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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX moved up a further 0.4 per cent from 116.2 to 116.7 between September 1 and October 1, all group indexes except clothing advancing during the month. (Page 2)

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT index registered 193.1 at September 1 against 192.2 a month earlier and 190.6 on the same date last year. The PAYROLLS index moved up to 474.7 from 471.1 at August 1 and 442.7 a year earlier. WEEKLY EARNINGS averaged \$57.67 for a gain of 15 cents over the preceding month and \$3.12 over September 1 last year. (Page 12)

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION index for August was 247.2, almost unchanged from the July 1 level but six per cent higher than last year. (Page 12)

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MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES were valued at \$3,985,800,000 at the end of August, an increase of \$46,300,000 over July and nearly eight per cent above last year's August level. (Page 4)

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CANADA'S POPULATION reached an estimated 14,893,000 at September 1, a gain of 112,000 since June 1 and 884,000 since the census of 1951. (Page 11)

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CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS in nine major cities totalled 63,759,000 pounds on November 1, an appreciable increase over last year's November 1 stocks of 51,158,000 pounds. HOLDINGS OF CHEESE, on the other hand, were down to 18,424,000 from 20,709,000 pounds. (Page 9)

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STOCKS OF CANNED VEGETABLES held by canners, wholesalers and chain store warehouses were up to 26,028,104 dozen containers at October 1 from 23,751,332 dozen a year earlier, while HOLDINGS OF CANNED FRUITS were down to 5,663,770 dozen from 7,472,226 dozen. (Page 10)

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America continued to climb during the week ended October 21, reaching 319,713,000 bushels, 3,071,000 more than a week earlier and 73,970,000 more than on the same date last year. (Page 10)

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RAILWAY CARLOADINGS continued below last year's level in the third week of October with 84,290 revenue cars loaded as against 88,254 in 1952, a drop of 3,964 or 4.5 per cent. (Page 12)

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P R I C E S

Consumer Price Index Rose
0.4 Per Cent In September

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' consumer price index advanced from 116.2 to 116.7 between September 1 and October 1 for a gain of 0.4 per cent. All group indexes except clothing were higher. Foods moved up 1.5 points to 115.5 as increases in lettuce, fresh tomatoes, bacon, pork chops, butter, lard, eggs, shortening, oranges, grapefruit and canned fruits outweighed declines in beef, lamb, veal, chicken, potatoes, canned tomatoes, cabbage, onions and turnips.

An increase in the shelter index from 124.2 to 124.5 reflected a firmer tone for rents. Scattered advances for coal, electricity rates, floor coverings, ice and telephone rates supported a gain in the household operation index from 117.4 to 117.5, while the index for other commodities and services changed from 115.9 to 116.0 as increases in most health care costs outweighed small decreases in a few personal care items. The clothing index receded from 110.4 to 110.3 when slight decreases were registered among a few items of women's and children's wear. (1)

Consumer Price Indexes, 1949=100

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Cloth- ing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
Oct. 1, 1953 ...	116.7	115.5	124.5	110.3	117.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1953 ...	116.2	114.0	124.2	110.4	117.4	115.9
Oct. 1, 1952 ...	116.0	115.1	121.5	109.9	116.2	116.4

Wholesale Prices
Weaker In October

Industrial material prices at wholesale continued to weaken slightly in October as indicated by a further decline in the composite index for 30 commodities from 228.4 for the week of September 25 to 227.3 for the week of October 23. Among commodity changes, losses occurred for raw rubber, tin ingots, steers, raw sugar, wheat, white lead and raw cotton, while firmer prices were noted for oats, sisal, domestic raw wool, zinc and copper.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets were slightly lower in the first four weeks of October as the composite index moved from 210.7 to 209.0 between the weeks of September 25 and October 23. Both groups moved down, the field products section declining from 154.0 to 151.8 as losses for potatoes and a number of eastern coarse grains outweighed advances for rye, western flax and eastern wheat and hay. Lower quotations for steers and lambs, coupled with decreases for eggs in eastern Canada and calf and hog prices in western Canada overbalanced price advances for calves, hogs, fowl, butterfat and fluid milk in eastern Canada and eggs, butterfat, fluid milk and raw wool in western Canada, to move the animal product price series from 267.3 to 266.3. (1)

Security Prices Firmer In October

Security prices were firmer in October as indicated by an increase in the Bureau's composite index for 102 common stocks from 149.2 to 155.5 between the weeks of September 24 and October 29. Among major groups, utilities registered considerable firmness as the index moved up from 144.4 to 151.6, due to increases in communication issues, transportation stocks and power and traction. The index for 81 industrials moved up from 148.2 to 154.8, reflecting advances in all sub-group indexes except milling and textiles and clothing. Banks changed slightly from 170.0 to 171.2. The composite index for 27 mining stocks registered a moderate advance from 82.5 to 84.8 between September 24 and October 29. Both sub-groups moved higher, the index for five base metals changing from 133.9 to 137.8, while that for 22 golds rose from 60.0 to 61.6. (1)

(concluded on page 3)

Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u>	<u>October 29, 1953</u>	<u>October 22, 1953</u>	<u>October 1, 1953</u>
(102 Common Stocks)	155.5	154.5	148.8
81 Industrials	154.8	153.9	147.7
13 Utilities	151.6	151.3	145.0
8 Banks	171.2	168.0	168.9

Mining Stock Price Index

(27 Stocks)	84.8	84.4	81.1
22 Golds	61.6	60.9	59.2
5 Base Metals	137.8	138.1	131.1

Wholesale Prices Lower in September

Following the indecisive pattern established over the past 12 months, wholesale prices in September almost cancelled the increase of the previous month, as indicated by a drop in the Bureau's composite index from 222.4 in August to 221.5 in September. Decreases were concentrated mainly in vegetable and animal products, although losses were noted in non-ferrous metals, wood, wood products and paper, and chemicals and allied products.

A drop in vegetable products from 201.7 to 199.5 reflected weakness in most grains, potatoes, sugar, coffee and cocoa beans, rice and onions, which greatly overbalanced strength in fresh fruits, canned fruits and livestock and poultry feeds. Declines in livestock prices, notably lambs, steers and hogs, and fresh meats, outweighed strength in cured meats, butter, lard, tallow, eggs, hides and skins, and fishery products to lower the animal products index from 247.8 to 245.6.

In the non-ferrous metals group, decreases in copper, lead, zinc, gold, solder and silver were sufficient to outweigh higher tin quotations and lowered the composite index from 168.2 to 167.1. Lower prices for eastern spruce and hemlock, western fir and cedar, and woodpulp were responsible for a change in the wood, wood products and paper group from 288.4 to 287.6. Lower prices for soap and zinc oxide moved the index for chemicals and allied products down from 176.0 to 175.3.

Among group gains, iron and its products advanced from 220.6 to 221.9 as prices for wire and wire nails moved up. Fibres, textiles and textile products advanced from 240.3 to 240.4 with increases in worsted yarns overbalancing losses in cotton fabrics, imported and domestic raw wool, and cotton yarns. An increase in non-metallic minerals from 178.9 to 179.0 was supported by higher prices for crude oil and imported U.S. coal.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets continued to weaken in September as the composite index receded to 208.9 from 213.6 in the preceding month. Percentagewise, animal products registered a slightly greater decrease than field products, declining from 269.9 to 263.7 as sharp recessions occurred for livestock and raw wool, overbalancing increases in eggs, butterfat, and milk for cheese manufacture. Field products declined from 157.2 to 154.0 as potatoes moved down, offsetting a slight gain in corn and wheat.

Residential building materials were lower in September as recorded by the change in the composite index from 283.6 in August to 281.1 in September. Easier prices were noted for certain lumber descriptions coupled with declines in a few plumbing and heating fixtures. Among commodity advances were those for shellac and wire nails. The non-residential building materials index, on the base 1949=100, moved down from 124.5 to 123.8 between August and September. Price decreases were noted for lumber and plumbing and heating items, while advances occurred for wire nails, shellac and concrete mix. (2)

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

Manufacturers' Inventories Higher In Value At The End Of August

Total value of inventory held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of August was \$3,985,800,000, an increase of \$46,300,000 over July and nearly eight per cent above the same month last year, according to the Bureau's monthly report.

In index terms, August inventories stood at 212.9 as compared with 210.5 in July and 198.1 in August last year. Inventories actually owned by manufacturers were valued at \$3,532,700,000, an increase of one per cent over July and a rise of four per cent over August, 1952. Inventories held but not owned by reporting manufacturers, which, after a slight decline in June, had resumed their upward movement, reached \$453,100,000, the increase during August amounting to three per cent.

Largely due to holiday periods, shipments dropped in August for the second consecutive month but remained above last year's level; the total index for August was 180.1, a fall of three per cent from July's 185.4, but an increase of six per cent as compared with August, 1952. Cumulative shipments for the year to date were maintained at five per cent above the same period of 1952. Unfilled orders, for the group of firms reporting this item, dropped for the sixth consecutive month, and were 23 per cent below August, 1952; total unfilled orders for the group averaged five current month's sales value.

Consumers' goods industries held inventories at the end of August valued at \$2,105,600,000 as compared with \$2,084,700,000 a month earlier, and \$2,007,300,000 a year ago, while capital goods industries had inventories valued at \$838,200,000 as compared with \$835,100,000 at the end of July, and \$680,100,000 at the same time last year.

Inventories held by producers' goods industries were valued at \$707,400,000 as compared with \$690,600,000 at the end of July and \$709,200,000 a year ago, while construction goods inventories were valued at \$334,600,000 as compared with \$329,100,000 a month ago, and \$311,200,000 a year ago. (3)

Production Of Cigarettes And Cigars Higher In Third Quarter

Production of both cigarettes and cigars increased substantially in the third quarter of this year as compared with a year earlier, but the output of cut tobacco declined, according to the Bureau's quarterly report on tobacco products.

The quarter's output of cigarettes climbed to 5,354,754,000 from the 4,761,018,000 produced during the same three months last year, while production of cigars rose to 53,481,000 from 47,263,000. There were decreases in cut tobacco to 6,102,023 pounds from 7,895,643, plug and twist to 368,314 pounds from 458,453, and snuff to 187,664 pounds from 188,000.

The quantity of re-dried leaf tobacco taken for manufacture during the July-September period amounted to 22,491,723 pounds as compared with 22,138,388 in the similar span of 1952. Comparative figures by types follow with 1952 in brackets: flue-cured, 19,551,900 (19,063,025) pounds; burley, 1,118,685 (1,375,817); dark, 239,307 (204,396); cigar, 1,338,052 (1,216,357); pipe, 94,409 (150,331); other types, 149,370 (128,462).

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco held at the end of September increased to 165,778,307 pounds as compared with 162,440,276 held at the same time in 1952. Comparative stocks by types follow: flue-cured, 137,410,031 (126,645,924); burley, 12,868,595 (17,386,680); dark, 2,798,167 (2,642,666); cigar, 10,272,858 (12,653,086); pipe, 1,632,535 (2,052,915); other types, 796,121 (1,059,005). (4)

(continued on page 5)

Building Supplies Figures on production and factory shipments of asphalt floor tiles, asphalt roofing, gypsum products, mineral wool and rigid insulating board during September, and of cement and cement products during August, have been released by the Bureau.

Asphalt Floor Tiles Output of asphalt floor tiles amounted to 1,447,810 square feet compared to 1,488,811 in September last year, making an aggregate output for nine months of 12,390,038 square feet against 11,772,295 last year. Domestic shipments totalled 1,234,098 square feet in the month and 11,785,132 square feet in the nine months, the latter figure comparing with 12,197,857 last year. (5)

Asphalt Roofing Production of asphalt roofing showed mixed trends in September compared with a year earlier. Output of asphalt shingles amounted to 281,287 squares against 276,987; smooth-surfaced rolls, 112,032 (132,001); mineral-surfaced rolls, 105,598 (118,307); roll-type sidings, 29,854 (49,490) squares; tar and asphalt felts, 5,127 (4,752) tons. Nine-month production of all, except roll-type sidings, continued above last year. (6)

Gypsum Products Output and factory shipments (in brackets) of gypsum products in September were reported as follows: wallboard, 23,003,816 (22,185,714) square feet; lath, 26,691,400 (27,118,078); sheathing, 287,104 (630,032); block and tile, 25,440 (33,382) square feet; plasters, 23,700 (23,574) tons. (7)

Mineral Wool September production and shipments (in brackets) of mineral wool batts totalled 19,943,099 (19,849,555) square feet; granulated wool, 1,027,294 (1,024,914) cubic feet; and bulk or loose wool, 105,333 (95,507) cubic feet. Month-end stocks of batts amounted to 4,356,630 square feet; granulated wool, 424,323 cubic feet; and bulk or loose wool, 82,336 cubic feet. (8)

Rigid Insulating Board Production of rigid insulating board was up to 24,425,039 square feet in September compared to 19,041,304 square feet a year earlier, output for the nine months this year aggregating 201,908,224 against 173,481,271 square feet last year. Domestic shipments totalled 28,528,906 square feet in the month and 201,307,808 square feet in the nine months. (9)

Cement Production of Portland cement rose to 1,990,977 barrels from 1,561,519 in August last year, making a cumulative output for the January-August period of 14,718,978 barrels against 11,959,750 last year. (10)

Cement Products August output of concrete building materials, reported by manufacturers normally accounting for 85 per cent of total Canadian production, included the following: brick, 7,288,554 pieces; gravel blocks, 6,692,367; cinder blocks, 1,460,401; other aggregates, 600,341; chimney blocks, 139,482 pieces; pipe, 22,281 tons; and concrete, ready-mixed, 206,639 cubic yards. All items except pipe were above a year earlier, while eight-month figures for each show substantial increases over 1952. (10)

Coke Output Up In August Canada's coke output totalled 377,229 tons in August, 24,129 tons more than in the same month last year, making a production of 2,853,440 in the first eight months of 1953, 204,303 tons in excess of the 1952 total. Landed imports were nearly a third lower this year at 22,449 against 32,229 tons in August and 213,947 against 358,635 tons in the eight months, while exports slumped to 9,426 from 32,572 tons in August and to 112,018 from 167,666 tons in the January-August period. Supplies of coke available for consumption in Canada were up to 390,252 from 352,757 in August and to 2,955,369 from 2,840,106 tons in the eight months. (11)

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Drop In Production Of Lumber In August Sawn lumber production declined in August as compared with a year earlier. There were reductions in all provinces except New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. Production east of the Rockies in August fell to 376,129,000 feet board measure as compared with 385,804,000 in the corresponding month last year. Despite the August decline, the cumulative output for the first eight months of the year climbed to 2,623,941,000 board feet from 2,367,542,000 in the same 1952 period. The month's output of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia declined to 346,363,000 board feet from 383,046,000 in August last year, but eight-month production rose to 2,605,832,000 board feet from 2,323,364,000 a year ago. (12 & 13)

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

Revenue And Expenditure Of Provincial Governments Both the total net general revenue and the total net general expenditure of Canada's ten provincial governments increased in the fiscal years ending nearest to March 31, 1953, over the previous twelve months, with the former showing a somewhat greater rise than the latter, according to the preliminary analysis of provincial government finances for the year by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Net general revenue of the ten governments aggregated \$1,221,000,000 in the year, up \$173,000,000 or 16.5 per cent over the aggregate of \$1,048,000,000 for the years ending nearest March 31, 1952. Net general expenditure (exclusive of debt retirement) totalled \$1,233,000,000, showing an increase of \$150,000,000 or just under 14 per cent from \$1,083,000,000.

On the revenue side, total tax yield for all provinces was down in the period under review to \$470,704,000 from \$554,864,000 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the participation of Ontario in the 1952 federal tax rental agreements. The yield from gasoline and fuel oil taxes was up to \$197,231,000 from \$180,863,000 and other tax revenue was generally higher with the exception of succession duties, the yield from which fell slightly to \$31,524,000 from \$32,078,000.

Total provincial receipts from the federal tax rental agreements climbed sharply to \$303,148,000 from \$95,801,000. Two factors were primarily responsible for this marked increase; first, Ontario's participation in the 1952 agreement, and secondly, increased payments to all provinces resulting from the rise of population figures taken from the latest census. Privileges, licences and permits produced \$252,818,000 against \$219,485,000, and liquor profits moved up to \$121,293,000 from \$111,863,000.

Total expenditure on transportation and communication climbed sharply in the year to \$370,895,000 from \$297,888,000 in the previous year. Gross outlays on health and social welfare advanced to \$292,594,000 from \$263,955,000, health outlays rising to \$202,236,000 from \$176,527,000 and those for social welfare to \$90,358,000 from \$87,428,000. Education coats were up to \$217,973,000 compared to \$190,967,000, and contributions to municipalities to \$26,791,000 from \$22,070,000.

This preliminary analysis is the second release by the Bureau on provincial government finances for the period. Late in October last year, the Bureau issued a summary of estimates of revenue and expenditure, based on the published estimates and budget speeches delivered in the Spring of 1952. (A similar summary of such estimates for the fiscal years ending nearest March 31, 1954, was released on July 2 this year.) The preliminary analysis incorporates later information than available at the time of preparing the summary. A further report containing final figures in greater detail will be prepared after the public accounts are released by the provincial governments. (14)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Broad Geographic Gains In
July Merchandise Imports

Canada received larger values of goods in July than a year earlier from all geographic areas except Asia, the largest increases being in imports from the United States, United Kingdom and Europe, according to final summary figures showing imports in the month by countries and main commodities released this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Import values were also greater for each of the nine main commodity groups except agricultural and vegetable products.

Total value of July imports was \$405,400,000-- slightly below the estimate issued on September 22-- as compared with \$343,200,000 for July last year. Prices of imports averaged about 1.5 per cent higher than a year earlier, the result being an increase of about 15.5 per cent in volume as against the rise of 18 per cent in value.

In the seven months ending July, merchandise imports increased 14.4 per cent in value to \$2,622,000,000 from \$2,293,500,000 for the same 1952 period. Previous to June, average import prices were below those of the preceding year, while values were higher each month, and the volume gain for the seven months was consequently at the higher level of 18.0 per cent.

Over the seven months imports were also higher in value from the United Kingdom, United States, Latin America and Europe, but lower from each geographic group of other Commonwealth countries and from the remaining group of foreign countries. As in July, import values were larger for all main commodity groups except one.

Imports from the United States in July were 17 per cent higher in value at \$286,528,000 as compared to \$246,606,000 in July 1952, the proportion of the total purchased from the United States thus declining slightly to 70.7 from 71.9 per cent. Over the January-July period purchases from the United States totalled \$1,958,941,000 against \$1,704,403,000 last year. Largest increase in the month and seven months was in the iron and products group, followed by the non-ferrous metals, miscellaneous commodities, chemicals, and wood and paper groups. Imports of animals and animal products were up slightly in both periods, while those of fibres and textiles were down in July but higher in the seven months. Agricultural and vegetable products and non-metallic minerals were down in both periods.

Purchases from the United Kingdom rose to \$47,070,000 in the month from \$34,090,000 in July last year, making a seven-month total of \$266,660,000 against \$195,510,000 for 1952. Gains were recorded for the month and seven months in all main commodity groups, with the larger part of the total gain in the iron and fibres and textiles groups. Imports from other Commonwealth countries increased to \$17,916,000 in the month from \$16,833,000, but totalled \$94,373,000 against \$108,598,000 for the seven months. This decline was caused by lower prices; the volume of these imports has increased in 1953. July total for the Asiatic group, where price declines were most severe, was down to \$4,673,000 from \$5,910,000, while the Oceania group rose to \$3,345,000 from \$1,841,000 mainly due to a gain from Australia.

Imports from Latin American countries increased to \$31,096,000 in July from \$27,654,000, and in the seven months totalled \$168,824,000 against \$164,498,000, gains being mixed and heavier purchases from Venezuela accounting for most of the increase in each period. July purchases from European countries amounted to \$15,953,000 compared to \$10,732,000, the seven-month total rising to \$96,220,000 from \$81,445,000. There were larger imports in July from Belgium and Luxembourg, France Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland and from each of these except Belgium and Luxembourg in the seven months.

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From the remaining foreign countries, imports fell in value to \$5,950,000 from \$6,397,000 in July last year, and in the seven months amounted to \$32,230,000 compared to \$35,203,000.

The following table shows the values of 21 leading imports in July and the first seven months of 1953, together with the corresponding figures for both periods of 1952. (15 & 16)

	<u>July</u>		<u>January-July</u>	
	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	- thousands -			
Farm Implements & machinery ..	\$21,031	\$25,450	\$135,754	\$154,608
Mining, metallurgical machinery ..	6,354	4,439	40,719	32,351
Other non-farm machinery	25,152	32,111	171,144	210,080
Engines & boilers	8,916	10,686	86,017	73,295
Rolling-mill products	4,905	10,951	92,400	72,156
Pipes, tubes & fittings	5,538	4,432	28,328	39,995
Automobile parts	15,325	18,855	116,532	147,374
Automobiles	7,930	10,844	38,318	74,833
Petroleum, crude	20,407	20,361	117,738	125,456
Petroleum products	15,180	14,225	66,786	70,929
Coal	14,343	14,344	82,602	74,298
Electrical apparatus	11,288	15,944	73,315	133,694
Refrigerators & parts	6,607	5,730	24,902	42,137
Aircraft & parts	5,769	10,229	56,519	69,543
Fruits	11,075	12,937	53,260	58,976
Coffee & chicory	3,696	4,411	30,190	33,460
Cotton products	6,341	6,456	44,948	59,464
Wool products	4,716	7,474	28,146	43,283
Cotton, raw & linters	2,199	4,051	39,338	37,916
Books & printed matter	4,647	5,014	31,091	38,723
Tourists' purchases	6,211	6,989	29,559	35,331

T R A V E L

More Arrive By Boat And Plane, But Fewer By Bus And Rail In January-August Period

More U.S. visitors and returning Canadian travellers entered the country by boat and plane in the January-August period this year but fewer came by bus and rail, the total number of arrivals by the four means of transportation decreasing by 77,061 to 1,938,202 from 2,015,263 last year. Boat arrivals accounted for 18 per cent and plane arrivals for 14 per cent of the 1953 total as compared with 16 per cent and 11 per cent respectively in 1952.

During the eight months 321,599 U.S. visitors arrived by rail (353,511 last year), 260,506 by bus (300,442), 264,838 by boat (261,002), and 144,583 by plane (124,373), while 349,259 Canadian travellers returned by rail (381,632 last year), 378,160 by bus (420,406), 85,747 by boat (67,185), and 133,510 by plane (106,712).

The 1953 trends towards fewer arrivals by rail and bus and more by plane were continued in August, but the trend towards more boat arrivals was reversed as fewer U.S. visitors used this means of transportation. During the month 59,695 U.S. visitors entered Canada by rail (66,999 last year), 71,453 by bus (76,268), 94,583 by boat (108,608), and 26,917 by plane (24,619), while 61,106 Canadian travellers returned by rail (63,980 last year), 71,726 by bus (82,538), 25,473 by boat (19,572), and 17,356 by plane (14,752).

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Stocks Of Butter And Cheese On November 1 Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on November 1 amounted to 63,759,000 pounds as compared with 65,585,000 a month earlier, and 51,158,000 a year ago, according to the Bureau's monthly advance statement. Holdings of cheese were 18,424,000 pounds as compared with 19,274,000 on October 1, and 20,709,000 at the same time last year.

Creamery butter stocks were as follows by cities on November 1, last year's corresponding figures being in brackets: Quebec, 4,527,000 (3,346,000) pounds; Montreal, 29,855,000 (23,738,000); Toronto, 12,771,000 (9,233,000); Winnipeg, 10,116,000 (7,705,000); Regina, 1,125,000 (848,000); Saskatoon, 323,000 (540,000); Edmonton, 2,547,000 (2,294,000); Calgary, 885,000 (714,000); and Vancouver, 1,610,000 (2,740,000). (18)

September Egg Output Production of eggs in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) during September is estimated at 23,900,000 dozen as compared with the revised estimate of 23,000,000 dozen in August and 23,300,000 in September last year.

Aggregate production during the nine months ending September this year is estimated at 259,500,000 dozen, up moderately from 255,200,000 dozen for the corresponding 1952 period. Over the nine months, estimated production was larger this year than last in Nova Scotia, Ontario, and the three Prairie Provinces, and smaller in each of the remaining four provinces. (19)

Production Of Shortening, Lard And Vegetable Oils In September Production of shortening rose in September as compared with the corresponding month last year, but there was a decline in the month's output of lard, according to the Bureau's monthly report on oils and fats.

Output of shortening in September amounted to 12,779,000 pounds as compared with 11,142,000 a year earlier, bringing the January-September production to 93,843,000 pounds as compared with 85,080,000. Lard output in September amounted to 4,781,000 pounds as compared with 10,133,000 a year ago, while the nine-month aggregate was 70,125,000 pounds compared with 93,554,000.

September's output of refined coconut oil amounted to 1,071,000 pounds as compared with 1,037,000; salad and cooking oil, 1,812,000 pounds (1,462,000 a year ago); flaxseed oil, 7,888,000 (7,782,000) pounds; soybean oil, 6,765,000 (5,826,000); and other vegetable oils -- copra, sunflower and rapeseed -- 3,964,000 (4,541,000). (20)

Fluid Milk And Cream Sales Higher Again In August Sales of fluid milk and cream rose again in August as compared with a year earlier, according to the Bureau's monthly estimate. Fluid milk sales in Canada as a whole amounted to 120,511,000 quarts, bringing the January-August total to 964,219,000 quarts, for respective gains of five per cent and four per cent. Cream sales increased three per cent in August to 2,285,000 pounds, and six per cent in the eight months to 18,220,000 pounds.

Only in Prince Edward Island was there a decline in fluid milk sales in August (two per cent to 646,000 quarts). Totals for the other provinces were as follows with percentage increases in brackets: Nova Scotia, 4,527,000 quarts (one); New Brunswick, 2,474,000 (two); Quebec, 39,678,000 (three); Ontario, 45,886,000 (five); Manitoba, 4,975,000 (four); Saskatchewan, 5,217,000 (11); Alberta, 8,477,000 (seven); and British Columbia, 8,631,000 (three). (21)

(continued on page 10)

Production Of Prepared Stock And Poultry Feeds Production of prepared stock and poultry feeds in August increased to 170,646 tons from last year's corresponding total of 168,666 tons, bringing the total for the first eight months to 1,304,801 tons against 1,419,214 last year. (22)

Smaller Pack Of Green Or Wax Beans This Year This year's pack of green or wax beans was moderately smaller than in 1952, amounting to 3,447,555 dozen containers with a net weight of contents of 55,580,367 pounds as compared with 3,731,782 dozen containing 56,813,423 pounds, according to a special compilation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. By size of container the year's pack was as follows, with 1952 figures in brackets: 105-ounce, 133,059 (83,252) dozen; 20-ounce, 1,664,437 (2,049,148) dozen; 15-ounce, 1,506,030 (1,480,044) dozen; and 10-ounce, 144,029 (199,338) dozen.

October 1 Stocks Of Canned Fruits And Vegetables Overall stocks of canned fruits held by canners, wholesalers and chain store warehouses on October 1 this year declined to 5,663,770 dozen containers as compared with 7,472,226 dozen on the corresponding date last year, while holdings of canned vegetables advanced to 26,028,104 dozen containers from 23,751,332 dozen.

Following are the stocks of canned fruits with corresponding 1952 totals in brackets -- in dozens: apples, solid pack, 50,226 (104,541); crabapples, 20,532 (21,655); applesauce, 33,343 (256,099); apricots, 335,479 (388,017); blueberries, 53,141 (99,038); cherries, 362,022 (480,113); fruit cocktail, 436,922 (389,600); grapefruit, 16,856 (19,059); loganberries, 46,642 (30,794); peaches, 2,639,523 (3,286,684); pears, Bartlett, 180,806 (540,736); pears, Keiffer, 152,844 (409,097); pie filling, apple, 10,356 (23,482); pie filling, other, 48,219 (53,659); pineapple, 346,723 (325,175); plums, 404,428 (493,876); raspberries, 271,411 (203,918); rhubarb, 4,683 (11,262); strawberries, 177,260 (291,599); all other fruits, 72,354 (43,822).

Canned vegetable stocks follow (in dozens); asparagus, 272,694 (260,334); beans, green or wax, 3,644,486 (3,307,812); beans, baked, 1,495,583 (1,503,972); beets, 612,818 (911,118); carrots, 831,920 (189,281); carrots and peas combined, 404,721 (350,216); corn, 6,409,145 (6,802. 1); mixed vegetables, 208,275 (237,357); peas, 6,897,639 (6,048,332); pumpkin, and squash, 290,336 (95,771); sauerkraut, 67,256 (82,608); spinach, 215,325 (206,344); tomatoes, 4,484,099 (3,585,027); all other vegetables, 193,887 (170,419).

Holdings of other canned products in dozens: fruit juices, apple, 138,083 (273,999); fruit juices, other, 585,423 (673,062); apple juice concentrates, 335 (332); infant and junior foods, fruits, 1,800,278 (1,764,424); infant and junior foods, vegetables, 1,215,173 (1,190,405); jams, 385,347 (397,449); jellies, 69,097 (66,309); marmalades, 115,213 (125,170); pickles, 499,470 (290,569); relishes, 61,844 (36,206); ready dinners, 264,812 (222,228); soups, all kinds, 8,685,984 (6,725,036); chili sauce, 284,905 (252,528); sauces, meat, 52,374 (118,662); sauces, other, 82,489 (64,249); spaghetti, 398,632 (427,672); tomato juice, 6,641,457 (6,401,769); tomato pulp, paste and puree, 314,362 (306,351).

Visible Supplies And Marketings Of Wheat Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on October 21 jumped to 319,713,000 bushels as compared with 316,642,000 a week earlier, and 245,743,000 on the corresponding date last year. At the same time, deliveries of wheat from western farms dropped to 9,862,000 bushels from 12,416,000 the week before and 11,759,000 a year ago. Deliveries of oats from Prairie farms declined to 1,688,000 bushels from 2,361,000 in the same week last year, barley to 2,912,000 bushels from 3,890,000, rye to 214,000 bushels from 344,000, but flaxseed increased to 965,000 bushels from 662,000. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week fell to 4,756,000 bushels from 5,070,000 a week earlier, and 6,163,000 a year ago. (23)

Both Catch And Landed Value Of
Sea-Fish Up Steeply In September

Large gains were registered in both catch and initial value of sea-fish in September, according to the Bureau's monthly report. The month's landings amounted to 135,362,000 pounds valued at \$6,640,000 as compared with 94,861,000 valued at \$4,388,000 a year earlier. Part of the increase was due to the effects of last year's September 6 - October 20 strike of British Columbia net fishermen.

In the January-September period this year, the aggregate catch of sea-fish was 823,697,000 pounds valued at \$51,526,000, lower by 20.8 per cent in quantity and 4.8 per cent in value than a year earlier.

September's catch by Atlantic-coast fishermen was off to 78,265,000 pounds from 82,485,000, and the value declined to \$2,571,000 from \$3,116,000. In the January-September period there was a drop in catch to 585,140,000 pounds from 677,943,000, and in value to \$27,204,000 from \$27,518,000.

On the Pacific coast, September's catch of sea-fish amounted to 57,097,000 pounds worth \$4,069,000 as compared with last year's strike-reduced total of 12,376,000 pounds valued at \$1,272,000. The heavy run of pinks which started during August was maintained well into September. The nine-month catch of all species totalled 238,557,000 pounds valued at \$24,322,000 as compared with 362,250,000 valued at \$26,610,000. (24)

P O P U L A T I O N

Canada's Population Increased
112,000 In June-August Period

Canada's population increased 112,000 during the three months from June 1 to September 1 this year, rising from 14,781,000 to 14,893,000, according to the Bureau's quarterly estimate of population. This increase compares with an estimated gain of 104,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1952.

For September 1 last year, the Bureau put the population at 14,534,000. In the twelve months to the latest estimate, the estimated gain in population was thus 359,000. The annual estimate for the June 1 Census date indicated a rise of 351,000 in the twelve months from June 1, 1952, and of 772,000 in the two years since the 1951 Census. At September 1 this year the population had therefore increased by an estimated 884,000 since the Census was taken.

Previous Bureau estimates indicated a population rise of 115,000 in the four months from September 1 last year to January 1 this year. If an equal increase occurs in the same period this year, the population will reach 15,000,000 before the year ends.

The Bureau's quarterly estimates do not contain any breakdown of population changes by provinces; this is presented only in the annual estimate for the June 1 Census date.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Increases In Births, Deaths
And Marriages In September

There were increased registrations of births, deaths and marriages in Canada both in September and the first nine months of this year as compared with a year earlier, according to the Bureau's monthly vital statistics report.

Births in September numbered 35,572, slightly above last year's 35,522, and the nine-month total increased nearly three per cent to 304,220 from 295,665. Deaths in September rose to 11,090 from 10,332, bringing the January-September total to 96,655 as compared with 92,686. Marriages rose in number in September to 15,601 from 15,047 in the same month last year, making a nine-month total of 94,032 as compared with 93,208 in the like 1952 period. (25)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Industrial Employment, Payrolls
And Salaries And Wages Higher

Industrial employment, payrolls, and average weekly wages and salaries were higher at the beginning of September than a month and year earlier, according to the Bureau's monthly advance statement. There was a small decline in employment in Nova Scotia as compared with August, chiefly in road construction work, while increases in the other provinces ranged from 0.1 per cent in Alberta to 0.9 per cent in New Brunswick.

The Industrial employment index for September 1 stood at 193.1 as compared with 192.2 a month earlier, and 190.6 a year ago. At the same time the weekly payrolls index climbed to 474.7 from 471.1 at August 1, and 442.7 at September 1, 1952, and the preliminary September 1 average of weekly salaries and wages was \$57.67, 15 cents above August 1 and \$3.12 higher than at September 1, 1952.

Moderate improvement was recorded in manufacturing, in which employment and payrolls rose by 0.7 per cent from August 1, in each case to a new high. As compared with September 1 last year, there were advances of 3.0 per cent and 7.8 per cent, respectively. The average weekly earnings showed no general change in the month, but were 4.6 per cent above their level of a year ago.

On the whole, the changes in employment in the non-manufacturing industries were not large. Logging showed a small gain. The situation in mining was affected by industrial disputes, notably in Quebec and Ontario. Construction and transportation, storage and communication afforded more employment. (26)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

August Industrial Production Index
Up Six Per Cent From Year Earlier

Canada's industrial production index for August stood at 247.2, almost unchanged from its level of the preceding month, but up six per cent from a year earlier, according to the October issue of the Canadian Statistical Review. The gain over August last year was smaller than that recorded in previous months of this year, reflecting in part the high level of industrial output achieved in the second half of 1952.

The manufactures component was the main factor in establishing this trend; in the first seven months of this year it had averaged about 10 per cent higher than in the same period of 1952, but in the August comparison it was higher by only five per cent.

The durable goods sector, which in the earlier months had recorded larger relative gains from the corresponding part of last year than had the non-durables, continued to do so in August, but at a reduced rate. The fall in durable goods production from July to August this year contrasted with a small advance at the same time last year, reflecting principally the much greater reduction in motor vehicles output in August this year. (27)

TRANSPORT

Railway Carloadings Off By 4.5
Per Cent In Third October Week

Canada's railways loaded fewer cars in the third week of October than in the same week last year, the total of 84,290 revenue cars for the week ended October 21 representing a drop of 3,964 or 4.5 per cent from the 88,254 cars loaded in 1952. This brought total carloadings in the first 39 periods of 1953 to 3,244,923 revenue cars, a decline of 2.8 per cent from the 3,337,685 cars loaded in the like period last year.

Loadings were lower in the third October week this year in both the east and the west, the decline being almost the same in both regions. Loadings were down 4.7 per cent in the eastern division to 52,291 revenue cars, while in the western division the drop was 4.1 per cent to 31,999 cars. (28)

HEALTH & WELFARE

More Than Double The Median Number
of Polio Cases In Canada In 1952

1947-51 median of 2,291 cases by 2,461, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics disclosed in its first annual report on notifiable diseases for the year 1952.

More than double the median or expected number of cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Canada last year, the 4,755 ten-province total exceeding the

The new report, compiled from weekly notifications from the provincial health departments, provides national and provincial statistics on the annual number of reported cases of notifiable diseases, with rates and five-year medians, and a number of tables and graphs showing seasonal trends. The report observes that there are indications that not all cases of notifiable diseases come to the attention of physicians, and that the degree of completeness of reporting varies for different diseases and for different areas.

The Bureau's figures show that in 1952 only three provinces reported numbers of poliomyelitis cases which were below the median: Nova Scotia with 57 as against a five-year median of 71; Quebec with 125 as against 144; and Ontario with 705 as against 796. The largest numerical advance over the median number occurred in Saskatchewan where 1,205 cases were reported, almost 11 times the 1947-51 median of 111 cases. In Prince Edward Island there were 57 cases (as against a five-year median of only 2); in New Brunswick, 427 (20); in Manitoba, 839 (119); in Alberta, 740 (129); and in British Columbia, 596 (124). There were four cases reported in Newfoundland last year but there is insufficient data to compute a five-year median for that province.

Polio was not the only disease to afflict an unusually large number of Canadians in 1952. Over four times the median number of infectious jaundice cases were reported (1,182 as against a five-year median of 262), more than twice the usual number of cases of scarlet fever (19,010 as against 8,582) and septic sore throat (1,971 as against 805), and nearly double the normal number of dysentery (504 as against 267) and influenza cases (8,002 as against 4,225). There were also unusually high numbers of cases of meningitis (265 as against a five-year median of 193), mumps (38,439 as against 32,252), and chickenpox (45,887 as against 41,764).

On the other side of the scale, last year saw less than a quarter of the median number of diphtheria cases (190 as against the 1947-51 median of 799), and only half the usual number of undulant fever cases (121 as against 249). Appreciable drops from median numbers were noted for cases of tuberculosis (10,506 as against a five-year median of 12,429), typhoid and paratyphoid fever (509 as against 718), and venereal disease (18,226 as against 25,127). Also below the median number of cases were measles (56,178 as against 58,506), German measles (10,116 as against 11,520), and whooping cough (8,520 as against 8,889).

There were no cases of anthrax, botulism, cholera, glanders, leprosy, plague, psittacosis, rabies, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, smallpox, typhus fever, or yellow fever reported in Canada last year. (29)

Record Number Treated in Canadian
Tuberculosis Institutions In 1951

Average daily population of Canadian tuberculosis institutions reached a record 16,404 in 1951, over six per cent more than the 1950 average of 15,460 and more than 62 per cent above the 10,118 average of a decade earlier. This was equivalent to a daily population rate of 11.43 per 10,000 general population as compared with rates of 11.10 in 1950 and 8.80 in 1941.

During the year the bed complement of the country's T.B. institutions increased by 717 or four per cent to 18,407, a new peak that was nearly 69 per cent in excess

of the 10,911 beds reported in 1941. The 1951 gain, however, was considerably below 1950's 12.4 per cent advance, and the bed complement per 10,000 general population, excluding Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories, declined slightly to 12.71 from 12.79, though it remained well above the 1941 figure of 9.49. Admissions numbered 20,791 in 1951, a slight increase over the 1950 total of 20,412, but the admission rate per 100,000 general population was 148 as compared with 152 in the preceding year. Separations totalled 20,313, an increase of 1,147 or six per cent over 1950, with the separation rate per 100,000 population increasing to 145 from 140. Collective days' stay of all patients was 5,987,384, 9.3 per cent or 507,949 days more than in 1950.

Revenues of sanatoria totalled \$25,991,636 in 1951 as compared with \$22,292,668 in 1950, while expenditures totalled \$26,815,147 as against \$22,893,130, expenditures exceeding revenues for the eight straight year. During the year the estimated per diem cost per patient rose to \$5.41 from \$4.85 in 1950. Provincially, the estimated per diem cost ranged in 1951 from a low of \$4.29 in Quebec to a high of \$9.53 in British Columbia, with all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba having costs in excess of the national average. The bed complement rate per 10,000 general population ranged from 9.74 in Ontario to 21.69 in Newfoundland, while the daily population rate per 10,000 ranged from 9.31 in Ontario to 16.42 in New Brunswick.

During 1951 some 2,039,064 Canadians or 14.6 per cent of the total population were examined in mass X-ray surveys, the equivalent of one examination for every 6.9 persons in the country. In 1950, 1,888,145 persons were examined in surveys in all parts of the country. The number found to have tuberculosis was 16,993 in 1951 as compared with 16,370 in 1950, while 1,840 as against 2,659 were listed as tuberculosis suspects, 16,885 against 14,946 had non-tuberculous chest conditions, and 1,476,208 against 1,375,205 had no significant abnormality. The balance of the examinations were either undiagnosed or unclassified.

Deaths having tuberculosis as the principal underlying cause dropped to an all-time low in 1951, deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system numbering 2,851 against 3,001 in 1950 and deaths from tuberculosis of other organs numbering 566 against 582 in the preceding year. The crude death rate per 100,000 population from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs fell to a record low of 20.4 from 21.9 in 1950, continuing the steady drop from the 1946 rate of 39.3, and from tuberculosis of other organs to a record low of 4.0 from 4.3 in 1950, continuing the steady decline from the 1946 rate of 8.2 (30)

M I N I N G

Gold Output In August Shows Sharp Decline

year's 2,906,048.

Production of gold in Canada in August dropped to 328,717 fine ounces from 368,320 in July and 372,233 in August last year, the eight-month output of 2,901,049 fine ounces delcining from last

In Ontario, where labour disputes reduced mine operations, the August output fell to 162,412 fine ounces from 195,643 in July and 196,768 last year. Quebec's output showed a smaller decline to 86,160 fine ounces from 95,606 in July and 94,108 a year earlier. Production also was below August last year in the Prairie Provinces at 18,559 against 21,153 fine ounces, British Columbia at 22,819 against 25,661, and the Yukon at 11,723 against 11,912. Output in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia combined was up to 1,029 from 970 fine ounces and in the Northwest Territories to 26,015 from 21,661.

January-August production was lower than last year in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon, and higher in the other producing regions. Figures for the eight months this year, with comparable 1952 figures in brackets, are: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 7,785 (6,462) fine ounces; Quebec, 756,408 (737,081); Ontario, 1,586,868 (1,650,558); Prairie Provinces, 147,545 (154,086); British Columbia, 181,027 (178,609); Yukon, 27,850 (29,097); Northwest Territories, 193,567 (150,155). (31)

ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting And Refining Industry In 1952 Gross value of the primary products of Canada's nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining industry in 1952 was \$410,683,000, virtually unchanged from 1951's \$410,678,000. Production of nickel from Canadian ores amounted to 141,000 tons valued at \$151,349,000 (138,000 at \$151,270,000 in 1951), while copper output was 258,000 tons valued at \$146,679,000 (270,000 at \$149,026,000). (32)

Non-Ferrous Smelting And Refining Industry Gross value of the products of Canada's non-ferrous smelting and refining industry in 1952 declined to \$837,074,000 from the 1951 high of \$861,316,000. Values of the leading products were: gold, \$153,246,000 (\$161,873,000 in 1951); silver, \$21,066,000 (\$21,865,000); copper, \$146,679,000 (\$149,026,000); nickel, \$151,349,000 (\$151,270,000); lead, \$54,671,000 (\$58,229,000); and zinc, \$129,833,000 (\$135,763,000). (33)

MERCHANDISING & SERVICES

Department Store Sales Off 9.1 Per Cent In Week Department store sales fell 9.1 per cent in the week ended October 24 as compared with the same week last year. In the Maritimes the drop was 12.9 per cent, Quebec 11.6, Ontario 12.1, Manitoba 9.8, Saskatchewan 14.4, and Alberta 5.4. Sales were up 2.2 per cent in British Columbia.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

(Publications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1- Price Movements, Oct., 10¢ | 2- Prices & Price Indexes, Sept., 25¢ |
| 3- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, Aug., 25¢ | |
| 4- Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, Sept., 25¢ | |
| 5- M: Asphalt Floor Tiles, Sept., 10¢ | 6- M: Asphalt Roofing, Sept., 10¢ |
| 7- M: Gypsum Products, Sept., 10¢ | 8- M: Mineral Wool, Sept., 10¢ |
| 9- M: Rigid Insulating Board, Sept., 10¢ | 10- M: Cement & Cement Products, Aug., 10¢ |
| 11- Coal & Coke Statistics, Aug., 20¢ | |
| 12- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, Aug., 25¢ | |
| 13- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, Aug., 25¢ | |
| 14- M: Preliminary Analysis of Revenue & Expenditures of Provincial Governments, 1952, 25¢ | |
| 15- Summary of Foreign Trade, July, 10¢ | 16- Imports for Consumption, July, 20¢ |
| 17- Travel Between Canada & the United States, Sept., 20¢ | |
| 18- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, Nov. 1, 10¢ | |
| 19- M: Poultry Estimates, Sept., 10¢ | 20- M: Oils & Fats, Sept., 10¢ |
| 21- M: Fluid Milk Sales, Aug., 10¢ | |
| 22- Shipments & Inventories of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, Aug., 25¢ | |
| 23- M: Grain Statistics Weekly, 10¢ | 24- Review of Fisheries Statistics, Sept., 30¢ |
| 25- Monthly Report of Vital Statistics, Sept., 10¢ | |
| 26- Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, Sept., 10¢ | |
| --- Man Hours & Hourly Earnings, Aug., 25¢ (Summarized in Bulletin of Oct. 23) | |
| 27- Canadian Statistical Review, Oct., 35¢ | 28- Railway Carloadings, 10¢ |
| 29- Annual Report of Notifiable Diseases, 1952, 50¢ | |
| 30- Tuberculosis Institutions, 1951, 75¢ | 31- M: Gold Production, Aug., 10¢ |
| 32- Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting & Refining Industry, 1952, 25¢ | |
| 33- Non-Ferrous Smelting & Refining Industry, 1952, 25¢ | |
| --- Radio & Television Receiving Sets, May, 10¢ | |

M = Memorandum

D. B. S. NEWS NOTES

About one-eighth of Canada's gold production comes from base-metal mines.
. . .

In the third quarter of 1953 Canadian manufacturers produced 5,354,754,000 cigarettes, 593,736,000 more than in the same three months last year.
. . .

Canada's population rose by 112,000 in the June-August period this year, climbing from 14,781,000 at June 1 to 14,893,000 at September 1. Estimated increase in the same three months last year was 104,000.
. . .

There were 522 cases of malaria reported in Canada last year but most occurred among the armed forces and were contracted outside of the country.
. . .

At the start of 1952 there were 421 establishments in Canada's paper-using industries, over a third more than the 310 in the group in 1939.
. . .

There were 17,602 marriages in Canada during July this year compared to 15,601 in September, 14,048 in August and 11,873 in June, the leading four of the first nine months. Both in 1952 and 1951 there were more marriages in July than in any other month.
. . .

In 1926 about 71 out of every 100,000 Canadians died of tuberculosis of the respiratory organs and another 15 of tuberculosis of other organs. The T.B. death rates fell gradually during the next quarter century. Out of every 100,000 Canadians in 1951 only 20 died of T.B. of the respiratory organs and only four of T.B. of other organs.
. . .

The only case of tick paralysis reported in Canada in 1952 occurred in the province of Quebec.
. . .

Both parents of nearly 71% of all delinquent children in 1951 were born in Canada, while one parent only of 13% was born in this country.
. . .

There were 2,039,064 persons examined in mass X-ray surveys in Canada in 1951. This was 150,919 more than in 1950, and represented 14.6 per cent of the population or one examination for every 6.9 Canadians.
. . .

In 1952 for the first time manufacturers of durable goods employed more wage-earners than manufacturers of non-durable goods, accounting for 50.1% of the total in manufacturing as compared with 49.3% in 1951, 47.3% in 1950, and 46.4% in 1949.
. . .

Births exceeded deaths in Canada by nearly 208,000 from January to September this year, according to the preliminary summary of registrations.
. . .

Canada's output of cigars totalled 53,481,000 in the third quarter of this year, 6,218,000 more than in the July-September period of 1952.
. . .

Expenditures on transportation and communications, mainly highways, accounted for nearly 31% of the total net general expenditure (exclusive of debt retirement) of all Canada's provincial governments in the fiscal years ended nearest March 31, 1953, as compared with 28% in the preceding year.
. . .



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