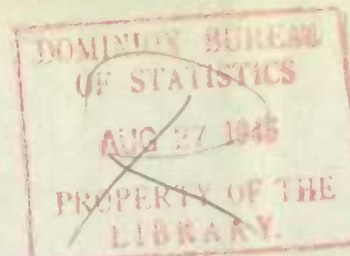


WEEKLY BULLETIN

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Canada's Domestic Exports in July

Merchandise exports from Canada in July were valued at \$188,705,622, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, showing an advance over the June value of \$166,697,433 and a decline of approximately one-third from the figure of \$282,708,945 for July last year. For the seven months ending July domestic exports aggregated \$1,251,479,592 as compared with \$2,001,103,967 for the corresponding period of 1945.

Exports to the United States in July amounted to \$74,759,029 as compared with \$66,-491,342 in June and \$102,702,562 in July, 1945, the aggregate for the seven months being \$471,200,506 as against \$720,894,648 for the seven months last year.

Shipments to the United Kingdom were also higher than in June, being valued at \$40,-407,066 as against \$30,620,682 and comparing with \$83,922,470 in July a year ago. The total for the seven months stands at \$306,486,616 compared with \$662,704,159 in the corresponding period of 1945.

Among other British Empire countries, exports to British South Africa were again sharply higher at \$6,847,398 as compared with \$3,023,082 in July last year. Substantial gains were also recorded in shipments to Australia at \$3,734,378 as against \$2,595,912; Newfoundland at \$4,286,929 compared with \$3,698,246; Jamaica, \$2,481,216 against \$1,442,-221; Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,909,347 compared with \$1,131,229; Palestine, \$739,398 compared with \$137,576; while lesser gains were shown in exports to Bermuda, British Guiana, Barbados, Malta and several other lesser markets. Shipments valued at \$570,779 to Hong Kong and \$506,831 to the Straits Settlements were also recorded as against none in 1945.

Exports to British India decreased sharply to \$4,346,785 from \$36,616,939 last year when the movement of war supplies was still heavy. Other main decreases were in shipments to New Zealand at \$1,110,724 compared with \$2,244,296 and Eire, \$575,164 compared with \$2,292,949.

While there were declines in a few cases, exports to Latin American countries as a whole continued to advance, and seven-month totals show advances without exceptions. July figures for countries of leading values are as follows: Argentina, \$1,180,293 (\$452,856 in July, 1945); Brazil, \$1,224,290 (\$2,559,121); Colombia, \$866,882 (\$431,830); Cuba, \$503,498 (\$521,911); Mexico, \$979,401 (\$845,359); Venezuela, \$538,267 (\$307,888).

Shipments to European countries in July again showed sharp gains and losses. Exports to Belgium rose to \$6,565,617 as compared with \$3,662,797 in July last year; Czechoslovakia, \$1,111,811 as against \$918,376; France, \$4,358,349 compared with \$3,122,402; Poland, \$2,-130,166 compared with \$482,148; Sweden, \$1,099,150 against \$48,356; Yugoslavia, \$3,488,689 against \$1,879,329. Decreases were recorded for Greece, \$2,538,063 (\$4,151,301); Italy, \$1,704,641 (\$3,994,912); Netherlands, \$1,687,581 (\$2,980,841); Norway, \$259,236 (\$1,971,-797); Switzerland, \$261,651 (\$1,474,852). Following the pattern of immediately preceding months, exports to China advanced to \$4,343,364 as compared with \$158,066.

Lower values were recorded in July for seven commodity groups and higher for two. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products declined in value to \$45,119,000 as compared with \$82,623,000 in July last year and animals and animal products to \$26,419,000 compared with \$31,656,000. Wood, wood products and paper rose substantially to \$54,553,000 as against \$43,207,000 last year, and fibres, textiles and textile products were moderately higher at \$5,530,000 compared with \$3,803,000. The iron and iron products group was sharply lower at \$21,936,000 as compared with \$47,245,000; non-ferrous metals and their products at \$17,781,000 compared with \$27,899,000; and the miscellaneous commodities group at \$5,-631,000 compared with \$32,864,000, which to a large extent covered war equipment and supplies. There were moderate declines also in non-metallic minerals and their products, valued at \$5,825,000 as compared with \$5,218,000 a year ago, and in chemicals and allied products at \$5,911,000 as against \$7,494,000.

Carry-Over of Canadian Grain at July 31

The Canadian carry-over of wheat at July 31 stood at 69,858,181 bushels as compared with 258,072,830 bushels at the end of July last year, and is the lowest carry-over figure recorded since 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The small carry-over was due mainly to the small wheat crop in 1945 and the high level of exports during the crop year.

There were reductions also in the carry-over of oats, rye and flaxseed, while that of barley was slightly higher than last year. The carry-over of oats stood at 75,221,488 bushels as compared with 98,255,162 bushels on July 31, 1945; barley, 29,634,689 compared with 28,919,181 bushels; rye, 714,486 against 2,023,933 bushels; and flaxseed, 1,643,259 compared with 2,932,111 bushels.

Stocks of grain remaining on farms were also reduced during the crop year. Stocks of wheat on farms totalled 27,203,000 bushels as compared with 28,650,000 bushels at the same date last year and 53,871,000 bushels at the end of July, 1944. Farm stocks in the Prairie Provinces at July 31 this year were as follows: wheat, 25,841,000 bushels; oats, 40,902,000; barley, 13,250,000; rye, 215,400; flaxseed, 635,000 bushels.

Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight August 15 totalled 37,977,102 bushels, a decrease of 1,656,636 bushels from the total a week earlier, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The total at the corresponding date of last year was 209,372,413 bushels.

Wheat deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended August 15 increased to 2,058,525 bushels as compared with the revised total of 1,419,443 bushels for the preceding week.

The quantities of coarse grains delivered from farms in Western Canada during the week ended August 15, with quantities for the preceding week shown in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1,241,560 bushels (792,149); barley, 935,586 (728,650); rye, 224,661 (267,051); flaxseed, 52,881 (46,448) bushels.

Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways in the week ended August 10 totalled 68,689 cars compared with 70,581 cars in the preceding week and 68,628 cars in the corresponding week of 1945, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. No single classification accounted for the decline from the previous week, the main factor being the observance of the Civic holiday in many of the larger cities.

Grain loadings in the week were down by 391 cars, coal by 246 cars, sand, gravel, etc. by 248 cars, pulpwood by 110 cars, miscellaneous manufactures by 223 cars, and merchandise l.c.l. by 428 cars. The only large increase was recorded for ores and concentrates, which were 190 cars above the previous week.

Railway Revenue Freight Loadings in July

Railway revenue freight loadings in Canada during July totalled 304,000 cars as compared with 291,000 cars in June and 306,000 cars in July last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Tons loaded in July are estimated at 8,590,000 as against 8,161,000 for the previous month and 9,352,000 tons for the corresponding month of 1945. The Bureau's index number of tons loaded, on the base 1935-1939=100 stood at 187.9 for July as compared with 193.7 for June and 204.6 for July a year ago.

Sales of Radio Receiving Sets

Sales of radio receiving sets by Canadian producers totalled 29,493 units in June as compared with 44,954 units in May and 42,841 units in April, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and for the six months ended June aggregated 286,996 units valued at \$9,177,910. Imports in June amounted to 3,466 sets and for the six months totalled 9,234 sets, while exports in June were 2,550 units and in the six months, 4,658 units.

Canadian Gold Output in May

Production of gold by Canadian mines in May amounted to 240,339 fine ounces as compared with 238,216 fine ounces in April and 217,556 fine ounces in May last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Gains have been recorded each month this year over the corresponding month last year, output to the end of May this year totalling 1,193,862 fine ounces as against 1,115,541 fine ounces for the first five months of 1945.

May production had a value of \$9,253,052 and included 203,801 fine ounces from auriferous quartz mines and 36,538 fine ounces from base metal mines. Output of the former was 13.5 per cent over May last year and that of the latter down 4 per cent.

Production in May by areas, with figures for May last year in brackets, was as follows: Nova Scotia, 254 (64) fine ounces; Quebec, 54,573 (59,480); Ontario, 151,590 (130,574); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 17,693 (12,892); British Columbia, 15,092 (14,422); Northwest Territories, 1,137 fine ounces (none being recorded for 1945).

Cement Production Higher in June

Production of Portland cement in Canada rose sharply in June, amounting to 1,047,368 barrels as compared with 857,190 barrels in May, the previous highest monthly figure this year, and 786,859 barrels in June last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate output in the first half of the year was over 70 per cent above the corresponding 1945 period, totalling 4,846,204 barrels as against 2,838,746 barrels.

Shipments to customers by Canadian manufacturers were somewhat lower in June than in the preceding month but substantially above June last year, totalling 1,450,302 barrels as against 1,532,854 in May and 1,040,927 barrels in June, 1945. Total shipments to the end of June this year were 5,172,311 barrels as compared with 3,164,311 barrels in the first half of last year. As a result of the excess of shipments over production, stocks at plants and warehouses again declined from 1,432,230 barrels at the end of May to 1,019,995 barrels at the end of June, the latter figure comparing with 1,684,173 barrels a year earlier.

Exports of Portland cement during June were 27,931 barrels as compared with 48,906 barrels in June last year, and for the six months aggregated 82,585 barrels as against 144,212 barrels in the like period of 1945. Imports for the month were 4,658 barrels as compared with 1,333 barrels in the same month of 1945 and for the half-year totalled 51,617 barrels as compared with 4,157 barrels last year.

June Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas

Sales of Manufactured gas in Canada by distributing companies during June totalled 1,920,857,000 cubic feet, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Of this total, 1,167,876,000 cubic feet were for domestic use, other than house heating; 355,215,000 for industrial use; 321,949,000 for commercial use; 74,630,000 for house heating; and 1,187,000 cubic feet for other uses. For the six months ended June sales aggregated 12,664,117,000 cubic feet as compared with 12,296,024,000 cubic feet in the first half of 1945.

Sales of natural gas during June amounted to 1,770,878,000 cubic feet, of which 863,613,000 were for domestic use, 328,977,000 for commercial use, 543,008,000 for industrial use, and 35,280,000 cubic feet for other uses. Aggregate sales for the six months this year were 19,020,235,000 cubic feet as against 19,935,228,000 in the similar period last year.

Sales of Clay Products in May

Sales by Canadian producers of products made from domestic clays totalled \$1,009,416 in May as compared with \$838,969 in April and \$681,658 in May last year, according to the monthly report on products made from Canadian clays issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. May sales included building brick valued at \$523,303 as compared with \$430,449 in April; structural tile, \$154,911 (\$111,298); drain tile, \$45,089 (\$22,313); sewer pipe, \$115,063 (\$115,683); fireclay blocks and shapes, \$15,723 (\$13,489); pottery, \$103,676 (\$97,936); and other clay products, \$51,651 (\$47,741).

Economic Conditions in July

Three of the six representative factors indicating the trend of economic conditions recorded advances in July over the preceding month. Slight increases were shown in productive operations and in wholesale prices. The advance in the index of the physical volume of business, according to preliminary calculations, was limited to one-half of one per cent. The upward trend in wholesale prices, in evidence since the beginning of the year, was continued in July.

Common stock prices showed recession, while speculative trading was at a slightly higher level than in the preceding month. As bond yields were moderately higher in July, the index of bond prices was at a slightly lower position. Notice deposits and Provincial balances were higher at the beginning of the month, while Dominion balances and demand deposits showed recession. The net result was that the index of the sum of the four classes of deposits receded from 252.4 to 247.1.

A majority of the factors indicating the trend of mineral production in the latest month recorded recession. The external demand for metals mined in Canada continued strong. Exports of copper were 19.1 million pounds against 11.8 million in June, a gain of nearly 62 per cent. The outward shipments of nickel were 10 per cent greater at about 17 million pounds. Exports of zinc in July were 34.6 million pounds, a gain of 38 per cent.

The index of production in the flour-milling industry rose about four points to 196.7 in the latest available month. The output of sugar was nearly maintained in the seventh four-week period. The release of tobacco was at a considerably lower level, and cigars and cigarettes showed declines.

Considerable gain was shown in the operations of the meat-packing industry, advances being recorded in each of the three main classes of live stock after seasonal adjustment. The dairy industry showed minor recession, the index for July having dropped about five points to 115.9. The production of cheese was 25.5 million pounds against 28.1 million and the output of creamery butter was less than normal for the season.

The raw cotton used by the textile industry was slightly higher in July than in the preceding month, the index advancing more than two points to 95.9. The output of newsprint, after seasonal adjustment, was greater than in any other month; the total was 357,027 tons compared with 334,207 in June. Exports of lumber rose sharply over the low point of the preceding month and marked recovery was recorded in the outward shipment of shingled.

A majority of the factors indicating the trend of conditions in the secondary iron and steel industry showed recession in the latest available month. The new business obtained by the construction industry was somewhat greater in July than in June. While somewhat below the standing of July last year, carloadings showed a gain of 4.5 per cent over the preceding month. The loadings were 304,000 cars against 291,000.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

The index number of prices received by Canadian farmers stood at 186.2 in June, 1946, on the base 1935-1939=100, according to the first report on a new index series just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 1.8 points above the previous month and 8.1 points higher than in June, 1945, when the index stood at 178.1. Contributing to the increase this year were higher prices for meat animals, dairy and poultry products, and potatoes.

The prices used in computing the index are, as closely as can be determined, the prices which are actually received by farmers, and are obtained chiefly from farm price correspondents in each province.

The index has shown a consistent rise from 1939, when the annual average stood at 91.8. It advanced to 96.8 for 1940, 110.2 for 1941, 133.1 for 1942, 157.9 for 1943, 172.0 for 1944, and 176.5 for 1945.

Crop Conditions in Canada

Reports from Manitoba reveal that broken weather during the past week has delayed harvesting, especially threshing. Most of the crops in the southern districts have been cut and about 20 per cent threshed. In the north swathings are becoming general. Most of the wheat is expected to yield well. Early-sown oats and barley outturns are expected to be only fair, while the late-sown coarse grains appear to be poor.

Harvesting operations in Saskatchewan are reported to be making good progress in southern and central districts, while in others they are just getting under way. From 20 to 40 per cent of the wheat has been out, swathed or combined in the more advanced areas and the cutting of the coarse grains is progressing favourably in southern and central sections. For the province as a whole, it is estimated that 17 per cent of the wheat, 23 per cent of the oats and 34 per cent of the barley has been cut or harvested. Generally speaking, crop prospects have been maintained in most areas and good to fair yields are expected in the eastern half of the province and on the heavy soils of the west-central district. In other regions prospects are fair to poor.

Cooler weather prevailed over Alberta during the week with heavy rains in the central districts and lighter showers elsewhere. Cutting is general in the southern and Peace River districts and is expected to be general in the remaining districts in two weeks. Yields in the southeast are poor to fair and in the Peace River district outturns are fair but below average. Yield prospects elsewhere in the province are fair to good.

In British Columbia the weather during the past two weeks has been generally cool with scattered showers. Harvesting of fall grains is now in full swing and some oats have been cut. Spring wheat is ripening rapidly.

Harvesting of grain crops throughout Ontario is nearly completed and the yields are reported to be average or better. Some showers have relieved the drought but more rain is needed to prevent further deterioration. Milk production is declining as a result of extremely dry pastures.

All crops show considerable improvement in Quebec following the rain in mid-August. Although the outlook was poor during July, with continued favourable weather yields are now expected to be satisfactory. Harvesting of cereals is underway in most sections.

While rain improved all crops in Nova Scotia the drought continues in New Brunswick. Grains are short in the straw but yields are better than anticipated. Early potatoes are yielding light but late crops are more promising. The Nova Scotia apple crop is now estimated at one and a half million barrels.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits
Available and Drawn in 1944

Out of 8,642,843 benefit days available in 1944 to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1,815,070 or 21 per cent were drawn, according to the annual report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on current benefit years under the Unemployment Insurance Act for the calendar year 1944. The proportion was 22 per cent in 1943 and 24 per cent in 1942.

There were 1,046,686 benefit days outstanding at the beginning of 1944, the report shows, and 7,595,957 benefit days authorized during the year, making the total of 8,642,643 benefit days available. Benefit days lapsed in 1944 totalled 670,885. With the deduction of these and the number of benefit days paid, there were 6,156,688 benefit days outstanding at the beginning of 1945.

Number of persons with current benefit years available in 1944 totalled 87,663, consisting of 64,172 males and 23,491 females. Of this total, 52,950 persons - 39,521 males and 13,429 females - drew benefits which aggregated \$3,390,010, males being paid \$2,720,660 and females \$669,350. By provinces, the amount of benefits paid in 1944 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$13,420; Nova Scotia, \$168,770; New Brunswick, \$53,340; Quebec, \$1,611,850; Ontario, \$523,260; Manitoba, \$262,200; Saskatchewan, \$137,100; Alberta, \$303,110; British Columbia, including the Yukon, \$316,960.

Births, Deaths and Marriages
in Fourth Quarter of 1945

Live births in Canada during the fourth quarter of 1945 numbered 68,868 (preliminary figures), giving an equivalent annual rate of 22.6 per 1,000 population, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This compares with 66,864 births and a rate of 22.2 for the fourth quarter of 1944. Stillbirths amounted to 1,557 or 22.6 per 1,000 live births as against 1,600 and a rate of 23.9 for the last quarter of the previous year.

Deaths in the quarter totalled 28,542 with a rate of 9.4 per 1,000 population as compared with 28,583 and a rate of 9.5. Deaths under one year of age numbered 3,512 and the infant mortality rate was 51 per 1,000 live births as against 3,632 deaths and a rate of 54 for the corresponding period of 1944. Deaths under one month numbered 1,958, giving a rate of 28 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 1,918 and a rate of 29. There were 138 maternal deaths in the quarter as compared with 177 the previous year and the rate was 2.0 as against 2.6 per 1,000 live births.

The natural increase for the quarter was 40,326, a rate of 13.2 per 1,000 population, as compared with 38,281 and a rate of 12.7 in the fourth quarter of 1944. There were 28,476 marriages during the quarter, a rate of 9.3, as compared with 25,099 and a rate of 8.3.

Preliminary figures for the full year 1945, with 1944 figures in brackets, are as follows: live births, 288,398 (284,220); birth rate, 23.8 (23.8); illegitimate births, 12,853 (12,079); stillbirths, 6,588 (6,705), and rate per 1,000 live births, 22.8 (23.6); deaths, 112,966 (116,052); death rate, 9.3 (9.7); natural increase, 175,432 (168,168); rate of natural increase, 14.5 (14.1); deaths under one year, 14,741 (15,539), and rate per 1,000 live births, 51 (55); maternal deaths, 653 (776), and rate per 1,000 live births, 2.3 (2.7); marriages, 107,478 (101,496); marriage rate, 8.9 (8.5).

Production of Chemical and Allied Products in 1945

Production of the group of Canadian industries making chemicals and allied products had an aggregate value of \$472,300,000 in 1945, according to a preliminary estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing a sharp decline of 35 per cent from the total of \$730,900,000 in 1944.

About 983 establishments were in operation in this group in 1945, employing an average of 60,000 workers throughout the year.

Six of the industries in the group showed increased output values in 1945 over 1944; fertilizers being up 16.1 per cent; medicinals, 5.2; soaps 10.6; inks, 4.4; adhesives, 3.2; and coal-tar distillation, 0.6 per cent. The miscellaneous group, including shell-filling, was down 60.4 per cent and heavy chemicals 11 per cent, paints, compressed gases, toilet preparations, hardwood distillation and polishes showing lesser decreases.

While aggregate production declined in 1945, exports of chemicals and allied products advanced to \$111.3 million in 1945 from \$100.7 million in 1944. Imports dropped slightly to \$79.8 million from \$80.8 million the previous year.

Farm Implements and Machinery Industry in 1944

Including munitions and other special war goods, production by establishments in the farm implements and machinery industry in 1944 was valued at factory prices at \$61,098,793, an increase of 7.3 per cent over 1943 and 37 per cent over 1942, according to the annual report on the industry for 1944 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1943 the aggregate value of production was \$56,952,569 and in the preceding year \$44,678,076.

Output of farm equipment by the industry in 1944 accounted for less than half of the total value of production but showed a substantial advance over the two previous years, amounting to \$25,342,538 as against \$18,429,964 in 1943 and \$19,087,554 in 1942. The gain in farm equipment in 1944 over 1943 thus exceeded the increase in total production. Production of farm machinery in other industries amounted to \$954,000 in 1944 as compared with \$500,000 in 1943 and \$550,000 in 1942.

Housing Reported Completed in First Half of 1946

With completion of 2,842 in June, a total of 11,468 new dwelling units were completed during the first half of this year in 325 municipalities across Canada and in unorganized areas of Alberta and British Columbia for which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has received reports to date. The half-year total compares with 22,343 units completed in the same municipalities and unorganized areas during the full year 1945, indicating that the completion of dwellings from January to June this year was at a slightly higher rate than in the preceding twelve months.

A total of 623 municipalities are included in the Bureau's survey of new housing construction but returns from many of these are greatly delayed. Thus, since issue of its report for May the Bureau has received returns for 1945 showing 56 units completed in that year in addition to those previously reported, bringing the recorded total for 1945 to 47,767 units.

Provincial distribution of completed dwelling units covered by the returns so far received for the first half of this year is as follows: Nova Scotia, 380; New Brunswick, 219; Quebec, 1,793; Ontario, 4,006; Manitoba, 1,087; Saskatchewan, 695; Alberta, 1,111; British Columbia, 2,177.

Canada's Manufacturing Industries in 1944

Gross output of manufactured products in Canada during 1944 was valued at \$9,073,692,-519, an increase of \$340,831,520 or 3.9 per cent over the 1943 value, according to a report on the manufacturing industries of Canada in 1944 just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This increase in value was not due to an increase in the physical volume of production the report states, but to a rise in the selling value of the products made. The physical volume was actually lower than in 1943, the decline being reflected in a drop of 18,186 or 1.5 per cent in the number of persons employed. Salary and wage payments, however, increased by \$42,328,986 or 2.1 per cent.

Ontario with 38 per cent of the total number of establishments reporting produced over 45 per cent of the entire manufactured output in 1944. Quebec ranked second with 32 per cent and British Columbia third with seven per cent.

Reports Issued During the Week

1. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents)
2. Chemicals and Allied Products: Preliminary Summary Statistics, 1945 (15 cents)
3. Carry-Over Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1946 (20 cents)
4. Trade of Canada- Articles Exported to Each Country (detailed).
Six Months Ended June, 1946 (25 cents)
5. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings, July (10 cents)
6. Gold Production, May (10 cents)
7. The Farm Implements and Machinery Industry, 1944 (25 cents)
8. Annual Report on Current Benefit Years under the
Unemployment Insurance Act, Calendar Year 1944 (25 cents)
9. Railway Revenue Freight Loadings: 1928-1946 - Charts showing average
tons per car of revenue freight loaded, etc.
10. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, July (10 cents)
11. Canada's Domestic Exports by Countries, July (10 cents)
12. Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada (10 cents)
13. Products Made from Canadian Clays, May (10 cents)
14. Radio Receiving Sets, June (10 cents)
15. Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1944 (28 cents)
16. Births, Deaths and Marriages in Fourth Quarter of 1945 (25 cents)
17. Vital Statistics, 1943: Twenty-third Annual Report (\$1.00)
18. Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas, June (10 cents)
19. Cement, June: Shipments and Production (10 cents)
20. Trade of Canada: Articles Imported from Each Country,
Six Months Ended June, 1946 (25 cents)
21. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products (10 cents)
22. Canadian Grain Statistics - Weekly (10 cents)
23. Housing Statistics: Dwelling Units and Types of Building Reported by
Municipalities and other Areas, Six Months Ending June, 1946 (25 cents)



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The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the various factors on the growth of the Canadian economy. The study is based on the data collected from the various sources and is intended to provide a comprehensive view of the economic situation in Canada.

The study is divided into two main parts. The first part is a general survey of the Canadian economy, and the second part is a detailed analysis of the various factors that influence economic growth.

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