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C T T A J A

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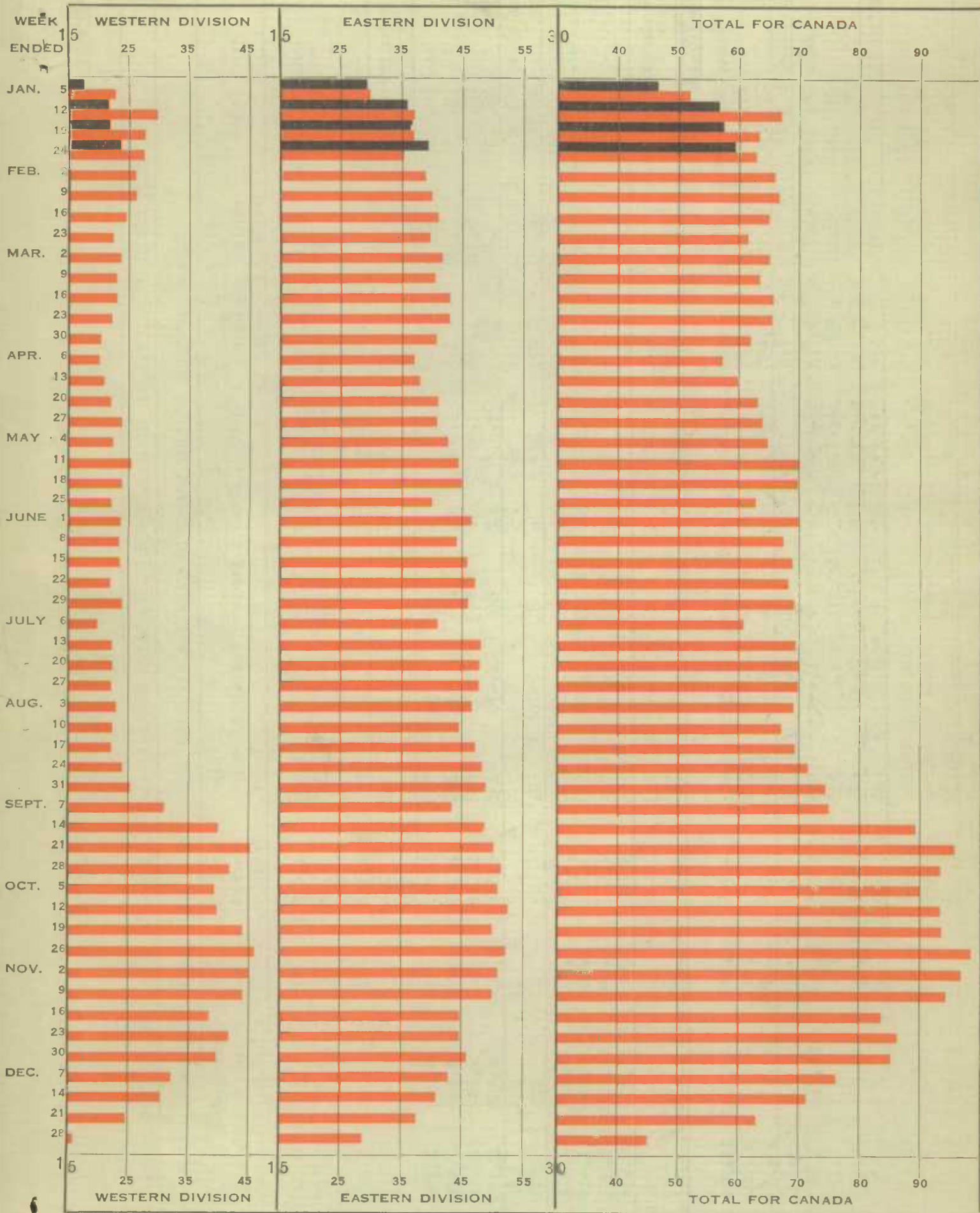
VOL. VI. CARS OF REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS DURING WEEK ENDED JANUARY 26, 1929.														No. 4
Division	Week Ended	Grain & Products	Live Stock	Coal	Coke	Lumber	Pulpwood	Pulp and Paper	Other Forest Products	Ore	Merchandise	Miscellaneous	Total Cars Loaded	Total Cars Rec'd from Connections
EASTERN DIVISION	Jan. 26, 1929	3,165	908	3,435	510	1,744	2,679	2,557	1,638	747	11,810	9,825	39,016	38,272
	" 19, "	3,174	568	3,644	558	1,693	2,201	2,315	1,354	765	11,201	8,242	36,721	36,779
	" 12, "	3,106	922	3,774	485	1,610	1,989	2,400	1,013	779	11,047	8,619	35,752	33,552
	" 28, 1928	1,916	1,049	3,885	272	1,703	3,303	2,050	1,338	599	11,505	7,505	34,925	33,658
Compared with previous week	-	9	60	- 209	- 48	51	478	242	284	18	694	982	2,295	1,493
" " 1928	-	1,249	141	- 450	238	41	624	507	300	148	505	2,323	4,091	4,614
WESTERN DIVISION	Jan. 26, 1929	4,784	840	3,604	178	786	550	259	1,917	930	4,163	2,388	20,599	3,148
	" 19, "	5,495	922	3,508	183	859	543	268	1,765	897	4,438	2,576	22,754	2,777
	" 12, "	6,341	1,068	2,992	190	793	355	248	1,549	861	4,248	2,690	21,335	2,759
	" 28, 1928	9,625	1,065	3,878	102	867	1,470	238	1,848	1,012	4,350	2,529	26,981	3,504
Compared with previous week	-	711	82	- 96	- 5	73	7	9	152	33	275	188	1,055	371
" " 1928	-	4,841	225	- 274	76	81	920	21	69	82	187	141	6,585	356
TOTAL FOR CANADA	Jan. 26, 1929	7,949	1,748	7,039	688	2,530	3,229	2,816	3,555	1,677	15,973	12,211	59,415	41,420
	" 19, "	8,669	1,890	7,152	741	2,552	2,744	2,583	3,119	1,662	15,644	11,419	58,175	39,556
	" 12, "	9,447	1,990	6,766	675	2,403	2,344	2,656	2,562	1,640	15,295	11,309	57,087	36,311
	" 28, 1928	11,541	2,114	7,763	374	2,570	4,773	2,288	3,186	1,611	15,655	10,034	61,909	37,162
Compared with previous week	-	720	142	- 113	- 53	22	485	233	436	15	329	792	1,240	1,864
" " 1928	-	3,592	366	- 724	314	40	1,544	528	369	66	318	2,177	2,494	4,258
CUMULATIVE TOTALS														
EASTERN DIVISION	Jan. 26, 1929	11,832	3,568	13,641	1,851	6,304	8,395	9,283	4,756	2,981	43,137	34,904	140,652	137,196
	" 28, 1928	8,931	4,187	13,764	1,350	6,514	12,910	7,886	5,135	2,505	43,465	30,201	136,848	126,934
	" 29, 1927	9,494	4,440	16,429	1,119	7,714	15,893	8,110	6,179	2,090	45,479	32,344	149,231	126,726
1929 Compared with 1928	-	2,901	619	- 123	501	210	4,515	1,397	379	476	328	4,703	3,804	10,262
WESTERN DIVISION	Jan. 26, 1929	21,278	3,575	12,600	651	3,052	1,694	1,009	6,204	3,612	16,575	9,967	80,217	11,098
	" 28, 1928	39,311	4,069	16,219	503	2,976	5,153	999	7,224	3,743	16,451	9,739	106,387	12,575
	" 29, 1927	28,527	4,386	11,659	470	2,684	2,902	640	5,879	3,030	14,886	9,365	84,486	11,361
1929 Compared with 1928	-	18,033	494	- 3,619	148	76	3,459	10	1,020	131	124	222	26,170	1,477
TOTAL FOR CANADA	Jan. 26, 1929	33,110	7,143	26,241	2,502	9,356	10,089	10,292	10,960	6,593	59,712	44,871	220,869	148,294
	" 28, 1928	40,242	8,256	29,983	1,853	9,490	18,063	8,885	12,359	6,248	59,916	39,940	243,235	139,509
	" 29, 1927	38,061	8,826	28,088	1,589	10,398	18,795	8,750	12,058	5,120	60,365	41,707	233,777	138,087
1929 Compared with 1928	-	12,133	1,113	- 3,742	649	134	7,974	1,407	1,399	245	104	4,931	22,306	8,785

CAR LOADINGS OF REVENUE FREIGHT

1929

1928

THOUSANDS OF CARS

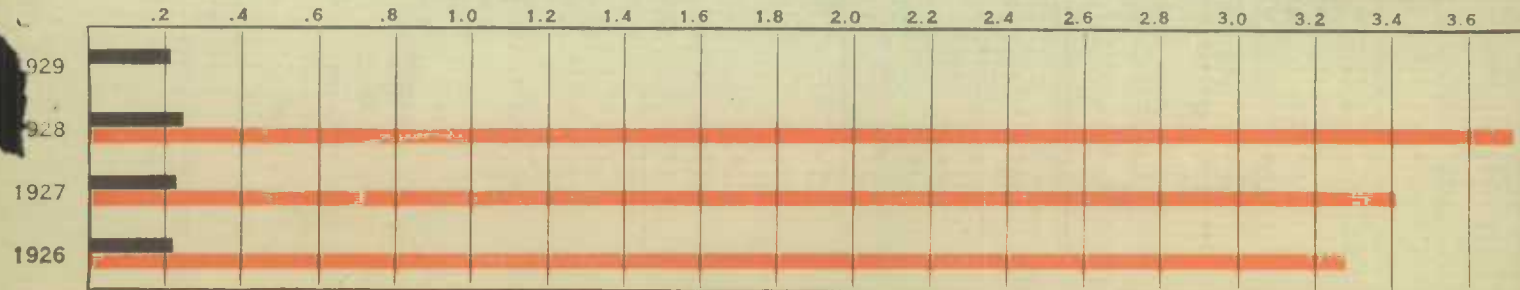


CUMULATIVE TOTALS

JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31

MILLIONS OF CARS

JAN. 1 TO DATE



SUMMARY
OF
CAR LOADINGS OF REVENUE FREIGHT
IN CANADA
FIRST FOUR WEEKS OF 1929

Car loadings in Canada are not maintaining the record made last year, principally through large decreases in the grain shipments in the western division, in the pulpwood in both eastern and western divisions, and in coal shipments in the western division.

The decrease in the grain shipments in the western division for the first four weeks of the year was affected by the much earlier harvest last Autumn than in 1927 and subsequent slower marketing. From September 1st, 1928, to October 27th, 155,046 cars were loaded, an increase of 56,410 cars over the same period in 1927, but from October 27th to December 29th the increase was only 20,525 cars and for the first four weeks of this year the loadings were lighter by 18,033 cars. The elevators, however, show not only a much greater quantity in store, but, despite the increases in capacity, there is a larger percentage of the total space filled with grain. The western country elevators increased their capacities by over 22,500,000 bushels and on January 25th had 48 per cent of the space occupied as against 37 per cent a year ago. The Pacific coast elevators and those at the head of the lakes with increased capacities also show larger stocks on hand, both in actual quantities and in respect to total capacities. Grain shipments in the eastern division were heavier than in 1928 by 2,901 cars, making the total for both divisions less by 15,132 cars.

Live stock was down by 1,113 cars, both divisions showing decreases. Coal was lighter in the western division by 3,619 cars and by 123 cars in the east. Coke showed increases in both divisions, lumber was slightly lighter, but pulpwood showed decreases of 4,515 cars in the east and 3,459 cars in the west, the more or less unsettled conditions of the paper industry undoubtedly being the main factor although pulp and paper shipments were heavier than in 1928 by 1,407 cars. Other forest products showed a decrease of 1,399 cars and ore an increase of 345 cars. Merchandise about held its own, showing a decrease in the eastern division of 328 cars, but an increase in the west of 124 cars. Miscellaneous freight has been heavier each of the four weeks in both divisions, the total being heavier than in 1928 by 4,931 cars.

The total decrease for the four weeks in 1929 of 22,366 cars was all in the western division where a decrease of 26,170 cars was recorded, the large decreases being 18,033 cars of grain, 3,619 cars of coal, 3,459 cars of pulpwood, and 1,020 cars of other forest products. The eastern division showed a total increase of 3,804 cars, the decrease of 4,515 cars in pulpwood being more than offset by increases of 4,703 cars of miscellaneous freight and 2,901 cars of grain.



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THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

1960-1961

1960-1961

The Canadian economy in 1960-1961 was characterized by a period of relative stability and growth. The economy was able to maintain a steady pace of expansion, with a focus on maintaining low inflation and stable employment levels. The government's fiscal and monetary policies played a significant role in achieving these goals, as they sought to balance the budget while supporting economic growth.

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