WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

Marked gains were shown last week in three of the six factors indicating the trend of economic conditions. Carloadings, bank clearings and speculative trading recorded marked improvement in the latest week for which statistics are available. The index of carloadings advanced nearly 11 per cent to 85.4, while declines were recorded in the prices of commodities, bonds and common stocks. Two of the six major factors showed increases over the same week of last year, capitalized bond yields and number of shares traded recording considerable gains.

The railway freight movement showed a slight increase in the Eastern division while the loading of grain in the western division increased from 5,600 cars in the preceding week to 10,827. A considerable gain was also shown in grain loadings over the same week of 1937. During the first 34 weeks of the year increases were recorded in grain, pulpwood and ore over the same period of the preceding year.

According to information presently available the trend of business continued upward during August. The new business obtained by the construction industry was in excess of $22 million, being greater than in any other month of the present year. The placements of the last two months have been relatively favourable, suggesting a revival in an industry which had been depressed for a considerable period.

The reaction in wholesale prices was in continuance of a downward trend commenced in the latter part of June. The index was 74.6 against 75.1 in the preceding week. Declines in crop products and in metals exerted the chief influence. Grains were again weak on the Winnipeg exchange, No. 1 Northern averaging 63 1/8 against 69½. Oats dropped from 31¼ to 29 3/8. Metals were temporarily weak on the London exchange but recovery was shown at the first of the present week. Electrolytic copper was £46 10s on September 6 against £45 10s on August 30. Advances were also shown in tin, lead and zinc. The price of export copper in New York was advanced to 10¼, while lead and zinc remained steady. Speculative commodities on United States markets have strengthened in the last three weeks and indications are that the reaction is over for the present.

Dominion bonds showed minor decline in the week ended September 1, but some recovery was affected on the bond market during the first week of September. The temporary reaction reflected the condition of world markets affected by international tension in Europe. The 3's of 1950-55 which had been quoted at 98 5/8 on August 30 recovered to 98 7/8 on September 6.

Canadian common stocks broke rather sharply on August 29 as tension increased in European capitals. The telephone and telegraph stocks recorded a minor gain while other groups in the official classification showed reaction. The index of 15 power and traction stocks dropped from 64.3 to 62.4. An intermediate maximum was reached towards the end of August last year and the index at 103.1 in the week of September 1 was 21.2 per cent below that of the same week one year ago.

The weekly index based on the six above-mentioned factors was 109.4 in the week of September 3 against 107.4 in the preceding week. The gain of nearly 2 per cent was due to considerable increases in carloadings, bank clearings and speculative trading. Capitalized bond yields and number of shares traded were higher than in the same week of 1937. The weekly index stood at 116.2 one year ago, a decline of nearly 6 per cent having been indicated.

Weekly Index with the Six Components
1926=100

Week Ended	Car loadings[1]	Wholesale Prices	Capitalized Bond Yields[2]	Bank Clearings	Prices of Common Stocks[3]	Shares Traded	Economic Index[4]
Sept. 4,1937	91.9	84.6	147.7	117.9	130.9	64.2	116.2
Aug. 27,1938	77.2	75.1	159.5	88.7	106.0	60.1	107.4
Sept. 3,1938	85.4	74.6	158.7	93.3	103.1	98.2	109.4

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.

Business Conditions During Seven Months

Economic conditions during the elapsed portion of 1938 were remarkably steady from month to month. As the first part of 1937 was the most prosperous period of recent years, comparisons with that period are mainly unfavourable. Marked improvement had been shown from the beginning of 1933 to the first quarter of 1937. Following that time an intermediate reaction set in. Conditions showed a declining trend during the latter part of 1937 and activity at the end of the year was considerably below the level of the first quarter. Stability has characterized the movement since the first of this year, monthly fluctuations having been of minor proportions.

Considerable variation has been shown in the fluctuations of the major economic indicators. The index of the physical volume of business had continued its advance until November, 1937. A marked decline took place in the four following months with some revival during the second quarter. The net result is that the index is at present very close to the line of long term trend of the post-war. Common stock prices on the other hand reached in March, 1937, their highest point for recent years. The trend was downward during the next thirteen months. A marked recovery occurred for three weeks about the end of the second quarter. A change in sentiment symbolized by the advance in stock prices suggested that the intermediate downward movement was reversed.

The fluctuation in high-grade bond prices followed a different pattern. A marked advance was shown commencing in April, 1937, following the reaction of the first quarter. The highest point in recent years was reached in May, 1938, and the reaction from that high point has been of relatively moderate proportions. Measured by the amount of deposit liabilities, the chartered banks are in a strong position. Considerable decline had been shown in deposits from the latter part of 1929 to 1933. The marked advance in recent years commenced about that time and continued steadily until the beginning of 1937. Aside from minor fluctuations, bank deposits have since been maintained. The sum of the notice and demand deposits averaged $2,281 million in the first seven months of this year, a gain of 1 per cent over the same period of 1937. The gain in security holdings was also 1 per cent, the 1938 average having been $1,445 million. This increase was achieved despite a gain of 7 per cent in current loans, which rose to about $762 million. It is anticipated that in view of the excellent crops of the present season a further demand for commercial loans will develop during the remainder of the year. Call loans both in Canada and elsewhere reached considerably lower levels during 1938.

The index of the physical volume of business averaged 110 during the first seven months of the present year, a decline of 9.3 per cent from 121.3, the average during the same period of 1937. Marked declines were shown in this index during December and January, the reaction slowing up in the second month of the year. Since that time more favourable indications were recorded, a slight increase being shown in July over the preceding month.

Retail Sales in July

Retail sales in July averaged six per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year and were down 15 per cent from the previous month, according to figures received from firms in 12 different lines of retail business. The unadjusted general index, on the 1930 base as 100, stood at 69.6 for July, 81.4 for June and 74.2 for July, 1937. The drop from July last year may be attributed in part to the fact that there was one more business day in July last year than this. All lines of trade were down this year compared with last, losses ranging from two per cent for groceries and meats to 16 per cent for women's clothing stores and furniture.

Wholesale Trade in July

The dollar value of wholesale sales in July decreased 10 per cent from June and 7 per cent from July last year, according to reports secured from almost 200 wholesale firms operating in nine different lines of trade throughout the Dominion. The index number for the nine lines of trade combined, on the 1930 base as 100, stands at 90.6 for July, 100.3 for June and 97.4 for July last year.

Decreases from 1937 were registered in all lines of trade except in the automotive group which recorded a gain of 15.4 per cent. Wholesale sales of clothing were 21.3 per cent lower, dry goods 20.4 per cent, footwear 12.2, hardware 8.1, grocery 7.6, and drugs, fruits and vegetables and tobacco and confectionery showed decreases of from 2 to 4 per cent. In the wholesale grocery trade the value of sales declined from last year in all sections of the country.

Combined wholesale sales in all economic divisions of the country were down in July from July last year but in the Prairie Provinces the drop was slight. Percentage decreases follow: Quebec, 12.3; British Columbia, 11.0; the Maritime Provinces, 8.0; Ontario, 7.9 and the Prairies less than one per cent.

Wheat Stocks in Store

The visible supply of Canadian wheat increased 28,422,476 bushels during the week ended September 2, the total being 66,090,748 bushels compared with 37,668,272 in the previous week. In the corresponding week last year the visible was 49,763,960. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 634,000 bushels compared with 1,279,000 the week before and 2,547,314 last year. United States wheat in Canada totalled 107,319 bushels compared with 1,449,071 in 1937. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 15,733,378 bushels and the amount in transit on the lakes was 2,617,870 compared with 8,304,735 and 1,038,315 respectively for the same period last year.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 2 amounted to 1,923,209 bushels compared with 1,619,955 in the previous week and 1,093,440 in the corresponding week last year. Total overseas export clearances from August 1 to September 2 were 7,237,659 bushels compared with 6,689,363 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Clearances for the week ended September 2 follow, by ports, with figures for 1937 in brackets: Montreal, 1,342,022 (773,445) bushels; United States Ports, 581,103 (257,566); Vancouver-New Westminster, 84 (62,429). August 1 - September 2: Montreal, 5,587,830 (4,575,756) bushels: United States Ports, 1,308,063 (998,801); Sorel, 335,599 (200,000); Vancouver-New Westminster, 6,167 (269,746); Churchill, nil (603,982); Three Rivers, nil (41,078).

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending September 2 increased 10,147,462 bushels over the previous week and 13,064,974 over the total for the corresponding week last year. The total was 24,853,649 bushels compared with 14,706,187 the week before and 11,788,675 in 1937. The amounts follow by provinces, with 1937 figures in brackets: Manitoba, 10,358,006 (6,735,630); Saskatchewan, 9,698,026 (2,682,780); Alberta, 4,797,617 (2,370,265).

Total marketings during the five weeks, August 1 to September 2, were 46,380,219 bushels compared with 25,712,848 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The totals follow by provinces, with 1937 figures in brackets: Manitoba, 23,059,678 (15,017,345) bushels; Saskatchewan, 15,651,763 (6,251,830); Alberta, 7,668,778 (4,443,673).

Six Months' Mineral Production

Canada's mineral production during the first six months of 1938 was valued at $209,654,610 compared with $215,382,814 during the same period of a year ago. Gains were recorded in the output of most of the base metals but lower prices for copper, lead and zinc, along with a lessened production of several important non-metallic minerals, combined to reduce the total value of the production 2.7 per cent.

Gold mining, however, continued to expand and the increase in production from this industry, together with the remarkable advance in crude oil production in the Turner Valley Field of Alberta, tended greatly to offset the drop in value of some of the other products.

The value of production by groups was as follows: metals, $157,124,764 against $164,211,056, a drop of 4.32 per cent; fuels, including coal, crude petroleum and natural gas, $32,843,790 compared with $29,693,945, an increase of 10.6 per cent; non-metallics, other than fuels, $8,941,968 against $10,263,265, a decrease of 13 per cent, and structural materials, including clay products, cement, lime, stone and sand and gravel, $10,744,088 compared with $11,214,548 in the first six months of 1937, a decrease of 4.2 per cent.

In the metals group, gains in output were recorded for copper, gold, lead, metals of the platinum group, selenium, silver and zinc but in the value of production only gold and silver showed an increase over last year.

As indicated by the returns, the gold mining industry of the country continued to expand. New fields are being developed and mines are being brought rapidly to the producing stage. Properties in some of the older camps, which were discarded years ago, when price of gold was $20.67 per ounce, are being rejuvenated under the new price with remarkable success, prospecting is being carried on in many promising districts, and as the summer passes, many new finds are recorded by the press. The aeroplane has been of no small assistance in these new developments. The discovery and subsequent development of a new gold field on the west coast of Vancouver Island at Zeballos has given a great impetus to prospecting in that area and many parties are reporting finds in the Yellow Knife and Gordon Lake areas of the Northwest Territories.

Canadian gold production totalled 2,219,309 fine ounces which, when valued at $35.13 per fine ounce - the average price of a fine ounce of gold for the period - totalled $77,964,325 against 1,966,858 fine ounces worth $68,820,361 during the first six months of 1937 when the average price of gold was $34.99 per fine ounce. Increases in output were recorded for every gold producing province; the mines of Ontario yielded 61.85 per cent of the total; Quebec, 19.15 per cent; British Columbia, 12.68; Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined, 5.12, and the remainder came from Nova Scotia, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Copper production totalled 292,396,871 pounds valued at $27,765,202 compared with 243,919,406 pounds worth $34,377,884 during the first six months of 1937. The average price of copper during the period was 9.551 cents per pound against an average of 14.18 cents a year ago. Increases were recorded in all provinces. Quebec output was up 39 per cent; Ontario, 3.5 per cent; Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined, 47 per cent; and British Columbia, 84 per cent. The discovery of new ore bodies in the Waite-Amulet mine in western Quebec is one of the outstanding developments of the period. The Granby Consolidated was not producing in British Columbia during the first six months of 1937, but steady production from this source during the first half of the present year is reflected in the total output from that province. Production in Manitoba was augmented by the re-opening of the Sherritt-Gordon mine about August 1, 1937. Ontario copper-nickel mines are responsible for practically all the copper produced in that province while Quebec's production is largely Noranda followed by Aldermac, Consolidated Copper and Sulphur Co. (Eustis), and Waite-Amulet; the latter company ships to the Noranda smelter while the Aldermac and Eustis export concentrates to foreign markets.

Nickel output totalled 109,286,472 pounds worth $28,559,696 compared with 111,610,392 pounds valued at $29,218,283 during the first six months of 1937. Output consisted of refined nickel made at Port Colborne, nickel in matte exported by the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, and the Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd., and nickel in nickel oxide sold.

Lead output during the half-year increased 2.89 per cent to 204,961,121 pounds but owing to the decrease in average price to 3.394 cents per pound compared with 5.857 cents during the corresponding period of 1937, the total value of production dropped 40.38 per cent to $6,956,380. The mines of British Columbia accounted for 99 per cent. The Mayo district of Yukon contributed 1,875,384 pounds; a small amount was credited to Ontario.

Zinc output totalled 197,951,223 pounds valued at $6,154,303 compared with 170,535,713 pounds worth $9,348,768 during the first six months of 1937. These figures represent an increase in output of 16.08 per cent but a decrease in value of 34.17 per cent. The average price of zinc on the London market, transposed to Canadian funds, dropped from 5.482 cents per pound during the first six months of 1937 to 3.109 cents during the period January to June, 1938. Production from British Columbia mines, principally the Sullivan, totalled 159,963,332 pounds; the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Ltd., contributed the balance. A zinc concentrate which is being made at the mill of the Waite-Amulet in western Quebec is being stock piled at present and for that reason no production from that province was recorded during the period.

Silver production rose 9.65 per cent in quantity to 10,532,011 fine ounces and 6.95 per cent in value to $4,622,605. Gains were recorded in all provinces except Ontario and Nova Scotia. British Columbia mines accounted for slightly more than 50 per cent of the total output. The bulk of the production comes from thesilver-lead-zinc ores of British Columbia, the copper-gold and copper-zinc ores of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec, and from the nickel-copper ores of Ontario. Silver is associated with pitchblend mined at Great Bear Lake and the gold mines throughout the country contributed to the aggregate.

Canada produces more platinum than any other country. Small quantities of stream platinum are recovered annually from rivers in British Columbia but the principal Canadian source is the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury district. The combined output of platinum, palladium and other metals of this group totalled 130,077 fine ounces worth $3,978,828 compared with 125,886 fine ounces valued at $5,119,265 during the first half of last year.

Selenium and tellurium are recovered in the refining of copper. The output and value of selenium was greater than during the first six months of 1937 but tellurium production was less. Arsenic, cadmium and cobalt showed a decline. Radium and uranium are produced at Port Hope from the pitchblende ores mined at Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories. Permission to publish the production of radium and uranium has not been granted.

Coal production totalled 6,907,209 tons valued at $21,088,912 compared with 7,038,225 tons worth $21,367,904 during the corresponding period of 1937. Nova Scotia mines recorded an increase to 3,259,316 tons from 3,136,897 tons; New Brunswick mines dropped to 154,295 tons from 224,611; Saskatchewan produced 416,888 tons or 4.5 per cent below the output a year ago; Alberta, the largest coal producing province, showed a falling-off to 2,351,911 tons from 2,438,338 tons though the output of sub-bituminous coal rose to 259,065 tons from 216,336 tons. British Columbia production totalled 723,678 tons against 800,214 tons. Manitoba's production was down also.

Natural gas production in Canada during the first six months of 1938 totalled 17,985,532 thousand cubic feet compared with 15,536,287 a year ago. The output from Alberta wells amounted to 11,575,951 thousand cubic feet, exclusive of the waste gas burned in the Turner Valley field and the gas piped to the Bow Island field for repressuring.

The production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in Canada during the six months ending June advanced 174.9 per cent from the output in the corresponding period of 1937; the totals were 2,919,425 barrels and 1,062,046 barrels, respectively. Increased production in the Turner Valley field, Alberta, was responsible for this sharp advance.

Asbestos production was recorded at 132,291 tons worth $5,757,453, a drop of 33 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value from the same period of a year ago. Salt, including salt in brine for chemical works as well as commercial salt, was 2.39 per cent higher in quantity than last year and a little less than 1 per cent lower in value.

The value of the production of structural materials was estimated at $10,744,088, a decrease of 4.2 per cent. Cement rose from 2,090,000 barrels worth $3,200,000 to 2,167,461 barrels at $3,215,000; lime production decreased from 269,314 tons to 224,763; and the estimate for the output of stone and sand and gravel was put at $4,400,000 compared with $4,500,000 during the first six months of 1937.

Shipments of Portland Cement

Canadian producers of Portland cement reported shipments in June totalling 749,047 barrels compared with 545,310 in the previous month and 752,683 in the corresponding month last year. Total shipments during the six months ended June were 2,167,461 barrels or 3.7 per cent in advance of the quantity shipped in the same period last year.

June Shipments of Lime

June shipments of lime by Canadian producers amounted to 40,021 tons compared with 41,756 in the previous month and 47,114 in June last year. During the first half of the year 224,763 tons of lime were shipped compared with 269,314 in the same period of 1937.

Sales of Clay Products

Sales of clay products, made from Canadian clays, were valued at $428,527 in June compared with $379,824 the month before and $485,917 in June, 1937. During the first six months this year, sales of these commodities by Canadian producers were valued at $1,564,088 compared with $1,596,548 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Customs' records show that these commodities were imported to the value of $650,843 in June, a decline of 15.8 per cent from the previous month's total. Great Britain supplied 56.6 per cent of the total in the month under review, the United States 35.8 per cent, Japan 4, Germany 1.9 and other countries 1.7 per cent.

Shipments of Feldspar

Shipments of feldspar in June amounted to 1,008 tons compared with 1,128 in the previous month and 1,801 in the corresponding month last year. During the first six months this year shipments aggregated 5,586 tons compared with 8,849 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Shipments of Commercial Salt

June shipments of commercial salt by Canadian producers advanced to 28,515 tons from the previous month's total of 26,662 tons and the total for June last year of 24,841 tons. Shipments during the six months ended June aggregated 119,026 tons compared with 112,405 in the corresponding period last year.

July Output of Coal

The Canadian output of coal in July totalled 814,910 tons compared with 930,355 in June and 1,145,334 in July, 1937. Bituminous production in July amounted to 730,890 tons, sub-bituminous 10,691 and lignite 73,339 tons. July imports of coal aggregated 1,479,544 tons compared with 1,886,445 a year ago. Importations of anthracite included 161,541 tons from the United States, 157,094 from Great Britain, 73,956 from Germany, 14,952 from Russia, 6,714 from the Netherlands and 3,192 from Morocco. Bituminous imports totalled 1,061,883 tons, largely from the United States. Exports of Canadian coal were recorded at 20,022 tons in July compared with 20,690 last year. Coal made available for consumption during the month amounted to 2,274,432 tons compared with 3,011,089 a year ago.

Production of Leather Footwear

A steady decline in the production of leather footwear has been shown since March and the July output was the smallest recorded for any month of the year with the exception of January. The total output was 1,626,772 pairs compared with 1,714,770 in June and 2,056,533 in July, 1937. Aggregate output during the seven months ended July was 12,573,625 pairs compared with 14,538,744 in the corresponding period of 1937. July imports of leather footwear amounted to 30,641 pairs compared with 33,712 in July last year. Exports of Canadian leather footwear totalled 31,001 pairs compared with 32,076.

Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry

The factory selling value of the products made in the Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry in 1937 was $6,578,967 compared with $6,543,198 in 1936. From the standpoint of both volume and value binder twine was the chief product made, amounting to 50,967,738 pounds valued at $3,890,330, or at an average selling price of 7.6 cents per pound as against 7.0 cents in 1936. The output of rope totalled 10,845,014 pounds valued at $1,671,010, twines made for sale 5,276,419 pounds valued at $717,310 and all other products $300,317. Compared with 1936, the output of binder twine was 20.8 per cent lower.

Imports of Lumber and Timber

Canada's July import of lumber and timber amounted to 7,729,000 feet worth $297,529 compared with 7,845,000 appraised at $288,008 in the previous month and 9,015,000 valued at $373,754 in July, 1937. All but 122,000 feet came from the United States. Cedar, Douglas fir, gumwood, hemlock, oak, pine, poplar, redwood and walnut were the leading types imported during the month.

July Imports of Lithopone

July imports of lithopone totalled 1,480,655 pounds valued at $54,753 compared with 1,240,040 at $43,894 in the previous month and 2,390,248 at $75,624 in the corresponding month last year. Approximately half of the total came from the United Kingdom. The United States supplied 350,500 pounds, Netherlands 326,000, Belgium 71,200 and Germany 2,205 pounds.

Raw Rubber Imports

The import of raw rubber in July although lower than in the previous month was considerably in advance of the total for July, 1937. The amount in July this year was 6,015,119 pounds valued at $753,016 compared with 7,264,134 at $1,001,382 in June and 4,419,499 at $908,271 in July a year ago. The Straits Settlements continued to supply the bulk, the total being 5,062,652 pounds, followed by the United States with 579,398, Ceylon 323,284, Liberia 31,891 and the United Kingdom 17,894 pounds.

Imports and Exports of Fruit

Fresh fruits were imported to the value of $1,431,612 in July compared with $1,522,923 in the previous month and $1,906,527 in the corresponding month last year. The United States supplied the bulk, amounting to $1,169,479; imports from Jamaica totalled in value $207,325. Canned and preserved fruits were imported to the value of $137,203 compared with $196,612 in June and $138,117 in July, 1937. Australia was the leading source of supply with a total of $49,077, followed by the Straits Settlements with $45,728 and the United States at $22,101.

Domestic exports of fresh fruits were valued at $134,175 against $31,804 in June and $104,016 in July, 1937. Fresh strawberries accounted for a large part of the total amounting to $107,682, going chiefly to the United Kingdom and the United States. Domestic exports of canned and preserved fruits were valued at $173,915 compared with $204,581 in June and $88,878 in July, 1937. The total to the United Kingdom was $162,872.

Imports and Exports of Vegetables

July imports of fresh vegetables were valued at $199,054 compared with $765,640 in June and $312,820 in July, 1937. The supply came largely from the United States, tomatoes amounting in value to $142,110. Exports of fresh vegetables were valued at $26,414 compared with $66,394 in June and $25,332 in July, 1937.

Canned vegetables were imported to the value of $26,921 against $25,741 in June and $14,178 last year. Domestic exports of canned vegetables totalled in value $135,662 compared with $145,810 in June and $171,335 in July a year ago. The total to the United Kingdom was $92,054.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Mineral Production during the Six Months Ending June, 1937 (25 cents).
2. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
3. Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry, 1937 (25 cents).
4. Production of Leather Footwear, July (10 cents).
5. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
6. British and Foreign Direct Investments in Canada; Canadian Direct Investments Abroad, 1936 (50 cents).
7. Car Loadings (10 cents).
8. Business Conditions in Canada, First Seven Months, 1938 (10 cents).
9. Retail Sales, July (10 cents).
10. Coal and Coke Statistics, July (10 cents).
11. Wholesale Trade, July (10 cents).
12. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
13. Feldspar and Salt Production, June (10 cents).
14. Cement, Clay Products and Lime, June (10 cents).
15. Imports and Exports of Pickles and Preserved Vegetables, July (10 cents).
16. Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, July (10 cents).
17. Imports and Exports of Soap, July (10 cents).
18. Imports and Exports of Wire, July (10 cents).
19. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, July (10 cents).
20. Imports of Lumber, July (10 cents).
21. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, July (10 cents).
22. Imports of Rubber, July (10 cents).
23. Imports and Exports of Toilet Preparations, July (10 cents).
24. Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, July (10 cents).
25. Imports and Exports of Canned and Preserved Fruits, July (10 cents).
26. Output of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Sales of Gasoline, June (10 cents).
27. Advance Preliminary Statement of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage in Principal Cities (10 cents).
28. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).