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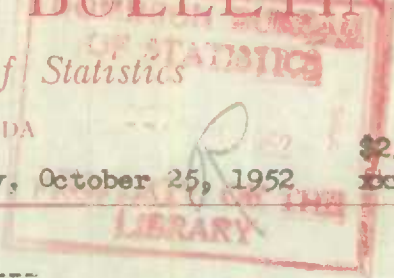
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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS had estimated dollar sales of \$959,159,000 in August, down 0.6 per cent from the July total of \$965,350,000, but 6.9 per cent above last year's August value of \$897,413,000.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated 51 per cent during the week ending October 11 as compared with the corresponding week last year, substantial gains being registered in all regions of the country.

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VALUE OF CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS in September increased to \$335,900,000 from \$320,100,000 in the same month last year, and ESTIMATED TOTAL IMPORTS were up to \$349,100,000 from \$311,500,000.

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REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED BY CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the seven days ended October 14 totalled 79,484 cars for a daily average of 11,355 cars as compared with 12,092 in the preceding week.

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SECOND ESTIMATE OF CANADA'S 1952 FRUIT PRODUCTION indicates smaller crops of apples, pears and grapes than in 1951, and moderate to substantially larger crops of other fruits.

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on October 9 amounted to 236,863,036 bushels, sharply above last year's corresponding total of 169,729,846 bushels.

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CANADA'S NEW CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, which has been constructed to replace the cost-of-living index, was released this week by the Bureau. The new index makes the fifth in a series of Canadian retail price indexes, and is the most comprehensive retail price index ever constructed for Canada.

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations rose eight per cent in August to 4,968,011,000 kilowatt hours from 4,597,412,000 a year ago. This raised the cumulative total for the first eight months of this year to 40,617,253,000 kilowatt hours, nearly seven per cent above the 38,042,254,000 produced in the similar period of 1951.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on October 17 amounted to 52,991,000 pounds as compared with 38,884,000 on the corresponding date last year.

NEW CONSUMER PRICE INDEX Canada's new consumer price index, which has been constructed to replace the cost-of-living index, was released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with the issue of a special report entitled "The Consumer Price Index, January 1949-August 1952". The new index marks the fifth in a series of Canadian retail price indexes, and is the most comprehensive retail price index ever constructed for Canada.

While the consumer price index is an entirely new index constructed from post-war expenditure patterns, it serves the same purpose as the cost-of-living index. That is, it measures the average percentage change in retail prices of goods and services bought by a large and representative group of Canadian urban families. The change in title has been made to clarify the fact that the index is a measure of price change and is not affected by changes in standards of living.

The special report on the new index contains an explanation of the construction of the consumer price index and a record of its movements from January, 1949 to August, 1952, and gives detailed information on such aspects of the new index as purpose, family coverage, base period, and details of items included as well as their relative importance. It also gives the formula used in calculating the index, outlines methods of price collection and explains special features of the new index such as the methods of incorporating seasonal variations in food consumption, and changes in the price element of home-ownership costs.

In publishing the consumer price index forward from January 1949, the Bureau has provided a period of nearly four years for which it is possible to compare the movements of the new index with those of the cost-of-living index. In order to facilitate such comparisons the cost-of-living index has been converted to the base 1949. Since January 1949 the two series have closely paralleled each other, the greatest difference being 2.0 points in August 1951. In most instances, the two indexes are less than one point apart. Month-to-month movements in the two indexes have been in the same direction except on a very few occasions. Such differences as have occurred are attributable to the more up-to-date weighting system of the consumer price index and other improvements as described in some detail in the report. For example, the facts that the new series contains more fresh fruits and vegetables and that the relative importance of food items varies according to seasonal consumption, are partly responsible for these differences.

Since the report was printed, the September 1952 consumer price index has been calculated at 16.1 per cent above its 1949 average level, while in the same interval the cost-of-living index increased 16.0 per cent. The following table compares the total and main component indexes of the consumer price index and the cost-of-living index for September 1952:

TOTAL AND MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX
SEPTEMBER 1952
 (1949=100)

	Total Index		Food		Shelter	Rent
	C.P.I.	C. of L.	C.P.I.	C. of L.	C.P.I.	C. of L.
September 2, 1952	116.1	116.0	115.8	115.4	121.2	121.1

(more)

	Clothing		House- hold Opera- tion	Fuel and lighting Homefur- nishings and Services	Other Commo- dities and Services	Miscel- laneous
	C.P.I.	C. of L.	C.P.I.	C. of L.	C.P.I.	C. of L.
September 2, 1952	110.9	113.4	116.0	116.1	115.8	114.8

The consumer price index for September 1952 of 116.1 compares with the cost-of-living index of 186.5 for the same month. The much lower number for the consumer price index arises from the fact that the new index relates retail price levels to 1949 rather than the average of 1935-1939 as does the cost-of-living index. It thus measures September 1952 retail prices as 16.1 per cent above such 1949 prices, whereas the cost-of-living index indicates that they are 86.5 per cent above the 1935-1939 retail prices. However, for those wishing to do so, it is a simple matter to compare the consumer price index with 1935-1939 prices by dividing each index number by the 1935-1939 average for the consumer price index (62.2) and multiplying the resultant figure by 100. This procedure yields a September 1952 index of 186.7 as compared to the cost-of-living index of 186.5 for the same month.

Nineteen forty-nine has been selected as a reference level or base period for the consumer price index for a variety of reasons. It is the most satisfactory post-war reference year, not only for price index comparisons but also for other economic indicators. In addition, prices during 1949 were relatively stable. Dating from the termination of World War II there has been a steady shift of interest from pre-war to post-war comparisons in all fields of economic activity. Conditions have changed greatly since 1935-1939 and concern with things as they existed at that time has steadily declined. These circumstances are similar to those which led to the abandonment of 1900, 1913, and 1926 as base periods.

The new index is based on goods and services reported purchased during the year ending September 30, 1948 by 1,517 families, representing all Canadian families with the following characteristics:

- (a) living in 27 Canadian cities with over 30,000 population
- (b) ranging in size from two adults to two adults with four children
- (c) with annual incomes during the survey year ranging from \$1,650 to \$4,050.

To measure the influence of price change on the cost of goods and services purchased by such families, the consumer price index contains 225 items, nearly 40 per cent more than the cost-of-living index. Additional items have been determined by a purely objective approach to the problem of measuring price movements of goods and services purchased by families of the type described above. Thus, no attempt has been made to differentiate between "luxuries" and "necessities". This has led to the inclusion of additional items such as margarine, cake mix, chicken, lettuce, chocolate bars, fur coats, children's clothing, fuel oil, electric iron, lawnmower, household help, phonograph records, and carbonated and alcoholic drinks. Included in the cost-of-living but not given specific representation in the consumer price index are such items as rice, dried beans, prunes, rayon hosiery, coke, wool flannel, oilcloth, and cigars. These items have been omitted because, on average, families did not report purchasing them in significant amounts.

(more)

Regular monthly publication of the consumer price index will commence with the October 1 index to be released early in November. It will first appear in the publication, "Price Movements" (formerly entitled "Price Movements (Preliminary)") which is usually issued about the fourth day of each month. The consumer price index and the cost-of-living index will be published jointly for a period of six months. Concurrent release of the two indexes may delay publication beyond the fourth day of the month but every effort will be made to publish the figures as promptly as possible. For a period of some months the city indexes will continue to be calculated in the same manner as the cost-of-living index for Canada. (1)

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF
FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER

A summary of foreign trade figures for September released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows an increase in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$335,900,000 from \$320,100,000 in September last year, and an increase in estimated total imports to \$349,100,000 from \$311,500,000.

Domestic exports to the United States rose to \$192,800,000 from \$186,700,000 in September last year, but to the United Kingdom declined to \$42,200,000 from \$52,500,000. Estimated imports from the United States increased to \$255,500,000 from \$211,600,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$31,500,000 from \$28,600,000.

The September import figures are only preliminary and subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in a few days.

The preliminary figures on the month's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:

	<u>September, 1951</u>		<u>September, 1952</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	millions of dollars			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	52.5	0.3	42.2	0.8
Other Commonwealth countries ..	16.1	0.1	17.7	0.1
United States	186.7	2.8	192.8	3.9
Other foreign countries	<u>64.8</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>83.2</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total, all countries	<u>320.1</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>335.9</u>	<u>5.3</u>

	<u>September, 1951</u>		<u>September, 1952**</u>	
	<u>Imports:-</u>			
United Kingdom	28.6		31.5	
Other Commonwealth countries	27.0		19.4	
United States	211.6		255.5	
Other foreign countries	<u>44.3</u>		<u>42.7</u>	
Total, all countries	<u>311.5</u>		<u>349.1</u>	

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP SHARPLY IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated 51 per cent during the week ending October 11 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Substantial gains were registered in all regions. Saskatchewan led with an increase of 95.9 per cent, followed by Alberta at 56.9 per cent, Ontario 54.5 per cent, Manitoba 53.1 per cent, Maritimes 46.1 per cent, Quebec 39.7 per cent, and British Columbia 34.8 per cent.

RETAIL SALES UP SEVEN
PER CENT IN AUGUST

Canada's retail establishments had estimated dollar sales of \$959,159,000 in August. This was 6.9 per cent above last year's August value of \$897,413,000, but 0.6 per cent below the July total of \$965,350,000. Sales during the January-August period this year aggregated \$7,190,380,000, or 6.6 per cent greater than in the similar period last year when the value was \$6,743,382,000.

Higher sales values were registered in all sections of Canada both in August and the eight months as compared with a year earlier. Only one trade -- meat stores -- had a lower sales value in August than in the same month last year, while eight-month results show declines in only three -- meat stores, hardware stores, and lumber and building materials dealers.

For the past four months the sales of certain consumer durables have been very high in relation to 1951. In the summer of that year, appliance and radio stores, furniture stores, and department stores experienced a definite slump in sales of these durables. Generally, this slump continued until May, 1952 when there was a marked recovery.

Sales by appliance and radio stores and furniture stores for the May-to-August period this year reached an all-time high value of \$120,439,000, more than 31 per cent above the comparable 1951 period. Department store sales of furniture and home appliances between May and August totalled \$36,826,000, up 39 per cent over 1951.

Appliances and radio store sales advanced 30.5 per cent in August as compared with a year earlier, furniture stores 29.1 per cent, department stores 13.2, family clothing stores 12.2, tobacco stores 10.4, variety stores 10.2, shoe stores 10.0, hardware stores 8.3, grocery and combination stores, 8.2, drug stores 7.4, and garages and filling stations 6.9 per cent. Gains in the remaining trades ranged from a low of 0.7 per cent for restaurants to a high of 4.6 per cent for men's clothing stores. (2)

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
IN JULY AND SEVEN MONTHS OF 1952

Registrations of births increased in July and the first seven months of this year as compared with the same periods of 1951. Deaths were more numerous in July, but there was a decrease in the seven-month period. Marriages declined in number both in July and the January-July period.

Births in July totalled 34,905 as compared with 32,490 in the same month last year, bringing the cumulative total for the seven months to 226,863 as against 221,292 a year earlier. Deaths numbered 10,796 in July as against 9,104, and 72,895 in the January-July period against 74,759.

In July there were 16,612 marriages as compared with 16,756 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the seven-month total to 63,961 compared with 65,810. (3)

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF WHEAT
SHARPLY HIGHER THIS YEAR

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat totalled 236,863,036 bushels on October 9, up sharply from last year's corresponding total of 169,729,646 bushels. Farmers' marketings during the week were up to 19,656,526 bushels from 16,554,874, raising the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 122,053,534 bushels against 68,097,849. Overseas export clearances of wheat were steady at 4,288,384 bushels as compared with 4,145,857, but substantially higher in the cumulative period at 52,580,679 bushels compared with 40,241,558. (Mem. 1)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on October 17 amounted to 52,991,000 pounds as compared with 38,884,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were larger in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Stocks were as follows by cities, totals for a year earlier being in brackets (figures in thousands): Quebec, 3,611 (3,577) pounds; Montreal, 24,843 (13,984); Toronto, 9,229 (6,025); Winnipeg, 7,903 (6,832); Regina, 1,101 (590); Saskatoon, 572 (658); Edmonton, 2,332 (2,911); Calgary, 696 (1,114); Vancouver, 2,704 (3,193).

APPLE, PEAR AND GRAPE CROPS
BELOW 1951, OTHER CROPS LARGER

Second estimate of Canada's 1952 fruit production, released by the Bureau, indicates smaller crops of apples, pears and grapes than in 1951, and moderate to substantially larger crops of other fruits. Except for an increase in the figure for plums and prunes, the latest estimate shows the same trends as the first estimate issued in August.

The apple crop for all Canada is now estimated at 12,785,000 bushels, down 825,000 bushels from the revised estimate of 13,610,000 bushels for 1951. While the change in total production from last year is moderate, there are pronounced differences in the yields in the producing areas. In Ontario and Quebec crops are down sharply, and will account for less than 30 per cent of the total as against almost 50 per cent in 1951, while the crop in British Columbia shows a substantial increase and in Nova Scotia a moderate gain.

Pear production this year is set at 1,067,000 bushels as against 1,225,000 in 1951, and the yield of grapes at 82,633,000 pounds compared to 88,602,000 pounds, the crops in each case being smaller both in Ontario and British Columbia.

The output of all stone fruits is greater this year than last, the increase being mainly due to larger British Columbia crops. The yield of peaches is estimated at 2,066,000 compared to 1,792,000 bushels, production being up moderately in Ontario to 1,400,000 from 1,348,000 bushels and substantially in British Columbia to 666,000 from 444,000 bushels. The crop of plums and prunes is put at 699,000 against 693,000 bushels, apricots at 246,000 against 38,000, and cherries at 423,000 compared to 419,000 bushels.

Production of strawberries is put at 26,307,000 compared to 25,293,000 quarts, raspberries at 11,039,000 compared to 10,979,000 quarts, and loganberries at 1,430,000 against 883,000 pounds. These increases were also due almost entirely to larger yields in British Columbia, crops of strawberries and raspberries being smaller in Ontario and practically unchanged in Quebec, the other two larger producing areas. (Mem. 2)

STOCKS OF FISH ON OCTOBER 1

Stocks of fish were higher on October 1, amounting to 65,610,000 pounds as compared with 53,820,000 on the same date last year. Holdings of frozen fresh fish were up to 62,057,000 pounds from 50,668,000, and frozen smoked to 3,553,000 pounds from 3,152,000. (Mem. 3)

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC
ENERGY AGAIN HIGHER IN AUGUST

Production of electric energy by central electric stations continued to increase in August, the month's total rising eight per cent to 4,968,011,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 4,597,412,000 in the corresponding month last year. An unbroken series of monthly gains this year boosted the cumulative output for the first eight months of the year nearly seven per cent to an all-time peak for the period of 40,617,253,000 kilowatt hours against 38,042,254,000 a year ago.

Gross exports to the United States advanced to 206,370,000 kilowatt hours in August from 159,726,000 in the corresponding month last year, and in the January-August period to 1,808,134,000 kilowatt hours from 1,619,910,000. Consumption of primary power -- production, less net exports and secondary power -- climbed to 4,456,660,000 kilowatt hours in August from 4,316,610,000, and in the eight months to 36,217,400,000 from 34,155,425,000.

Production totals were higher in August for all provinces except New Brunswick. Quebec's output rose to 2,670,847,000 kilowatt hours from 2,481,046,000 a year ago, while Ontario's rose to 1,417,061,000 kilowatt hours from 1,274,261,000. Production in British Columbia advanced to 375,213,000 kilowatt hours from 354,301,000.

August totals for the remaining provinces were as follows, last year's figures being in brackets: Newfoundland, 13,013,000 (10,874,000) kilowatt hours; Prince Edward Island, 2,378,000 (1,993,000); Nova Scotia, 73,288,000 (68,595,000); New Brunswick, 51,344,000 (66,614,000); Manitoba, 188,791,000 (181,786,000); Saskatchewan, 84,497,000 (77,911,000); Alberta, 91,579,000 (80,030,000). (Mem. 4)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Revenue freight loaded by Canadian railways during the seven days ended October 14 totalled 79,484 cars for a daily average of 11,355 cars as compared with 12,092 in the preceding week. Loadings in the Eastern division declined to 50,542 cars from 51,634 a year earlier, and in the Western region the total fell to 28,942 cars from 29,849.

Cumulative loadings to the end of October 14 were slightly lower at 3,256,212 cars as compared with 3,282,252 in the similar period of 1951. Receipts from foreign connections also declined to 1,399,946 cars from 1,417,581. (Mem. 5)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON TRANSIT SYSTEMS
LOWER IN JUNE; REVENUES HIGHER

Passengers carried by Canadian transit systems in June numbered 116,108,469, down 5.3 per cent from last year's June total of 122,547,912. Traffic on urban lines declined to 107,712,625 from 113,995,353, and interurban service fell to 8,395,844 against 8,552,559. Interprovincial bus traffic, however, continued to improve with 133,448 fares compared with 123,114.

Reflecting higher fares, total revenues increased 7.6 per cent to \$13,778,782 from \$12,800,217 in June last year. Urban earnings were up to \$9,327,569 from \$8,552,559, while interurban receipts advanced \$208,226 to \$4,451,213. Average overall transit fare collected was 11.1 cents against 10.48 a year earlier. (Mem. 6)

BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMPTION
IN AUGUST AND MONTH-END STOCKS

Consumption of bituminous coal in Canada during August amounted to about 2,400,000 tons, including 900,000 tons from Canadian mines and 1,500,000 from United States mines, according to an advance release of the monthly data compiled by the Bureau. Industrial concerns used about 800,000 tons; railways, 780,000 tons; coke plants, 500,000 tons; and sales by retail fuel dealers totalled 320,000 tons.

Stocks of bituminous coal held by Canadian industrial concerns, railways, coke plants and retail dealers amounted to 11,500,000 tons at the end of August, 1952 as compared with 10,800,000 tons on the corresponding date last year. Many large users stock-pile their winter's supply of coal before the close of lake navigation.

JULY PRODUCTION OF LEATHER FOOTWEAR UP
SUBSTANTIALLY OVER FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS

Canadian production of leather footwear reflected the regular seasonal drop in July, but the month's total output of 2,462,027 pairs was substantially above the July production of the four previous years. The July output was 560,261 pairs more than the 1,901,766 pairs produced in July 1951, 435,052 pairs more than the 2,026,975 pairs manufactured in July 1950, 140,486 pairs more than the 2,321,541 pairs produced in July 1949, and 508,728 pairs more than the 1,953,299 pairs made in July 1948.

Compared to the June production of 2,999,124 pairs, the July output was down by 537,097 pairs, but this was a lower seasonal drop than the 688,694 pairs of 1951, the 665,854 pairs of 1950, the 927,921 pairs of 1949, and the 539,550 pairs of 1948.

The total production for the first seven months of this year amounted to 20,719,829 pairs, and this was higher than the seven-month totals of three of the four previous years, exceeding the 1951 total of 20,149,422 pairs, the 1950 total of 18,794,462 pairs and the 1948 total of 18,213,892 pairs, and topped only by the 1949 total of 20,990,744 pairs. (Mem. 7)

PRODUCTION OF GARMENTS
IN SECOND QUARTER 1952

Canadian output of most types of men's, youths' and boys' garments was lower in the second quarter of 1952 than in the like period of last year, while production of most kinds of women's and misses' garments was higher.

A total of 255,123 men's and youths' all wool one-pant suits were manufactured in the April-June period, down from 330,280 in the second quarter of 1951, while production of all wool two-pant suits amounted to 60,651 as against 60,183. The output of boys' all wool one-pant suits dropped to 16,179 from 25,351.

Production of men's and youths' all wool pants and slacks totalled 234,280 as compared with 273,487 manufactured in the April-June period of 1951, while fine cotton shirt production dropped to 135,950 dozen from 148,314 dozen. The output of fine nylon shirts rose to 5,136 dozen from 2,720 dozen.

There were 330,352 women's and misses' wool coats manufactured in the second quarter of 1952 as against 264,407 in the like period last year, and production of rayon and rayon mixture dresses totalled 1,705,024 as compared with 1,903,786. Output of nylon dresses rose to 87,248 from 36,451, and of nylon blouses to 38,727 dozen from 4,820 dozen in the second quarter of 1951. (4)

GROSS VALUE OF MANUFACTURED
PRODUCTS AT NEW PEAK IN 1950

The manufacturing industries of Canada again established a new record in gross value of production at \$13,817,526,000 in 1950, an increase of 10.7 per cent over the previous high of \$12,479,593,000 in 1949. Part of the higher value was accounted for by an increase of about seven per cent in physical volume of production and the balance by increased prices of fully and partly manufactured products.

Accompanying the rise in output was an increase of one per cent in the number of persons employed to 1,183,300 from 1,171,200 the year before, and a rise of nearly seven per cent in salaries and wages to a new peak of \$2,771,267,000 from \$2,591,891,000. Total number of establishments increased to 35,942 in 1950 from 35,792.

From the point of view of employment, which more closely reflects changes in the physical volume of production than any other factor, the electrical apparatus group with an increase of 7.8 per cent reported the greatest increase in production. The rubber and non-metallic mineral products group was next in order with an increase of 5.2 per cent; followed by products of petroleum and coal, 4.3 per cent; wood products, 3.7 per cent; textile products (except clothing), 3.3 per cent; miscellaneous industries, 3.1 per cent; printing, publishing and allied trades, 2.1 per cent; paper products, 1.4 per cent; iron and steel products, 0.6 per cent; and chemical products, 0.4 per cent.

The greatest decline was reported by the leather products group at 5.5 per cent, followed by tobacco products, 3.4 per cent; food and beverages, 1.5 per cent; clothing (textile and fur), 1.3 per cent; and transportation equipment, 0.5 per cent.

All provinces shared in the increased value of production. Ontario led in total value at \$6,822,954,000 (\$6,103,805,000 in 1949); Quebec, \$4,142,473,000 (\$3,788,497,000); British Columbia, \$1,133,017,000 (\$959,008,000); Manitoba, \$485,906,000 (\$474,682,000); Alberta, \$402,840,000 (\$371,995,000); New Brunswick, \$263,753,000 (\$231,506,000); Nova Scotia, 255,887,000 (\$247,592,000); Saskatchewan, \$218,080,000 (\$215,743,000); Newfoundland, \$71,063,000 (\$67,264,000); Prince Edward Island, \$19,811,000 (\$18,123,000); Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$1,742,000 (\$1,377,000). (5)

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS
INDUSTRIES IN 1950

Gross value of production of the group of twelve industries classified by the Bureau under iron and steel products aggregated \$1,525,000,000 in 1950 compared with \$1,419,000,000 in 1949, an increase of seven per cent, according to the general review of the iron and steel products group for 1950.

Increases in gross value of production in 1950 over 1949 were recorded for all twelve industries in the group except agricultural implements. Gross value for the primary iron and steel industry rose to \$340,500,000 from \$305,735,000; machinery to \$255,943,000 from \$240,702,000; sheet metal products to \$171,947,000 from \$156,717,000; iron castings to \$142,362,000 from \$133,314,000; hardware, tools and cutlery to \$88,995,000 from \$76,409,000; wire and wire goods to \$86,607,000 from \$71,434,000; bridge and structural steel work to \$82,003,000 from \$75,692,000; heating and cooking apparatus to \$73,446,000 from \$62,420,000; boilers, tank and plate work to \$60,090,000 from \$54,562,000; machine shops to \$29,717,000 from \$28,162,000; and miscellaneous iron and steel to \$43,709,000 from \$37,029,000. For the agricultural implements industry the gross value of output declined to \$149,500,000 from \$176,970,000.

Factories operated in the group totalled 2,390 in 1950, up from 2,347 in 1949. The monthly average employment in these factories was 164,528, up slightly from 164,108 in 1949, while total salaries and wages paid increased to \$438,245,000 as against \$413,228,000. (6)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. The Consumer Price Index, January 1949-August 1952 (25 cents).
2. Retail Trade, August (20 cents).
3. Births, Marriages and Deaths, July (10 cents).
4. Quarterly Production of Garments, Second Quarter, 1952 (25 cents).
5. The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces -- Section I -- 1950 (50 cents).
6. Iron and Steel Products -- General Review -- 1950 (25 cents).
7. Trade of Canada: Exports -- Detailed Report -- August (50 cents).

Memoranda

1. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 2. Second Estimate of Fruit Production, 1952 (10 cents).
 3. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, October 1 (10 cents).
 4. Central Electric Stations, August (10 cents).
 5. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 6. Transit Report, June (10 cents).
 7. Production of Leather Footwear, July (10 cents).
 8. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, August (10 cents).
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Canadians sent 1,785,836 cablegrams in 1951, 98,000 more than in 1950.

...

According to the 1951 Census, Prince Edward Island is the only province that has no bootblacks.

...

The 1952-53 world breadgrain crop is estimated at a record 258,000,000 short tons, 10,000,000 tons above the previous high of 248,000,000 tons in 1938-39.

...

There were 257 coin-operated phonographs valued at a total of \$117,827 imported into Canada in 1950.

...

The cost per patient day in Canadian T.B. sanatoria in 1950 was \$4.85.

...

Alberta accounts for 30 per cent of Canada's shorn wool output, Ontario for 23 per cent, Quebec for 18 per cent, and the remaining provinces for the other 29 per cent.

...

There were 75,071 pairs of skis with factory selling value of \$244,311 made in Canada in 1950.

...

Of the 597 judges and magistrates in the ten provinces at June 2, 1951, 592 were male and five were female.

...

Canadians made 230 long-distance telephone calls to countries in Asia in 1950, 170 to Australia, 42 to New Zealand, 82 to Hawaii, and 15 to the Philippines.

...

Ontario and British Columbia account for about 92 per cent of the nation's pack of canned strawberries.

...

Canada exported \$276,589 worth of organs and parts in 1950.

...

Of the 10,611 persons employed by Canadian telegraph and cable companies in 1951, 1,830 were female.

...

Canada had 3,747,409 single males and 3,325,096 single females in 1951.

...

Canadian public general hospitals had expenditures of \$162,700,000 and revenues of \$176,000,000 in 1950.

...

There were 92,813 wooden wash boards with a factory selling value of \$48,776 manufactured in Canada in 1950.

...

Of the 35,176 persons employed as cooks in the ten provinces at June 2, 1951, 19,513 were men and 15,663 were women.

...

There were 15,476 persons admitted to Canadian mental institutions in 1949.

...

In addition to setting a record for quantity, the 1952 Canadian wheat crop is expected to be of high quality. Of the 4,627 carloads inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners up to September 14, almost 87 per cent graded No. 1 or No. 2 Northern, while another one per cent graded No. 1 Hard.

...

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