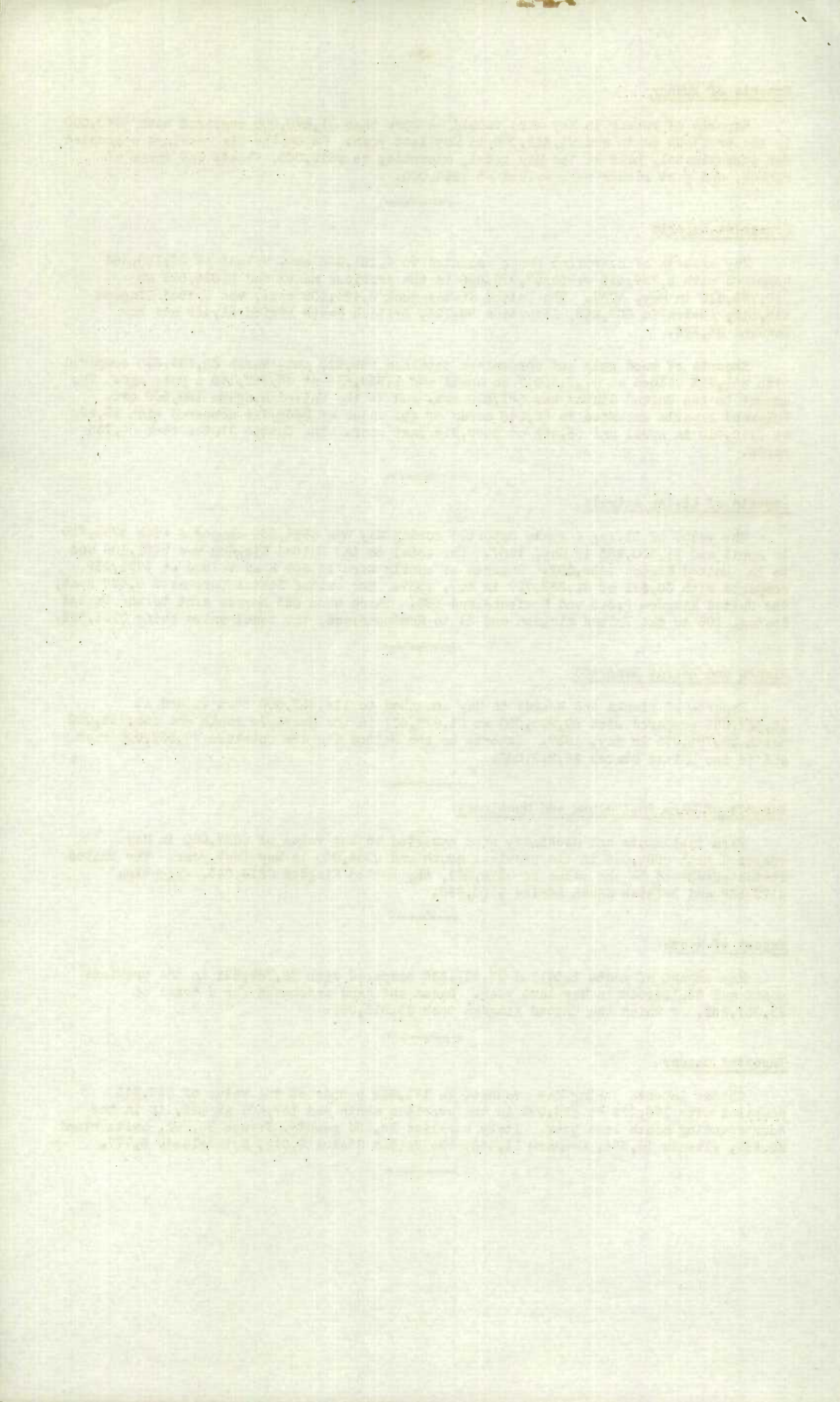
Farm implements and machinery were exported to the value of \$887,000 in May compared with \$698,000 in the previous month and \$954,000 in May last year. The United States purchased to the value of \$228,232, the United Kingdom \$213,044, Argentina \$173,588 and British South Africa \$160,568.

Export of Meats

May export of meats totalled \$3,821,830 compared with \$2,752,291 in the previous month and \$4,154,046 in May last year. Bacon and hams accounted for a total of \$3,357,351, of which the United Kingdom took \$3,318,093.

Imported Cheese

Cheese imports during May amounted to 171,529 pounds of the value of \$38,345 compared with 173,276 at \$36,083 in the previous month and 157,401 at \$35,418 in the corresponding month last year. Italy supplied 78,284 pounds, France 24,742, Switzerland 20,569, Albania 16,594, Denmark 11,466, the United States 8,012, Netherlands 5,777.



Exports of Asbestos

Exports of Canadian asbestos in May amounted to 19,057 tons valued at \$1,264,988 compared with 13,924 at \$712,256 in April and 22,163 worth \$1,136,330 in May, 1937. Germany took 4,547 tons, United States 4,171, Japan 3,976, United Kingdom 2,835, France 976, Czechoslovakia 878 and Belgium 619.

Asbestos sand and waste exports totalled 11,836 tons worth \$221,537 compared with 7,252 at \$132,644 in April and 19,187 at \$320,047 in May last year. The amount to the United States was 10,238 tons and to the United Kingdom, 495. Asbestos manufactures were valued at \$13,760 compared with \$6,749 in the previous month and \$25,861 last year.

Imports of Tea

Imports of tea in May amounted to 3,144,858 pounds compared with 2,213,471 in the previous month and 2,815,508 in May last year. The amount purchased in bond in the United Kingdom was 1,009,770 pounds. Imports from British India direct totalled 1,051,334 pounds, from Ceylon 820,931, Japan 182,805 and China 19,063.

Green Coffee Imports

May imports of green coffee amounted to 5,378,609 pounds compared with 2,763,084 in April and 4,361,727 in May, 1937. British South Africa contributed 3,175,739 pounds, Jamaica 920,805, Brazil 418,843, Colombia 409,295 and the United Kingdom 263,882.

Leather Footwear Trade

Leather boots and shoes were imported to the value of \$152,366 in May compared with \$140,345 in April and \$143,318 in May, 1937. The amount from the United States totalled \$78,562, the United Kingdom \$27,391 and Czechoslovakia \$23,440. Boots and shoes made in sizes for women came chiefly from the United States and Czechoslovakia, and those for men, from the United Kingdom.

Exports of Canadian-made leather footwear were valued at \$64,053 compared with \$42,733 the month before and \$54,226 a year ago. Purchases by Jamaica amounted to \$24,711, United Kingdom \$22,975, New Zealand \$6,054 and Trinidad and Tobago \$2,039.

Fertilizers

A large increase was shown in the imports of fertilizers in May, the total being 1,183,772 cwt. compared with 276,663 in the previous month and 627,265 in May last year. Nitrate of soda, superphosphate, phosphate rock and ammonia sulphate contributed chiefly to the gain. Imports from the United States amounted to 861,169 cwt. Domestic exports of fertilizers amounted to 731,687 cwt. compared with 559,995 the month before and 702,836 a year ago.

European Wheat Crop Prospects

According to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on June 24, European crop prospects have been improved somewhat by rains during the past month. Present indications are that the total European wheat production, apart from Russia, will be one hundred million bushels less than in 1937. An earlier forecast of Italian production at 220 million bushels, has been raised to a range from 227 to 245 millions, by official sources. Total imports for the coming season are officially estimated at a low figure of 36 million bushels.

The French wheat crop has been indicated at 318 to 328 million bushels, an appreciable increase over the production of 254 million bushels last year. Crop conditions have been improving in Germany, and the harvest promises to be better than a year ago. Rain is needed in the Danubian countries, particularly for the spring grains, although winter wheat conditions have been fairly well maintained. In Russia the weather has been too dry in the Volga region, but in the main producing areas of the Ukraine a good harvest is anticipated. Poor crops in Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece will account for any reduction in the total European wheat production this year.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended June 24 amounted to 1,017,121 bushels compared with 806,445 in the previous week and 722,270 in the corresponding week last year. During the period August 1 - June 24, there were 121,775,253 bushels of wheat received from the farms compared with 161,924,485 in the same period last year.

Marketings in the latest week were as follows, with comparable figures for 1937 in brackets: Manitoba, 189,086 (86,685) bushels; Saskatchewan, 396,931 (386,396); Alberta, 431,104 (249,189). August 1 - June 24: Manitoba, 37,571,854 (20,263,160) bushels; Saskatchewan, 26,471,488 (89,366,578); Alberta, 57,731,911 (62,294,748).

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended June 24 amounted to 867,578 bushels compared with 806,445 in the previous week and 1,759,707 in the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond totalled 32,000 bushels compared with 9,000 the week before and 597,000 a year ago. Clearances from Montreal totalled 839,968 bushels compared with 1,545,544 in 1937; the total from United States ports was 27,610 bushels against 155,975.

Total clearances of wheat from August 1 to June 24 were 69,930,695 bushels compared with 135,424,413 in the same period of the previous crop year, while imports into the United States were 2,144,249 bushels compared with 41,619,000. Clearances followed by ports, with 1937 figures in brackets: Montreal, 31,790,946 (42,720,237) bushels; United States Ports, 13,423,015 (22,768,303); Vancouver-New Westminster, 9,506,312 (31,673,486); Saint John, 8,712,712 (8,375,898); Sorel, 3,290,062 (14,028,389); Three Rivers, 922,297 (6,329,972); Prince Rupert, 910,939 (562,613); Churchill, 603,982 (1,293,501); Quebec, 496,087 (2,245,172); Halifax, 159,968 (1,855,471); Fort William and Fort Arthur, 114,375 (571,371).

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending June 24 decreased 1,169,967 bushels from the previous week's total and 19,107,186 from the corresponding week last year. The amount in store was reported at 26,544,305 bushels compared with 27,714,272 the week before and 45,651,491 a year ago.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States aggregated 340,000 bushels compared with 977,000 in the previous week and 5,538,018 last year. United States wheat in Canada amounted to 716,874 bushels compared with 795,577 the week before and 59,120 last year.

Wheat in rail transit amounted to 1,267,963 bushels compared with 967,147 in the previous week and 1,917,757 in 1937. Lake transit wheat totalled 1,882,506 bushels compared with 1,457,898 the week before and 1,882,506 a year ago.

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births registered in May in 67 cities and towns of Canada having 10,000 population and over numbered 7,023, deaths 4,595 and marriages 3,213, as compared with 7,218 births, 4,320 deaths and 3,133 marriages in May last year. This comparison showed a decrease of three per cent in births and increases of 6½ per cent in deaths and 2½ per cent in marriages.

Imports of Crude Petroleum

Imports of crude petroleum in May increased substantially over the previous month but were slightly lower than in May, 1937. The total was 133,389,819 gallons valued at \$4,669,012 compared with 51,703,662 at \$1,794,009 in April and 134,139,838 worth \$4,444,752 last year. The United States supplied 86,200,819 gallons, Colombia 32,119,000, Venezuela 9,742,000 and Peru 5,328,000.

World Wholesale Price Movements

National wholesale commodity price indexes moved predominantly downward during the first quarter of 1938. This continued a decline which had its inception in the late spring months of 1937. Reductions in index levels between December 1937 and March 1938 were commonly between 2 and 3 per cent. The sharpest declines noted were in widely separated areas, the Denmark series dropping 10 per cent and that for Calcutta, India, 5 per cent. Recessions recorded for Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States ranged from 2.1 to 3.3 per cent. The only outstanding gain occurred in the Tokyo series for Japan which mounted 4.2 per cent in continuance of a pronounced rise dating from the late summer months of 1937. Smaller net increases were reported in the period under review for Australia, France, Germany, and Canada.

World Cost of Living Movements

Although living costs in some countries continued to move upward in the first quarter of 1938, there was a noticeable tendency for retail prices to follow the lead set by declining wholesale prices in 1937. Reductions of 2 per cent or more occurred in the cost of living indexes for Belgium, Ireland, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition indexes for many other countries indicated lesser decreases or no change. The Paris index for France mounted sharply in January, but thereafter remained practically stationary. Rising living costs were shown by indexes for Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. The Tokyo retail price index showed the sharpest rise noted, advancing 5.6 per cent. This was a greater amount than the increase indicated in Tokyo wholesale price levels.

Production of Coal

Canadian coal mines produced 1,017,337 tons of coal during May compared with 1,077,669 a year ago and the five year average for the month of 937,399 tons. The May output included 911,418 tons of bituminous coal, 8,197 of sub-bituminous and 97,722 tons of lignite.

Anthracite imports during the month amounted to 420,934 tons, consisting of 185,191 from the United States, 166,802 from Great Britain, 65,819 from Germany and 3,122 from Morocco. Imports of bituminous coal were made up of 923,008 tons from the United States and 7,239 from Great Britain.

Exports of Canadian coal rose in May to 22,092 tons from the total of 19,215 for the corresponding month of 1937. Coal made available for consumption in Canada during the month totalled 2,346,438 tons compared with 2,760,982 tons a year ago.

Retail Sales in May

Retail sales in May declined seven per cent from April and were also seven per cent below the dollar volume for May last year. The decline from May, 1937, may be attributed partly to the occurrence of five Saturdays in May last year compared with four this year. On making allowance for differences in number of business days and sales importance of the various days of the week, the decline from May last year was reduced to three per cent. The decline of seven per cent from April is in line with the average seasonal movement for this time of year; the adjusted index stands at 76.5 for May this year compared with 76.2 for April and 77.9 for March.

All lines of trade shared in the decline from May last year. Unfavourable weather conditions contributed to pronounced decreases in all branches of the clothing trade. Shoe store sales were down 22 per cent; men's clothing, 20 per cent; women's clothing, 13; dyers and cleaners, 22; variety store sales, 12; department store sales, 9; candy store sales, 12; while more moderate declines were recorded for other groups.

Retail Sales in Country General Stores

Country general store sales averaged two per cent lower in May this year than last, according to returns received from more than 700 of these general merchandise stores located in the smaller towns and rural areas. Decreases were recorded for three provinces. Sales in the northern parts of Saskatchewan were down by 15 per cent and in the southern parts by one per cent, resulting in a loss of 10 per cent for the province as a whole. Ontario sales were down six per cent and Alberta four. Quebec sales were up three per cent; Manitoba two; and British Columbia one per cent. Sales in the Maritimes gained fractionally.

Shipments of Portland Cement

Shipments of Portland cement from Canadian plants amounted to 364,096 barrels in April compared with 233,299 in the previous month and 371,839 in April last year. During the four months this year 873,104 barrels were shipped, a gain of 11.9 per cent over the corresponding period of 1937.

Sales of Clay Products

Clay and clay products, made from domestic clays were sold in April to the value of \$264,689 compared with \$198,082 in the previous month and \$289,272 in April last year. During the first four months this year Canadian producers sold clay products to the value of \$755,737 compared with \$730,664 last year.

Imports of these commodities in April were valued at \$621,906 compared with \$817,977 the month before. Great Britain supplied 59.6 per cent of the total; the United States 33.2; Japan, 4.1; Germany, 1.7; and Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Palestine, Denmark, Hong Kong, Italy, Bermuda, Poland, India and China the remainder.

Shipments of Lime

April shipments of lime from Canadian kilns amounted to 39,174 tons compared with 38,755 tons in the previous month and 47,750 in April, 1937. During the four months this year shipments aggregated 142,986 tons compared with 172,689 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Bank Debits to Individual Accounts

The amount of cheques passing through the banks at clearing house centres in Canada declined slightly more than 11 per cent in May from the same month last year and more than 10 per cent from the preceding month, after seasonal adjustment. The aggregate was \$2,461,867,000 in May this year compared with \$2,768,765,000 in May, 1937, and \$2,401,370,000 in April. Declines of appreciable amount were shown in each of the five economic areas in comparison with May last year.

Bank debits in the thirty-two clearing centres showed a decline of nearly \$3½ million in the first five months this year against the same period of 1937. The total was \$11,854 million against \$15,294 million, representing a decline of 22½ per cent. Declines were shown in each of the economic areas in this comparison, the Maritimes and Quebec recording a drop of nearly 20 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. The drop in Ontario was about 22 per cent, Prairie Provinces 22 and British Columbia nine per cent.

Milling in May

Canadian mills ground 4,416,909 bushels of wheat in May compared with 4,046,207 in the corresponding month last year. Oats, corn and buckwheat were lower while barley and mixed grain were higher. The totals follow, with figures for 1937 in brackets: oats, 644,602 (699,640) bushels; corn, 188,684 (270,001); barley, 73,531 (68,529); buckwheat, 2,609 (3,052); and mixed grain, 1,201,292 (817,310).

Mill stocks of wheat at the end of May amounted to 2,299,306 bushels compared with 6,822,773 a year ago. Production of flour totalled 977,740 barrels compared with 900,288, while exports amounted to 297,126 barrels compared with 348,866 in May, 1937.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canadian Milling Statistics, May (10 cents).
 2. Car Loadings (10 cents).
 3. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, May (10 cents).
 4. Trade Trends with Empire Countries (10 cents).
 5. Advance Report on the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island, 1937 (10 cents).
 6. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 7. Production of Cement, Clay Products and Lime, April (10 cents).
 8. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
 9. Retail Sales in Country General Stores, May (10 cents).
 10. Lumber Distribution and Consumption in Canada and the United States, 1936 (25 cents).
 11. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
 12. Exports of Rubber and Insulated Wire and Cable, May (10 cents).
 13. Exports of Petroleum and Its Products, May (10 cents).
 14. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, May (10 cents).
 15. Exports of Living Animals, May (10 cents).
 16. Exports of Lumber, May (10 cents).
 17. Exports of Paints and Varnishes, May (10 cents).
 18. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, May (10 cents).
 19. Exports to Principal Countries, May (10 cents).
 20. Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, May (10 cents).
 21. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, May (10 cents).
 22. Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, May (10 cents).
 23. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
 24. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
 25. Canada's Imports from Principal Countries, May (10 cents).
 26. Coal and Coke Statistics, May (10 cents).
 27. Retail Sales, May (10 cents).
 28. Births, Deaths and Marriages, May (10 cents).
 29. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, May (10 cents).
 30. The Asbestos Trade of Canada, May (10 cents).
 31. Imports of Coffee and Tea, May (10 cents).
 32. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, May (10 cents).
 33. The Footwear Trade, May (10 cents).
 34. Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, May (10 cents).
 35. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, May (10 cents).
 36. World Price Movements (10 cents).
 37. Summary of Canada's Imports, May (10 cents).
 38. June Employment Situation (10 cents).
 39. Canada's Mineral Products, April (10 cents).
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