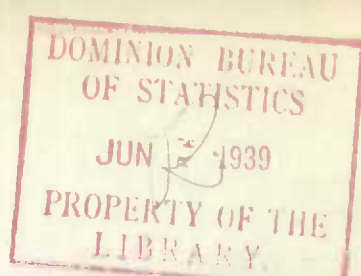


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

Two of the six factors showing the trend of economic conditions rose to a higher position in the week ended May 27th. Stock and bond prices reflected a more optimistic standpoint, reactionary factors including the decline in car loadings and bank clearings. Four of the six factors showed gains over the same week of 1938, wholesale prices and speculative trading being the exceptions.

The railway freight movement receded from the relatively high position of the preceding week. The total movement during the first twenty weeks of the year was 852,000 cars compared with 889,000 in the same period of last year. Gains were reported in grain, coke, lumber, pulp and paper and other forest products, while other main commodity groups showed deficits.

The general index of wholesale prices receded from 73.6 to 73.5 in the week of May 26th. The general level of wholesale prices has been remarkably steady for the last nine months despite sharp fluctuations in particular commodities. The average price of No. 1 Northern wheat on the Winnipeg exchange was 65 $\frac{3}{8}$ against 65 in the preceding week and increases were also reported in oats and rye. Lead and zinc were strong on the London exchange, the latter advancing from £13 12s 6d on May 22nd to £14 2s 6d on the 30th. Electrolytic copper showed a gain of 10s at £47 15s during the same interval. On the New York market domestic copper, lead and zinc were fully maintained. The majority of speculative commodities quoted on international markets recorded advances in the latest week for which statistics are available. The index of 18 sensitive commodities advanced from 53.4 to 54.1.

High-grade bonds were firm in the week of May 25th, the average yield of prominent issues declining from 3.00 to 2.99. The index based on capitalized bond yields showed advances over both the preceding week and over the same week of 1938. Increases have been shown for three weeks, counterbalancing a portion of the decline in the seven weeks ended about May 7th. The 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1947-57 were bid at 110 $\frac{3}{4}$ on May 30th, against 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the 23rd. The 3's for 1950-55 showed an increase of $\frac{3}{8}$ to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the same period.

A minor gain was shown in common stock prices, the index advancing from 98.9 to 99.0. Gains were shown in six of the nine industrial groups, the index of 15 power and traction stocks being fully maintained at 60.8. In view of the upward trend during the last six weeks, the standing in the week under review was slightly above that of the same period of 1938.

The weekly index based on six factors showed a decline of 2.3 per cent from the preceding week but was still 0.8 per cent above the same week of 1938. The standing in the week under review was 107.1 against 109.7 in the week of May 20th and 106.3 one year ago. Of the six factors, two showed increases over the preceding week and four over the same week of 1938.

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
May 28, 1938	73.2	80.3	162.1	78.2	98.4	66.0	106.3
May 20, 1939	84.8	73.6	161.8	93.8	98.9	71.3	109.7
May 27, 1939	76.7	73.5	162.6	87.8	99.0	48.2	107.1

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.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. THE EARLY PERIOD.

THE first discovery of the continent of North America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492.

He sailed from Spain on the 3rd of September, and after a voyage of 33 days, he discovered the island of San Salvador on the 12th of October. He then sailed on to the other islands of the West Indies, and finally reached the continent of North America on the 14th of October.

At this time, the continent was inhabited by a number of different tribes of Indians, who were in various stages of civilization. Some of them were nomadic hunters and gatherers, while others were settled agriculturists.

The first European settlement in North America was founded by John Rolfe in 1607. He and a group of other men sailed from England on the ship the *Virginia*, and landed in the Chesapeake Bay. They established a settlement at Jamestown, which was the first permanent English colony in North America.

The settlement at Jamestown was a difficult one to maintain, and the colonists were often in a state of starvation. However, John Rolfe discovered a way to grow tobacco, which became the main export of the colony.

In 1620, a group of Puritan settlers sailed from England on the ship the *Mayflower*, and landed in the state of Massachusetts. They established a settlement at Plymouth, which was the first permanent settlement of Puritans in North America.

The Puritans were a group of English Protestants who had broken away from the Church of England. They were seeking a more pure form of Christianity, and they believed that the colony at Plymouth was a place where they could practice their religion freely.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER II. THE PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

THE discovery of the continent of North America was a great event in the history of the world. It opened up a new world of opportunity for the European nations, and it led to the establishment of a new continent.

The discovery of the continent was made by Christopher Columbus, who was an Italian explorer. He sailed from Spain in 1492, and after a long voyage, he discovered the island of San Salvador. He then sailed on to the other islands of the West Indies, and finally reached the continent of North America on the 14th of October.

Business Recovery Accelerated in April

The recovery in Canadian business operations continued in April at an accelerated pace. The index of the physical volume of business rose more than three per cent over the preceding month, the standing having been 116.7. Four of the five main divisions contributing to the trend of business operations recorded advances.

The decline in the output of electric power was greater than normal for the season. The index of mineral production advanced nearly 23 points to 219.6. Marked gains were shown in the movement of base metals and asbestos. The gain in the index of manufactures was about two points to 109.5. Increases were recorded in the food and forestry groups, while the primary iron and steel industry operated at a greater percentage of capacity. The textile, tobacco and automobile industries were at a lower position.

The increase in the new business obtained by the construction industry was greater than normal for the season and the index of distribution activities rose two points to 109.6. Carloadings showed minor recession while advances were recorded in domestic and external trade.

The advance in business operations during April took place in the face of declines in the prices of common stocks and high-grade bonds. Sensitive commodities have recently shown constructive tendencies and bank deposits rose to a new high point at the beginning of the month.

Business Indexes for the month of April, 1939
compared with the preceding month

	1939	
	March	April
Physical Volume of Business	113.2	116.7
Industrial Production	115.2	119.1
Mineral Production	196.7	219.6
Copper exports	517.3	744.1
Nickel exports	250.4	412.7
Lead production	145.5	-
Zinc exports	129.2	218.5
Gold shipments	344.8	269.7
Silver shipments	107.3	75.0
Asbestos exports	94.1	122.1
Bauxite imports	57.0	72.1
Coal production	89.7	87.2
Manufacturing	107.6	109.5
Foodstuffs	104.0	107.5
Flour production	83.5	-
Oatmeal production	40.1	-
Sugar manufactured	40.6	84.2
Inspected slaughterings	142.0	125.7
Cattle	145.2	128.1
Sheep	148.2	143.0
Hogs	139.2	122.5
Creamery butter	145.0	146.2
Factory cheese	110.6	115.5
Salmon exports	86.1	117.3
Tobacco	183.5	171.1
Cigar releases	79.5	63.7
Cigarette releases	230.9	218.1
Rubber imports	110.0	101.3
Boots and shoes production	118.7	-
Textiles	121.6	88.3
Cotton consumption	121.2	89.1
Cotton yarn imports	108.1	84.4
Wool, raw and yarn	128.4	86.6
Forestry	110.4	120.2
Newsprint	147.5	137.4
Wood pulp exports	53.1	70.7
Planks and boards exports	77.1	110.6
Shingles exported	135.5	152.3
Iron and steel	80.5	76.7
Steel production	130.0	138.5
Pig-iron production	64.4	76.5
Iron and steel imports	63.1	61.5
Automobile production	75.1	65.3

The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the project and its objectives. It also includes a brief history of the organization and a list of the project's sponsors.

The second part of the report describes the methodology used in the study. This includes a discussion of the data sources, the sampling method, and the statistical techniques used to analyze the data.

The third part of the report presents the results of the study. This includes a series of tables and graphs that show the distribution of the data and the results of the statistical tests.

The fourth part of the report discusses the implications of the study and offers some suggestions for further research. It also includes a list of references and a list of appendices.

Appendix A: Data Tables

Year	Value	Description
1980	100	Initial investment
1981	120	Operating expenses
1982	150	Capital expenditures
1983	180	Research and development
1984	200	Marketing and sales
1985	220	Administrative costs
1986	250	Interest on debt
1987	280	Income taxes
1988	300	Dividend payments
1989	320	Retirement benefits
1990	350	Employee salaries
1991	380	Property taxes
1992	400	Insurance premiums
1993	420	Legal fees
1994	450	Professional fees
1995	480	Travel expenses
1996	500	Utilities
1997	520	Depreciation
1998	550	Amortization
1999	580	Goodwill impairment
2000	600	Restructuring costs
2001	620	Asset impairment
2002	650	Provision for doubtful accounts
2003	680	Change in pension liability
2004	700	Change in deferred tax
2005	720	Change in other non-current assets
2006	750	Change in other non-current liabilities
2007	780	Change in other non-current assets
2008	800	Change in other non-current liabilities
2009	820	Change in other non-current assets
2010	850	Change in other non-current liabilities
2011	880	Change in other non-current assets
2012	900	Change in other non-current liabilities
2013	920	Change in other non-current assets
2014	950	Change in other non-current liabilities
2015	980	Change in other non-current assets
2016	1000	Change in other non-current liabilities
2017	1020	Change in other non-current assets
2018	1050	Change in other non-current liabilities
2019	1080	Change in other non-current assets
2020	1100	Change in other non-current liabilities

Business Indexes for the month of April, 1939
compared with the preceding month

	1939	
	March	April
Coke production	110.8	115.4
Crude petroleum imports	179.6	187.2
Construction	47.5	51.3
Contracts awarded	53.0	54.3
Building permits	33.7	43.8
Cost of construction	91.7	91.8
Electric power	233.1	226.5
Distribution	107.4	109.6
Trade employment	135.0	137.2
Carloadings	71.8	69.2
Imports	73.9	778.0
Exports	108.4	126.9
Producers' Goods	104.3	111.0
Consumers' Goods	116.8	117.1
Marketings --		
Grain and Live Stock Marketings	48.1	60.3
Grain Marketings	40.7	58.5
Wheat	42.0	61.1
Oats	73.5	83.3
Barley	28.7	42.4
Flax	3.1	5.2
Rye	12.0	25.1
Live Stock Marketings	81.2	68.1
Cattle	85.6	70.8
Calves	164.2	136.2
Hogs	56.8	47.5
Sheep	114.3	111.6
Cold Storage Holdings	166.6	183.1
Eggs	136.3	120.9
Butter	323.7	387.6
Cheese	165.4	181.8
Beef	123.7	120.6
Pork	84.8	92.1
Mutton	104.7	111.8
Poultry	161.9	153.2
Lard	51.6	62.1
Veal	278.3	253.9

Exports of Butter and Cheese

Exports of Canadian butter in April amounted to 6,331 cwt. valued at \$134,256 compared with 21,797 at \$464,173 in March and 232 at \$7,111 in April, 1938. Shipments to the United Kingdom were the feature, 5,554 cwt. going to that market.

Cheese exports were lower, amounting to 3,766 cwt. worth \$55,417 compared with 8,904 at \$137,816 in March and 16,204 at \$253,044 in April last year. Purchases by the United States totalled 1,623 cwt. and the United Kingdom 1,009.

Exports of Lumber

April exports of planks and boards were somewhat in advance of those in the corresponding month last year but were lower than in the previous month. The total in the latest month was 122,859,000 feet valued at \$2,522,331 as against 155,292,000 at \$3,351,123 in March and 90,978,000 at \$1,876,021 in April, 1938. Shipments to the United Kingdom totalled 76,057,000 feet and to the United States 32,069,000.

The leading varieties exported in April follow, with figures for April, 1938, in brackets: Douglas fir, 66,467,000 (54,121,000) feet; spruce, 23,437,000 (12,375,000); hemlock, 12,711,000 (13,580,000); birch, 7,063,000 (4,233,000); cedar, 6,523,000 (3,839,000); pine, 4,496,000 (1,949,000).

Export of Newsprint Paper

Decline was recorded in the April exports of newsprint paper, the total being 3,247,041 cwt. valued at \$6,955,061 compared with 4,353,015 at \$9,388,061 in the previous month and 3,734,532 at \$7,979,896 in the corresponding month last year. Purchases by the United States totalled 2,942,563 cwt., the United Kingdom being next with 178,599, British South Africa 27,561 and New Zealand 24,903.

Exports in April of wood pulp and screenings amounted to 842,605 cwt. of the value of \$2,028,987 compared with 1,066,215 at \$2,513,609 in February and 651,793 at \$1,813,017 in April, 1938. The United States was the chief purchaser with a total of 797,337 cwt. valued at \$1,875,766.

Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery

April exports of farm implements and machinery were lower, totalling \$354,170 in comparison with \$430,858 in March and \$698,366 in the corresponding month last year. Purchases by the United States were valued at \$155,789, the United Kingdom \$40,182, Argentina \$36,186 and British South Africa \$33,021.

Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores

Among the non-ferrous ores and smelter products exported in April were the following, with April 1938 figures in brackets: aluminium in blocks, \$1,900,726 (\$1,188,850); copper in ore, matte, regulus, etc., \$598,584 (\$533,241); copper, blister, \$239,401 (\$251,720); copper in ingots, bars, cakes, slabs and billets, \$2,609,470 (\$2,570,368); copper in rods, strips, sheets, plates and tubing, \$320,678 (\$260,886); raw gold, \$462,857 (\$388,879); gold bullion other than monetary, \$5,037,269 (nil); nickel in matte or speiss, \$1,457,784 (\$934,326); fine nickel, \$2,997,445 (\$2,248,739); platinum in concentrates or other forms, \$686,573 (\$1,887,980); silver bullion, \$218,154 (\$1,668,924); zinc spelter, \$710,803 (\$598,369).

April Imports

Imports in April were valued at \$41,908,347 in comparison with \$48,895,418 in the corresponding month last year. Purchases from the United States totalled \$28,382,972 compared with \$31,377,009 in April 1938 and those from the United Kingdom were worth \$6,642,958 compared with \$9,186,757. British India was in third place with a total of \$954,439 compared with \$473,051, Straits Settlements next at \$487,105 compared with \$563,072 and Germany \$422,594 compared with \$558,787.

Imports from other leading countries were as follows, with figures for April 1938 in brackets: France, \$390,167 (\$413,597); Belgium, \$386,635 (\$465,485); Australia, \$318,527 (\$376,268); Ceylon, \$302,177 (\$289,874); Japan, \$296,179 (\$350,968); British South Africa, \$209,529 (\$23,473); China, \$205,853 (\$238,861).

External Trade in April

Canada's balance of trade in April was favourable to the extent of \$14,598,407, domestic exports totalling \$55,811,550, imports \$41,908,347 and re-exports \$695,204. In the corresponding month last year the value of domestic exports was \$51,248,752, imports \$48,895,418 and re-exports \$5,004,383. The amount of duty collected in April was \$5,873,315 in comparison with \$6,607,783 in April, 1938.

Value of Forest Production

The estimated value of Canada's forest production in 1937 was \$163,249,887, recording a substantial gain over the 1936 estimate of \$134,804,228. As far as value is concerned pulpwood is the most important forest product in Canada, having a value in 1937 of \$63,057,000. Logs and bolts followed at \$58,004,000, firewood \$32,458,000, hewn ties \$3,129,000, poles \$2,455,000, round mining timbers \$1,263,000 and posts \$993,000.

The production was divided by provinces as follows, with figures for 1936 in brackets: Quebec, \$58,577,529 (\$47,417,044); British Columbia, \$37,789,995 (\$32,734,704); Ontario, \$37,668,861 (\$31,570,806); New Brunswick, \$13,157,666 (\$8,848,883); Nova Scotia, \$7,399,065 (\$6,199,647); Alberta, \$3,196,988 (\$3,048,013); Manitoba, \$2,812,234 (\$2,426,001); Saskatchewan, \$2,099,475 (\$2,038,647); Prince Edward Island, \$548,074 (\$520,483).

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending May 26 totalled 119,754,329 bushels compared with 123,602,062 in the previous week and 32,351,412 in the corresponding week last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 2,508,000 bushels compared with 1,985,000 the week before and 661,000 bushels a year ago. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 7,553,671 bushels compared with 1,956,357 a year ago, and that in transit on the lakes was 4,392,331 bushels compared with 1,587,350.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending May 26 amounted to 1,023,517 bushels compared with 1,288,097 in the previous week and 754,758 in the corresponding week in 1938. The totals follow by provinces, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Manitoba, 169,199 (179,583) bushels; Saskatchewan, 499,100 (190,416); Alberta, 355,218 (384,759).

Marketings in the three provinces during the period August 1 - May 26 aggregated 276,486,948 bushels in comparison with 118,364,891 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The totals were as follows by provinces: Manitoba, 42,703,891 (36,849,518) bushels; Saskatchewan, 110,875,596 (25,363,187); Alberta, 122,907,461 (56,152,186).

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending May 26 totalled 3,590,137 bushels in comparison with 2,874,741 in the corresponding week last year, while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 198,000 bushels as against 18,000. Overseas clearances during the period August 1 - May 26 aggregated 106,092,427 bushels as against 64,190,065 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year, while imports into the United States were 8,133,093 bushels as against 2,061,249.

Milling in April

During April, 5,100,918 bushels of wheat were ground in Canadian mills compared with 3,591,547 in April, 1938. In the coarse grain group, oats, barley and mixed grain were higher than for April last year, while corn and buckwheat were lower. The figures follow, with those for 1938 in brackets: oats, 842,286 (714,122) bushels; corn, 217,332 (259,819); barley, 103,326 (98,958); buckwheat, 6,092 (6,711); and mixed grain, 1,905,923 (1,651,833).

March Production of Gold

An increase was recorded in the Canadian production of gold in March, the total being 414,217 ounces as against 390,963 in the previous month and 376,023 in the corresponding month last year. The average price in March was \$35.129 per fine ounce; based on this price the month's output was worth \$14,551,029. In the previous month the value was \$13,759,552. During the first quarter of this year, production totalled 1,216,508 ounces compared with 1,077,947 in the corresponding period last year.

Production in March was as follows by provinces, figures for March 1938 being in brackets: Ontario, 254,761 (235,235) fine ounces; Quebec, 80,451 (72,376); British Columbia, 50,126 (46,773); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 22,451 (19,153); Nova Scotia, 2,961 (2,486). The alluvial gold output in the Yukon and the lode gold production in the Northwest Territories amounted to 3,467 ounces compared with nil in the corresponding month last year.

Production of Coal and Coko

Canadian producers reported an output of 905,493 tons of coal in April compared with 870,639 tons in April last year, and the five-year average for the month of 901,188 tons. Imports of coal in April totalled 264,520 tons compared with 545,287 a year ago and the five-year average of 611,185. Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 14,945 tons compared with 12,538 a year ago and the five-year average of 12,474. Production of coko in April amounted to 183,443 tons compared with 187,785 in March and 207,755 in April, 1938.

Production of Iron and Steel

Production of pig iron in April at 46,254 long tons compares with 40,723 in March and 65,644 in the corresponding month last year. During the first four months of the year a total of 185,970 tons was produced in comparison with 268,181 tons in the same period of 1938.

Output in April of steel ingots and direct castings totalled 99,752 tons as against 95,697 in the previous month and 116,445 in April, 1938. For the four months ending April the total was 350,826 tons as compared with 446,481 in the corresponding period last year.

Production of ferro-alloys in April amounted to 4,284 tons against 3,526 in March and 8,686 in April a year ago.

Chemicals and Allied Products

Preliminary statistics for 1938 place the value of chemicals and allied products at \$145,074,313, or 2.6 per cent less than in 1937 when the record of \$148,973,220 was reached. A total of 774 establishments were in operation and employees numbered 21,829. About \$60,000,000 was spent on materials and supplies, \$29,000,000 on salaries and wages and \$4,000,000 for fuel and electricity.

Output of Central Electric Stations

The output of central electric stations in April amounted to 2,197,171,000 kilowatt hours as against 2,063,801,000 in April last year and 2,366,532,000 in March and the index number dropped from 233.15 in March to 226.48. Output less exports and deliveries to electric boilers totalled 1,559,933,000 kilowatt hours against 1,480,284,000 in April last year and 1,613,781,000 in March. Exports to the United States were 141,523,000 kilowatt hours compared with 135,616,000 in April last year and 165,422,000 in March.

May Employment Situation

An increase in industrial employment was recorded at the beginning of May, 11,607 firms employing a total of 1,030,718 persons as compared with 1,018,569 on April 1. Reflecting this advance the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 104.9 at April 1 to 106.2 at the date under review. On May 1 last year, 10,551 firms had afforded employment for 1,024,702 persons.

Manufacturing as a whole reported moderate seasonal improvement at the date under review, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, the leather and tobacco divisions released employees. Logging and coal-mining also showed considerable curtailment of a seasonal character, while communications, services, trade, transportation and construction afforded decidedly more employment. The gain in communications and services approximated the average at May 1 in earlier years of the record; that in trade was unusually large, while the increases in the remaining industries were rather less than average; in some cases, this was due to the retarding effect of the late spring.

Hightened activity was reported in New Brunswick, Quebec and the four Western Provinces, but small losses were indicated in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the level of employment was rather higher than at May 1, 1938; in Quebec and Ontario the indexes were lower by one point and two points, respectively, while in the Maritime Provinces as a unit there was a more pronounced falling-off in that comparison.

Bank Debits in April

Advance was shown in financial transfers in the form of bank debits in April, the total being \$2,473,000,000 as against \$2,428,000,000 in the previous month and \$2,401,000,000 in the corresponding month last year. The amount of cheques cashed during the first four months of the year was \$9,463,000,000 against \$9,391,000,000 in the same period of 1938.

The debits in April were as follows by economic areas, with figures for 1938 in brackets: Maritimes, \$46,427,910 (\$50,350,928); Quebec, \$821,530,410 (\$761,224,307); Ontario, \$1,134,072,204 (\$1,093,400,364); Prairie Provinces, \$311,269,508 (\$353,622,032); British Columbia, \$159,731,896 (\$142,772,139).

Indexes of Retail Sales in April

Retail trade in April advanced 12 per cent over March but declined five per cent below April, 1938. Unadjusted indexes on the base 1930=100 were 81.9 for April, 72.9 for March and 86.1 for April last year. Easter occurred one week earlier this year than last. The consequent transference of a smaller proportion of the Easter trade this year than in April last year was an important factor contributing to the five per cent decline from the level of 1938.

Indexes of Wholesale Sales in April

The dollar value of wholesale sales in April was down almost three per cent from April of last year. The index stood at 87.0 compared with 87.4 in March and 89.4 for April, 1938. The average index for the first four months of 1939 was almost one per cent below that for the corresponding period of 1938.

Indexes of Country General Store Sales

Country general store business continues at a lower level than in 1938, April sales averaging 13 per cent below the corresponding month last year. The index for April stood at 91.1 compared with 84.2 in March and 104.2 in April last year. Sales for the first four months of 1939 averaged nine per cent below the corresponding period of 1938.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, April (10 cents).
 2. Chemicals and Allied Products, 1938 (10 cents).
 3. Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation (10 cents).
 4. Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
 5. Higher Education in Canada, 1936-38 (35 cents).
 6. Car Loadings (10 cents).
 7. Output of Central Electric Stations, April (10 cents).
 8. Trade of Canada by Months, January 1936 to April 1939 (10 cents).
 9. Canada's Domestic Exports to Principal Countries, April (10 cents).
 10. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
 11. Production of Iron and Steel, April (10 cents).
 12. The May Employment Situation (10 cents).
 13. Bank Debits to Individual Accounts, April (10 cents).
 14. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
 15. Coal and Coke Statistics, April (10 cents).
 16. Canadian Milling Statistics, April (10 cents).
 17. Monthly Indexes of Country General Store Sales, April (10 cents).
 18. Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, April (10 cents).
 19. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, April (10 cents).
 20. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
 21. Estimate of Forest Production; Operations in the Woods, Canada, 1937 (15 cents).
 22. Wood-Using Industries, 1937 (20 cents).
 23. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (10 cents).
 24. List of Correspondents for Telegraphic Crop Reporting Service.
 25. Exports of Canadian Milk, Milk Products and Eggs, April (10 cents).
 26. Exports of Canadian Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, April (10 cents).
 27. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, April (10 cents).
 28. Exports of Canadian Lumber, April (10 cents).
 29. Exports of Canadian Petroleum and Its Products, April (10 cents).
 30. Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery, April (10 cents).
 31. Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper, April (10 cents).
 32. Gold Production, March (10 cents).
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