WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Weekly Review of Economic Conditions

The average of six important factors showing the trend of economic conditions in Canada showed a slight gain in the last week of June. Two of the factors recorded a gain while the level of wholesale prices was fully maintained. Carloadings and capitalized bond yields were greater than in the same week of 1938, while the remaining factors were at a lower position.

The railway freight movement recorded an increase for the second consecutive week, the index of carloadings rising from 69.3 to 72.1. Traffic was considerably heavier than in the same week of last year. The total for the first 25 weeks of the year was 1,070,000 cars against 1,101,000 in the same period of 1938. A lead over last year was shown in grain, coke, lumber, pulp and paper, and other forest products.

The steadiness of commodity prices evident in the last ten months continued in the week under review. The index was 73.3, unchanged from the preceding week. Wheat prices were steady on the Winnipeg exchange, the price of No. 1 Northern remaining at 60½. Coarse grains showed decline in this comparison. Metal prices recorded improvement on the London exchange, electrolytic copper rising £1 to £48 10s in the week ended July 4th. Gains were also shown in tin and zinc. Export copper rose at New York while lead and zinc were fully maintained. Animal products in Canada showed appreciation while non-ferrous metals averaged lower.

The high-grade bond market was strong in the last week of June, counterbalancing the minor set-back of the preceding period. More recently minor recessions were shown in principal issues. Common stock prices reached a lower level in the week of June 29th, the index receding from 96.4 to 94.9. Each of the industrial groups, except oils and textiles, recorded decline. The index of 15 power and traction stocks was 59.1 against 60.8. Recession was shown in speculative trading and in the amount of cheques cleared in the thirty-two centres.

The weekly index based on six significant factors was 107.4 in the last week of June against 107.3 in the preceding week. The standing in the same week of 1938 was 109.1. The recession from one year ago, when a temporary rise was shown, was 1.5 p.c. while the increase over the preceding week was 0.1 p.c.

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
July 2, 1938	69.0	79.9	162.3	93.0	103.4	235.8	109.1
June 24, 1939	69.3	73.3	166.1	93.5	96.4	72.2	107.3
July 1, 1939	72.1	73.3	166.9	90.2	94.9	51.7	107.4

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.

Economic Conditions During the First Five Months

Most of the important factors indicating the trend of economic conditions showed a gain in the first five months of the present year. Common stock prices, however, recorded a minor recession, the index averaging 1.1 per cent below the same period of last year. No important trend has developed in common stock prices since the latter part of 1937. While fluctuations were relatively severe, reactions for the most part have been counterbalanced by subsequent rallies. Relative stability over the last two years or more was shown by an average index of 101.2 during the first five months of the present year as compared with 102.3 in the same period of 1938. Mining stock prices, on the other hand, showed some appreciation, the index rising from 140 to 153.4.

The most constructive feature of the five-month period was the standing of business operations. The index of the physical volume of business averaged 115.2 during the period against 110.4 in the same months of 1938, a gain of 4.3 per cent.

Betterment was shown over the first five months of 1938 in most of the main divisions contributing to the physical volume of business. Mineral production recorded a gain of nearly 11 per cent while manufacturing production advanced 5.2 per cent. Electric power production was 11.5 billion k.w.h. against 10.7 billion, a gain of 7 per cent. The new business obtained by the construction industry, judged by the compilation of contracts awarded, was 2½ per cent less than in the same period of 1938, while a slight gain was shown in building permits.

The export trade recorded the important increase of 10.5 per cent, the total rising from $337.4 million to $372.8 million. Imports, on the other hand, were at a lower level, declining from $277.7 million to $257.4 million. The net result was that the active balance of trade showed a marked gain from $59.6 million to $115.4 million, a gain of no less than 93.6 per cent. Despite the marked increase in the railway freight movement during May, the cumulative total for the first five months was 2.7 per cent below that of the same period of 1938. The gross revenue of the C.P.R. and of the Canadian lines of the C.N.R. showed gains of 0.7 per cent and 1.6 per cent, respectively.

Survey of Production in 1937

Despite the fact that a considerable part of the Canadian economy suffered from adverse weather conditions during 1937, a gain of 13 per cent occurred in the net value of production compared with that of the preceding year. The net value of commodities produced reached $2,970.6 million, the highest since 1930, compared with a revised estimate of $2,628.4 million in 1936. This showing is a striking demonstration of the progress which the Canadian economy has made towards diversification and self-sufficiency. Drought, which in past decades would have had more serious consequences, is entered as a debit item against the increased wealth and purchasing power derived from mines, forests and manufacturing plants. A factor which augurs well for future production is the backing of construction which has accumulated over the last nine years and which sooner or later must be released to take care of the normal expansion of our population and industry.

The level of commodity prices advanced from 74.6 to 84.5 in the year under review, the rise having been dominated by pronounced increases in raw material prices, thereby contributing to a more favourable parity between primary and secondary industries.

Confining subsequent analysis to the net value of commodities produced, it is observed that eight of the nine main divisions of industry showed appreciable advances in 1937 over the preceding year. The only exception to the general expansion in net value was in agriculture, which was practically maintained at $679 millions, a decline of less than 0.1 per cent from the level of 1936. This was due to the rise in prices of farm products during the year, which advance was greater than in any other important commodity group. As a result, farm product prices compared favourably with those of other groups for the first time in eight years.

Mining again gave evidence of its dynamic leadership by establishing a new record for the third consecutive year in the net value of its output. It should be noted that since the beginning of the post-war period the mining industry has nearly tripled its annual contribution to the net value of Canada's production. In 1937 there was added a net value, after all deductions of $373 millions, a gain of nearly 28 per cent over the preceding year.

Operations in the forestry group were greatly expanded in the year under review, with record production in newsprint at enhanced price levels and increased export trade in lumber. A gain of more than $52 millions or 22.7 per cent over 1936 was indicated. Substantial advances in forestry employment indexes confirm the gain in value.

The electric power industry continued to establish new records in 1937, the net value crossing the $140 million mark, an advance of nearly 6 per cent over 1936. During the last decade the capacity of hydro-electric installations has more than doubled, and mining and other industries are turning more and more to electricity for their processing work.

The net value of construction completed in 1937 was $176 million, a gain of $40 million or about 30 per cent over the preceding year. This was the largest percentage increase registered in any main industrial group. Building material prices also showed an advance of over 11 per cent.

Manufacturing operations gathered momentum during the year, the volume output having been equal to that of 1929. The net value of manufacturing on the revised basis was over $1.5 billion in 1937, a gain of nearly 17 per cent or $217 million from the preceding year. A considerable part of the expansion occurred in the production of durable goods and industrial equipment, particularly in the iron and steel and automobile industries.

Canada's Imports in May

Canada's imports in May advanced to $72,957,808 from $67,123,037 in the corresponding month last year. Purchases from the United States increased to $43,153,320 from $40,519,975 and from the United Kingdom to $12,935,347 from $11,930,350. Marked advance also was shown in the value of imports from Germany, the total being $1,565,951 compared with $847,154. The total from Barbados was $1,016,097 compared with $214,514, Straits Settlements, $1,308,666 compared with $1,000,844, British India $1,027,171 compared with $658,039.

Other leading contributors were as follows, with figures for May, 1938, in brackets: Jamaica, $844,360 ($834,760); Netherlands, $782,689 ($485,031); Trinidad and Tobago, $757,578 ($863,287); Australia, $741,532 ($545,914); Colombia, $729,982 ($1,124,046); Belgium, $707,180 ($518,483); British Guiana, $700,626 ($847,198); France, $670,589 ($535,157); New Zealand, $632,340 ($538,560).

Leading commodities imported during the month were as follows, with May 1938 totals in brackets: coal, $4,523,000 ($3,149,000); machinery, $4,009,000 ($3,571,000); crude petroleum, $3,736,000 ($4,669,000); sugar, $3,371,000 ($3,103,000); cotton, $2,983,000 ($2,412,000); farm implements, $2,575,000 ($2,363,000); fruits, $2,372,000 ($2,172,000); automobiles, $2,252,000 ($1,919,000); plates and sheets, $1,589,000 ($2,182,000); automobile parts, $1,837,000 ($2,292,000); rubber, $1,448,000 ($1,138,000); books and printed matter, $1,244,000 ($1,160,000); vegetables, $1,241,000 ($1,038,000); vegetable oils, $1,145,000 ($1,325,000); flax, hemp and jute, $1,125,000 ($703,000); and electric apparatus, $1,122,000 ($1,148,000).

Exports of Canadian Asbestos

May exports of Canadian asbestos totalled 12,176 tons valued at $767,934 compared with 8,557 at $537,412 in April and 19,057 at $1,264,988 in May, 1938. Purchases by the United States aggregated 6,243 tons, the United Kingdom 2,389, Japan 1,092 and Australia 1,021.

Exports of asbestos sand and waste advanced to 12,568 tons appraised at $228,473 from 7,501 at $133,578 in April and 11,836 at $221,537 a year ago. The United States took 11,393 tons and the United Kingdom 1,045. Asbestos manufactures were exported to the value of $41,139 compared with $15,188 in April and $13,670 in May last year. The United Kingdom was the chief market.

Imported Cheese

Imports of cheese in May amounted to 181,643 pounds, of which France contributed 58,133 pounds, Italy 49,527, Switzerland 33,870, Denmark 13,980, the United States 9,769, Finland 5,144 and Netherlands 5,045. In the previous month the total was 98,407 pounds and in May, 1938, 171,529.

Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins

Considerable advancement was recorded in the May imports of hides and skins, the total being 33,067 cwt. compared with 18,538 in April and 15,570 in May, 1938. The United States sent 17,273 cwt., Argentina 8,848, New Zealand 3,513 and Italy 1,385.

Improvement was also shown in May exports, the aggregate being 28,073 cwt. compared with 26,717 in April and 26,486 in May, 1938. Purchases by the United States totalled 19,358 and by the United Kingdom, 5,745.

Footwear Trade in May

Canada imported footwear, exclusive of rubber, to the value of $339,032 in May, of which $218,163 came from the United States and $46,583 from the United Kingdom. In the previous month the total was $246,692 and in May last year, $233,904. Boots and shoes entered by tourists under the $100 exemption privilege were worth $93,804 compared with $104,673 in April and $81,538 in May, 1938.

Canadian-made leather footwear was exported in May to the value of $66,274 in comparison with $32,382 in the previous month and $64,053 in the corresponding month last year. The amount to the United Kingdom was worth $25,527 and to Jamaica, $24,421.

Raw Rubber Imports

Canada imported more raw rubber in May than in either the previous month or the corresponding month last year. The total was 6,733,998 pounds against 3,284,596 in April and 5,700,660 in May, 1938. The Straits Settlements accounted for 5,538,516 pounds, the United States 779,763, Ceylon 385,280 and the United Kingdom 30,439.

Imported Automobiles

More automobiles were imported in May than in either the previous month or the corresponding month last year, the total being 2,879 units compared with 1,886 in April and 2,334 in May, 1938. The number from the United States was 2,750, of which passenger autos valued at $1,200 or less totalled 2,474. Parts for automobiles were imported to the value of $1,837,000 as against $2,292,000 a year ago.

Imported Meats

A large increase was recorded in Canada's May imports of meats, the total being $401,658 compared with $153,679 in April and $96,558 in May, 1938. Fresh pork was the leading item, advancing to $153,982 from $37,170 the month before and only $105 in May, 1938. Canned beef was next at $112,165 against $61,165 in April and $33,098 a year ago. Bacon, hams and shoulders totalled $24,115, extracts of meat and fluid beef $23,420, barrelled pork in brine $23,567.

Imports of Crude Petroleum

May imports of crude petroleum totalled 127,528,000 gallons valued at $3,702,900 compared with 45,213,000 at $1,397,387 in the previous month and 133,035,000 at $4,653,538 in the corresponding month last year. The total from the United States was 88,881,000 gallons, Colombia 26,611,000 and Venezuela 12,036,000.

Imports of Lumber

With the United States contributing a total of 6,230,000 feet, Canada imported 6,281,000 feet of lumber in May compared with 4,217,000 in April and 5,887,000 in May, 1938. Oak was the leader at 1,642,000 feet, followed by Douglas fir at 1,138,000, white pine 1,092,000 and gumwood 453,000.

Imported Horses

There were 30 horses for the improvement of stock imported in May valued at $28,032 compared with nine at $4,400 in April and 22 at $9,990 in May, 1938. The United States sent all but two.

Imported Bees

Canada imported bees to the value of $137,035 in May, of which the United States accounted for $137,024 and the United Kingdom the balance. In the previous month the total was $37,959 and in May last year, $132,013.

Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery

Canada's May imports of farm implements and machinery were valued at $2,575,108 in comparison with $1,987,593 in the previous month and $2,363,212 in the corresponding month last year. The total from the United States was $2,467,652, of which internal combustion traction engines valued up to $1,400 each accounted for $1,645,062 and parts $319,136; harvesters from the United States were valued at $70,405. Cream separators were brought in to the value of $94,148, of which Sweden contributed $62,206, the United States $10,049 and the United Kingdom $9,846.

Imports of Alumina

Canada imported 584,217 cwt. of alumina, including bauxite in May, of which 507,821 came from British Guiana and 76,365 from the United States. In the previous month the total was 53,196 cwt. and in May last year, 785,108 cwt.

Imports of Silver Bullion

May imports of silver bullion totalled 587,841 ounces valued at $248,673 compared with 252,892 at $105,544 in April and 86,228 at $34,699 in May, 1938. The amount from the United States was 449,352 ounces and from the United Kingdom 138,489 ounces.

Imported Tin

Advance was shown in the May imports of tin. The amount brought in during the month in blocks, pigs, etc., totalled 6,043 cwt. compared with 1,651 in April and 5,650 in May, 1938. The total from the United Kingdom was 2,939 cwt., Straits Settlements 2,960, Australia 134 and the United States 10.

Imports of Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oils were imported in May to the value of $1,145,310 in comparison with $472,547 in the previous month and $1,325,788 in the corresponding month last year. The leaders were as follows, with figures for May, 1938, in brackets: peanut oil, $299,847 ($693,198); cocoanut oil, $145,492 ($128,874); essential oil, n.o.p., $90,989 ($62,588); olive oil, $76,015 ($53,168); cotton seed, $74,573 ($97,947).

Release Special Study of Canadian Balance of International Payments

A special volume of great interest to students of the balance of international payments and capital movements has just been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is entitled "The Canadian Balance of International Payments, A Study of Methods and Results" and contains twenty-two chapters which describe fully the methods by which these statistics are collected and compiled. The 251 pages of this volume, which for the most part are devoted to a description of methods, also contain many statements and tables embodying the results of several years of research on the various aspects of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, British and foreign investment in Canada, Canadian investments abroad, branch and subsidiary plants, purchase and sale of securities, tourist traffic, and many other relevant subjects. Copies of this study may be had on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the price being $1.00 per copy.

Imported Paints and Varnishes

May imports of paints and varnishes were worth considerable more than in either the previous month or May, 1938, the value in the latest month being $586,911 in comparison with $216,084 in the previous month and $318,003 in the corresponding month last year. The total from the United Kingdom was $276,385 and from the United States $247,625. Lithopone imports featured with a value of $171,009, of which the United Kingdom supplied $107,334.

Imports of Green Coffee

Imports of green coffee were heavier in May, totalling 6,619,909 pounds as against 2,419,750 in April and 5,378,609 in May, 1938. British East Africa was the leading source of supply with a total of 2,686,167 pounds, followed by Jamaica with 1,946,861, Brazil 662,676, Colombia 586,721, the United Kingdom 213,603, Haiti 176,368 and Guatemala 109,044.

Imports of Tea

Imports of tea in May declined to 2,562,652 pounds from 7,898,589 in the previous month and 3,144,858 in May, 1938. British India contributed a total of 1,768,949 pounds, the United Kingdom 606,529, Ceylon 470,063, Japan 182,356 and China 11,556.

Imports and Exports of Fertilizers

There were 890,073 cwt. of fertilizers imported during May and 756,181 cwt. exported. The United States was the leader in both instances, supplying 660,888 cwt. of the imports and taking 658,120 cwt. of the exports. Total imports in April were 172,722 cwt. and in May last year, 1,183,772, and the exports in April aggregated 476,794 cwt. and in May last year, 731,687.

Import of Fresh Fruit

Canada imported fresh fruit in May to the value of $1,479,792 in comparison with $917,061 in April and $1,547,972 in the corresponding month last year. The bulk came from the United States. The leading varieties imported during the latest month were as follows: Oranges, mandarines and tangerines, $474,671; bananas, $264,514; strawberries, $241,817; pineapples, $144,873; grapefruit, $135,388; lemons, $111,146.

Imports of Fresh Vegetables

Fresh vegetables were imported to the value of slightly more than $1,160,000 in May compared with $770,000 in April and $972,000 in May, 1938. The amount from the United States was $1,044,817. Chief varieties imported in May this year follow: tomatoes, $224,775; lettuce, $186,133; potatoes, $137,535; celery, $111,389; cabbage, $89,708; carrots, $84,810; onions, $65,452; green beans, $57,460; green peas, $46,719; asparagus, $36,462; cucumbers, $29,245; spinach, $22,073; and cauliflower, $20,224.

Milling in May

Canadian flour mills were more active in May, there being 5,462,753 bushels of wheat ground compared with 4,416,909 in the corresponding month last year. In addition there were 768,935 bushels of oats ground as against 644,602 a year ago, 215,217 bushels of corn against 188,684, 99,452 bushels of barley against 73,531, 5,450 bushels of buckwheat against 2,609, and 1,653,750 bushels of mixed grain against 1,201,292.

Mill stocks of wheat at the end of May amounted to 4,823,465 bushels against 2,299,305 a year ago. Flour production totalled 1,191,778 barrels compared with 977,740 and exports 515,778 against 297,126 barrels in May, 1938.

Overseas Export Clearances of Wheat

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 30 totalled 2,729,426 bushels compared with 1,031,311 in the corresponding week last year, while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for re-export totalled 197,000 bushels compared with 20,000. The clearances were as follows in the latest week,

with figures for 1938 in brackets: Montreal, 1,428,057 (1,002,798) bushels; Sorel, 561,000 (nil); Vancouver-New Westminster, 309,867 (nil); Three Rivers, 250,355 (nil); Victoria, 137,352 (nil); United States Ports, 42,795 (28,513).

Overseas export clearances during the period August 1 to June 30 aggregated 119,654,341 bushels compared with 70,937,919 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year, while imports into the United States were 9,285,127 bushels compared with 2,177,437. The clearances were as follows: Montreal, 39,924,067 (32,793,743) bushels; Vancouver-New Westminster, 36,431,489 (9,505,325); Sorel, 17,427,991 (3,290,062); United States Ports, 11,429,027 (13,427,428); Three Rivers, 8,784,960 (922,298); Saint John, 3,140,220 (8,712,711); Victoria, 1,230,702 (nil); Churchill, 916,913 (603,982); Fort William and Port Arthur, 337,092 (114,375); Halifax, 31,880 (159,968); Quebec, nil (496,087); Prince Rupert, nil (910,940).

Wheat Stocks in Store

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending June 30 amounted to 104,081,099 bushels as against 108,470,134 in the previous week and 25,906,106 in the corresponding week last year. Wheat in rail transit totalled 2,832,716 bushels and the amount in transit on the lakes was 3,596,555 in comparison with 1,368,919 and 700,183 bushels, respectively, for the same week last year. The amount of Canadian wheat in the United States was 5,958,000 bushels compared with 4,465,000 the week before and 841,000 a year ago.

Primary Movement of Wheat

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending June 30 totalled 1,057,036 bushels compared with 1,099,572 in the previous week and 697,371 in the corresponding week last year. By provinces the receipts were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1938: Manitoba, 136,785 (159,815) bushels; Saskatchewan, 387,521 (260,747); Alberta, 532,730 (276,809).

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the forty-eight weeks ending June 30 aggregated 282,543,544 bushels compared with 122,472,624 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. The totals were as follows: Manitoba, 43,568,479 (37,731,669) bushels; Saskatchewan, 113,598,855 (26,732,235); Alberta 125,376,210 (58,008,720).

Production of Coal and Coke

The Canadian output of coal in May advanced to 1,124,433 tons from the May, 1938, total of 1,021,360 tons and the five-year average for the month of 1,006,286 tons. Included in the latest month's production was 1,019,777 tons of bituminous coal, 36,841 tons of sub-bituminous and 67,815 tons of lignite. Total production of coal during the five months ended May was 5,691,341 tons as against 5,983,138 in the corresponding period last year.

Production of coke in May totalled 184,630 tons compared with 183,443 in the previous month and 207,712 in the corresponding month last year.

Indexes of Retail Sales

Influence of the Royal Visit was reflected in retail trade in May when dollar sales for twelve lines of business for which figures are available ranged six per cent above May last year and were four per cent above the immediately preceding month. The gain over May last year is in contrast with reductions which have characterized corresponding-month comparisons for some time, sales during the preceding four months ranging from one to five per cent below the same months of 1938. Unadjusted indexes of sales stand at 85.1 for May of this year, 80.1 for May, 1938, and 81.9 for April, 1939.

Indexes of Wholesale Sales

Wholesale sales in May averaged over six per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, the index standing at 101.5 compared with 95.5. In the previous month it was 87.1. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were two per cent less than in May last year. The average index for the first five months of 1939 was almost one per cent above that for the corresponding period of 1938.

Survey of Sickness in Industry

The need for information respecting the services which are rendered by Canadian employers to their employees in case of sickness has become in recent years of considerable interest and importance, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration

with the Departments of Public Health and Labour, has undertaken to make a brief inquiry into the subject.

The data obtained in this survey, which is being made under the provisions of the Statistics Act, will, of course, be regarded as strictly confidential, and co-operation will be greatly appreciated by the departments concerned.

The questions asked of employers seek information as to whether or not a physician, nurse, or other trained first-aid is provided for employees; if there is a sick benefit association, sickness insurance, a medical examination of employees; if a record is kept of time lost through sickness, exclusive of lost time covered by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Fund, and if the employer contributes to that fund.

Reports Issued during the Week

1. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
2. Canadian Milling Statistics, May. (10 cents).
3. Canada's Imports and Exports of Fresh Vegetables, May (10 cents).
4. Canada's Imports and Exports of Fresh Fruits, May (10 cents).
5. Canada's Imports and Exports of Fertilizers, May (10 cents).
6. Imports of Coffee and Tea, May (10 cents).
7. Imports of Paints and Varnishes, May (10 cents).
8. Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products, May (10 cents).
9. Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils, May (10 cents).
10. Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery, May (10 cents).
11. Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, May (10 cents).
12. Canada's Imports and Exports of Wire, May (10 cents).
13. Imports and Exports of Soap, May (10 cents).
14. The Canadian Balance of International Payments, A Study of Methods and Results ($1.00).
15. Index Numbers of Security Prices and Foreign Exchange (10 cents).
16. Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales, May (10 cents).
17. Monthly Indexes of Retail Sales, May (10 cents).
18. Coal and Coke Statistics, May (10 cents).
19. Canada's Imports by Princial Countries, May (10 cents).
20. Monthly Trade Trends with Empire Countries, May (10 cents).
21. Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (10 cents).
22. The Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry, 1938 (25 cents).
23. Car Loadings (10 cents).
24. Economic Conditions during First Five Months, 1939 (10 cents).
25. Survey of Production, 1937 (25 cents).
26. Summary of Imports, May (10 cents).
27. Sugar Report, May 20 to June 17, 1939 (10 cents).
28. Imports of Lumber, May (10 cents).
29. Imports of Petroleum and Its Products, May (10 cents).
30. Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings, May (10 cents).
31. Imports of Vehicles of Iron, May (10cents).
32. Imports of Living Animals, May (10 cents).
33. Imports of Stoves, Sheet Metal Products, Refrigerators, May (10 cents).
34. Imports of Rubber, May (10 cents).
35. Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins, May (10 cents).
36. Imports of Milk and Its Products and Eggs, May (10 cents).
37. The Footwear Trade of Canada, May (10 cents).
38. The Asbestos Trade of Canada, May (10 cents).
39. Preliminary Statement of Butter, Cheese and Eggs in Cold Storage in Principal Cities, of Canada, July 1 (10 cents).
40. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents).