# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN 

6\% MORE BIRTHS were registered in April this year, but 13\% fewer MARRTAGES, 4, fewer DEATHS. In the first four months births were up 11\%, marriages $6 \%$ while deaths were down almost $1 \%$.
(Page 5)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES DIPPED $3.5 \%$ under last year's level in the week ending May 15. Only uptums were in Quebec and British Columbia. (Page 7)

CANADIAN FARMERS at the end of April intended to plant less wheat, rye and potatoes this year, more oats, mixed grains and flaxseed, about the same acreage of barley as last year. (Page 6)

IV SALES EXCEEDRD RADIO SALES for the first time in February. Factories sold 38,029 TV sets, up from 25,973 last year, only 33,828 radios, a drop from 47,696 .
(Page 2)

12\% FWNER MOTOR VEHICLES were shipped from Canadian factories this March. The drop wiped out the gain of the two previous months, put the firstquarter total slightly under last year's. As reported last weok, dealer sales were down 17\% in the quarter.
(Page 2)

RAIIWAY CARLOADINGS SLUMPED more than $13 \%$ below the 1953 level in the weok ended May 14, with grain and products, iron ore and pulpwood moving considerably slower.
(Fage 8)

ELECTRIC PONER OUTPUT DROPPED slightiy in the flrst quarter this yoar, a reduction in Quebec outweighing increases elsewhere.
(Page 5)

COAL SUPPLIES DWINDLEE to a 13-year low last year, with both Canadian production and imports roduced.
(Page 3)

POLIO CASES MORE THAN DOUBLED last year to an all-time peak of 8,734 , over three-and-one-half times the 1948-52 median of 2,438 . About $32 \%$ of the 1953 cases were in Ontario and the Prairies... SICKNESS SUKVEY indicates three out of five Canadians are ill an average of 11.9 days during the course of a year.
(Pages 7 \& 8)

## MANUFACTURING

Small Drop In Fixst-Quarter Shipments of Motor Vehicles

Factory shfments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in the first quarter of this year were slightly under those of a year earlier, increases in January and February being offset by a decline in March. January-March shipments this year totalled 130.212 units as compared with 130,788 a year earlier. In March, 45,634 were shtpped ( 51,990 last year); February, $44,268(42,904)$; and January, $40,310(35,894)$.

In this year's quarter, shipments of passenger cars increased to 104,116 units from $97,-$ 137 a year ago, but comercial vehicle shipments dropped to 26,096 units from 33.651 . In March, passenger car shipments fell moderately to 36,492 units from 37,594 , and coumercial vehicles more sharply to 9,142 units from 14,396.

Shipments of passenger cars for use in Canada increased to 98,419 units from 85,707, but export vehicles dropped to 5,697 units from 11,430 . In the commercial class, vehicles shipped for tho domestic market fell in the quarter to 22,536 units from 29,084 , and oxport vehicles fell to 3,560 units from 4,567.

January-March shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were off to 6,435 units from 6,977, and sales of European-made vehicles declined to 4,730 units from 6,098.(1)

Production Of Veneers, Plywoods Production of veneers was moderately lower in March than Decreased In First 1954 Quarter
a year earlier, but the month's output of plywoods increased. First-quarter production of both veneers and plywoode was dow fram 1953. The month's output of veneers amounted to $83,538,000$ square foet compared with $89,651,000$ a year ago, bringing the January-Maroh total to $225,376,000$ square feet compared w1th $230,119,000$.

March production of plywood totalled 85,901,000 square leet compared with 77,243,000, and the three-month output aggregated $196,770,000$ square feet compared with 214,384,000. Mill deliveries of peeler logs in March amounted to $39,033,000$ feet board measure compared with $38,433,000$ a year ago, bringing three-month deliveries to $108,782,000$ leet compared with $131,524,000$. (2)

## March Output Increase In Bullder:? Hardware

Canadian production of builders' and shelf hardware during March increased sifghtly in value to $\$ 1,056,000$ as campared to $\$ 1,030,000$ in March last year, according to a special statement. Output value was also above last year in January at $\$ 924,000$ against $\$ 912,000$, but down in Fobruary to $\$ 954,000$ compared to $\$ 969,000$. Value for the quarter thue increased to $\$ 2,934,000$ compared to $\$ 2,911,000$ in the 1953 period.

Factory Sales of Televiaton Sots Erceeded Radio Sales In February

Producers' sales of television sets continue to rise, and in February exceeded the sales of radios for the first time. TV set sales in February rose to 38,029 from 25, 973 a year earlier, but radio sales were cut to 33,828 units fram 47,696 .

TV receiver sales were higher in all areas, with the bulk of the sales in Ontario and Quebec. Ontario's sales were up to 18,348 units fram 17, 152, Quebec to 14,696 from 7,524, British Columbia to 3,923 iram 1,288, Atlantic Provinces to 802 fram 6 , and the Prairie Provinces to 260 from 3.

Largest reduction in radio sales occurred in Ontario where the number fell to 11,896 fram 25,067; Quebec's sales were down to 6,948 from 8,535. Sales in other areas were higher, rising in the Atlantic Provinces to 3,605 from 3,242, Manitoba to 2,346 fram 2,329. Saskatchewan to 2,147 fram 2,071, Alberta to 3,740 fram 3,371, and Britioh Columbia to 3,146 fram 3,081. (3)

Output of Refined Petroleum Products Up $17 \%$ In February

Receipts of crude petroleum at Canadian refineries rose 28\% in February as compared with the same month of 1953 and output of refined products advanced $17 \%$. Monthend inven- tories of refined products climbed $15.6 \%$.

The month's receipts of crude petroleum totalled $12,955,000$ barrels as compared with $10,104,000$. Supplies from domestic sources rose steeply to 7,431,000 barrels from $3,490,0$ 000 , and imported supplies dropped to $5,524,000$ barrels from $6,614,000$.

Output of refined products amounted to $12.783,000$ barrels this February as compared with $10,887,000$ last year, and refinery inventories totalled $21,588,000$ barrels compared with $18,660,000$. (4)

Manufacturers ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Shipments Rose More Than $4 \%$ In Value In 1253

Canadian manufacturers' shipments in 1953 were valued at $\$ 17,655,723,000$, up $402 \%$ from the preceding year's $\$ 16,-$ $939,275,000$, according to estimates contained in the first issue of a new quarterly publication. First-quarter shipments were valued at $\$ 4,260,202$. $=$ $000(\$ 4,007,196,000$ a year earlier ); second quarter, $\$ 4,666,716,000(\$ 4,354,588,000)$; third quarter, $\$ 4,428,724,000(\$ 4,222,696,000)$; and fourth quarter, $\$ 4,300,081,000(\$ 4,354,795,-$ 000).

Shipments of consumers" goods in the full year climbed in value to $\$ 10,837,828_{0}, 000$ fram $\$ 10,442,823,000$, non-durables accounting for $\$ 6,514,079,000$ compared with $\$ 6,388,601, \ldots$ 000 , semi-durables for $\$ 2,237,542,000$ compared with $\$ 2,279,289,000$, and durables for $\$ 2,0$ $086,207,000$ compared with $\$ 1,774,933,000$. Shipments of producers' goods rose to $\$ 3,405,-$ 683,000 from $\$ 3,352,931,000$, capital goods to $\$ 2,064,194,000$ from $\$ 1,828,741,000$ and construction goods to $\$ 1,348,018,000$ from $\$ 1,314,780,000$.

Shipments were highest in value in the foods and beverages group of induatries at $\$ 3,391,022,000$ compared with $\$ 3,460,436,000$ in 1952, second highest in transportation equipment at $\$ 2,200,286,000$ compared with $\$ 1,800,742,000$, third highest in iron and steel products at $\$ 2,038,059,000$ compared with $\$ 2,134,759,000$, and fourth highest in paper products at $\$ 1,565,385,000$ compared with $\$ 1,502,835,000$.

The year is shipments by manufacturers of non-ferrous metal products were valued at $\$ 1,222,319,000(\$ 1,210,961,000$ in 1952); wood products, $\$ 1,188,711,000(\$ 1,160,023,000)$; chomicals and allied products, $\$ 868,115,000$ ( $\$ 797,130,000$ ) ; electrical apparatus and supplies, $\$ 863,762,000(\$ 692,119,000)$; clothing, $\$ 844,934,000(\$ 853,150,000)$; products of petroloum and coal, $\$ 832,013,000(\$ 787,669,000)$; textile products, oxcept clothing, $\$ 693,649$. $000(\$ 754,798,000)$, printing and publishing, $\$ 551,786,000(\$ 490,935,000)$; non-metailiu mineral products, $\$ 407,681,000(\$ 350,278,000)$; rubber products, $\$ 290,863,000(\$ 291,050,000)$; leather products, $\$ 220,002,000(\$ 219,201,000)$; tobacco and tobacco products, $\$ 213,702,000$ $(\$ 207,343,000)$; and miocelianoous industries, $\$ 263,434,000(\$ 225,856,000)$. (5)

## MINERALS

Coal Supplieg Fierthed 13-Year Lom Last Yeat

Suppliea of coal availablo for consumption in Canada last year reached a 13 -year low total of $38,163,000$ tons, according to the Bureau's proliminary 1953 roport. This was of bolow $1952^{\circ}$ s $41_{0}{ }^{-}$ 620,000 pounds, but $10 \%$ above 1940 "s (next lowest year) $34,608,000$ tons. Coke supplias rose in 1953 to $4,431,000$ tons from $4,265,000$ in 1952.

Uomestic production of coal in 1953 1011 to $15,896,000$ tone from $17,579,000$ the gras before and was the smallest annual output since $1947^{\circ}$ © $15,868,000$ tons. Landed unports droppod to $22,522,000$ tons fram $24,430,000$, and exports 1011 to 255,000 tons frum 389,000 . The year"s output of coke advanced to $4,270,000$ tons from 4,047,000, landed iaports dropped to 324,000 tons from 521,000, and exports fell to 163,000 tons from 303,000, (16)

## ANNUAL INDUSTRY REPORTS

Muaical Instruments Gross value of shipments of Canada's musical instrument industry declined moderately in 1952 to $\$ 8,437,000$ from the preceding year ${ }^{\prime}$ s $\$ 8,706,000$. There were 23 plants in operation during the year, four less thar in 1951. Their employees fell to 1,206 from 12336 , and salary and wage payments were reduced to $\$ 2$ 917,000 from $\$ 2,956,000$ 。

Total production of musical instruments and parts from all industries were valued at $\$ 12,645,000$, slightly under 1951's $\$ 12,697,000$. Pianos are the most important commodity produced by the industry. Shy ments of upright models rose to 5,948 valued at $\$ 2,328,000$ from 5.459 valued at $\$ 1,981,000$ the year before, but shipments of grand pianos declined to 87 worth $\$ 97,000$ from 114 worth $\$ 117,000$. Piano strings and parts were shipped to the value of $\$ 570,000$ compared with $\$ 733,000$.

Shipments of organs declined to 486 from 552, but value rose to $\$ 1,592,000$ from $\$ 1$, 550,000. Shipments of record players climbed to 75,934 from 59,929 and the value to $\$ 1,-$ 718,000 from $\$ 1,1,13,000$. Shipments of phonograph records declined to 11,990,000 from 13,105,000, and the value to $\$ 5,901,000$ from $\$ 6,519,000$. (7)

Brooms. Brushes \& Mops Products shipped by the broom, brush and mop industry in 1952 were worth $\$ 16,654,000$, down from the preceding year's $\$ 17,727$, 000. There were 96 establishments in the group in 1952, two more than in 1951, their employees numbered 2,177 compared with 2,313 , and salary and wage payments ageregated $\$ 4, \ldots$ 788,000 compared with $\$ 4,785,000$.

Paint brushes $(346,403$ dozen worth $\$ 3,526,000)$ led the list of commodities shipped in 1952. Shipments of other main commodities in order of value were: 256,643 dozen corm brooms valued at $\$ 3,019,000$; brushes for industrial use valued at $\$ 1,511,000$; and brushes for household use valued at $\$ 1,259,000$. (8)

## Buttons, Buckles \& Fasteners

The factory selling value of goods shipped by the button, buckle and fastener industry in 1952 rose to $\$ 11,017,000$ from the proceding year's $\$ 10,088,000$. Employment was given to 1,679 persons (1,622 in 1951), and their salary and wage payments totalled $\$ 3,970,000(\$ 3,706,000)$.

Zipper fasteners continued to be the industry's most important commodity with shipments valued at $\$ 6,155,000$. Shipments of other main comnodities in order of value were: moulded buttons, $\$ 1419,000$; plastic buttons, $\$ 904,000$; metal buttons, $\$ 515,000$; and celluloid buttons, $\$ 335,000$.

Sheet Metal Producte Fectery value of products shipped by 304 plants occupled chiefly in the manufacture of articles from steel shoots, tinplate, or tem plate (ranging from tin cans, galvanized shoets, and motal caps to shoet mot il building materials, enamolled kitchenware, and steel barrels and drums) rose to a new high total of $\$ 213,585,000$ in 1952 from the previous paak of $\$ 197,114,000$ in 1951 . The numioer of plants was up from 277 in 1951. their employees were down to 17,341 fram 17,437. but oelary and wage payments increased to $\$ 52,569,000$ from $\$ 49,037,000$.
0.: the 304 plants, 15 were engaged mainly in the production of tin cans, which was the industry's luchlog item in value at $\$ 78,943,000$. Next were bottle caps and seals at $\$ 9,930,000$, and culvert pipe at $\$ 9,159,000$. Same of the other larger itens were: kitchen equipment for hotels, cafoterias, hospitals, 跴,444,000; household kitchenware, $1,-$ 709,000 ; galvanized range boilers, $\$ 1,774,000$; sanitaryware, $\$ 1,001,000$; stove and furnece pipes, $\$ 2,337,000$; storage tanks, $\$ 5,327,000$; and windows, $\$ 7,184,000$. Works in Untar13 rade $\$ 127,533,000$, or $60 \%$ of the total for Canada, and Quebec plants fabricated products valued at $\$ 55,163,000$ or $26 \%$ (10)

Miscellaneous Paper Goods a shade above the preceding year s $\$ 137,835,000$. Ariong principal product 3 were: waxed paper, $\$ 15,357,000$; packaged tollet paper: $\$ 11,340,000$; envelopes, $\$ 10,490,000$; paper and cellophane bags, $\$ 6,914,000$, fummed sealing tape, $\$ 3,179,000$; paper towels, $\$ 2,580,000$; printed wrappers $\$ 1,687,000$, paper napkins, $\$ 2,692,000$; and scribblers, note books and exercise books, $\$ 2.404,000$ (1])

Mascollaneous Non-Metal Mining Gross value of products turned out by the miscellaneous non-metal mining industry in 1952 was $\$ 9$ 299,000 as compared with $\$ 8,914,000$ in the preceding year. Number of employees was 1,535 as compared with 1.359, and their salaries and wages totalled $\$ 4,258,000$ as compared with $\$ 3,700,000$. Minerals or primary mineral products recovered (or deposits developed) included barite. brucite, diatomite, fluorspar, garnet, graphite, grindstones, dolomitic-magnesite, mineral waters, phosphate rock silica brick, sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate。 (12)

## ELECTRIC POWER

Hydro Output Off In First Quarter

Output of electric energy by central electric stations was slightly lower in March and the first three months of this year than a year earlier. The monthis production totalled $5,765,789,000$ kilowatt hours as compared with $5 ; 779,752,000$ a year earlier, bringing the three-month output to 162 $551,860,000$ as compared with $16,691,337,000$. The decrease in totals for both periods was due to reduced production in vuebec, increases being recorded for all other provinces.

Consumption of primary power -.. production, less net exports and secondary power -increased in March to 5,391,978,000 kilowatt hours from 5,131,365,000, and the JanuaryMarch output rose to $15,644,869,000$ fran $14,918,482,000$. Gross exports to the United States in March dropped to $148,023,000 \mathrm{kilowatt}$ hours fram $218,396,000$, and firstmquarter exports fell to $416,087,000$ from $630,542,000$.

Provincial ifst-quarter production totals with 1953 figures in brackets (in thousand killowatt hours): Newfoundland, 59,328 (50,530); Prince Edward Island, 8,497 (7,916); Nova Scotia, $286,230(259,640)$; New Brunswick, $203,803(199,818)$; Quebec, $8,168,561$ (8, $568,150)$; Ontario, $5,019,571(4,952,040)$; Manitoba, $799,340(736,208)$; Saskatchewan, 325 , 816 ( 299,842 ); Alberta, 379,944 ( 325,928 ); British Columbia, 1,300,770 (1,291,265). (13)

## VITAL STATISTICS

## Births Increased In Aprila Marciagos Dosths Decifned

Birth registrations increased $6 \%$ in April as compared with a Fear earlior, marriages declined 13\%, and doaths decreased 4\%. In the January-April period, birthe increased 11\%, marriages $6 \%$, and deathe foll almost $1 \%$. April birth registrations rose to 33,800 from $31, \mathrm{~m}$ 900 , and the January-April total to 138,800 iram 125,400 . More were rogistered in the four monthe in seven of the 10 provinces.

April marriages decreased to 6,600 from 7,700, and four-month registrations totalled 26,500 as compared with 25,000 . Although there were more marriages in the four-month poriod, there aro indications of a lovelling-off in total marriages as woll as a drop in the marriage rate. In hail of the provinces fewer marriages have been registored to date this yoar. Despitu a rapidiy increasing population, death registrations continue to de... cline. In April there were 10,200 as compared with 10,700, bringing the four-month total to 43,400 as compared with 43,700 . Barring any major epidemics the 1954 death rate appears to be hesding for a new low record. (14)

## FOOD \& AGRICULTURE

Intended Acreazes For Principal Field Crops

Canadian farmers at the end of April intended to reduce their seeded acreages of wheat, rye, and potatoes this year from last year's levels, to increase their acreages of oats, mixed grains and flaxseed, and to seed virtually the same barley acreage. An increase of nearly $3 \%$ was anticipated in the area to be sumnerfallowed in the Prairie Provinces.

The combined acreage of spring and winter wheat in Canada for harvest this year is placed at $24,600,000$ acres, a reduction of over 903,000 acres or $3.5 \%$ from 1953. Intended spring wheat acreages in Manitoba are down 7\%, Saskatchewan 2\%, and Alberta 6\% from last year and these provinces account for most of the decrease in wheat acreage. Untario's wheat acreage is placed at 711,500 acres (all but 30,500 of which is winter wheat), a decrease of $7 \%$ from 1953. Rye shows the greatest percentage decrease from last year with the combined acreage of fall and spring seedings at 900,000 acres, less than $60 \%$ of the 1953 seeded acreage of $1,500,000$. Anticipated plantings of potatoes of some 300,000 acres represent $93 \%$ of last year's acreage. The indicated acreage of oats for grain at $10,700,000$ acres, is some $9 \%$ greater than last year's $9,800,000$, and intended seedings of flaxseed at $1,500,000$ acres exceed by nearly $53 \%$ last year's acreage of less than a million. Mixed grain seedings are expected to approximate $1,500,000$ acres, about $2 \%$ greater than a year ago.

Basic data for the estimates were obtained from the Bureau's annual April 30 survey of crop correspondents conducted in co-operation with provincial departments. These intended acreages are merely indicative of farmers' plans at the end of April, and acreages actually seeded may vary considerably from the intentions figures, depending upon conditions affecting seeding subsequent to April 30. In view of the negligible proportion of seeding completed by April 30 this year and the adverse seeding conditions exdsting throughout most of the country during the early part of May, fairly substantial changes from original acreage intentions may occur.

For all Canada, the intended acreages for 1954 as reported at April 30, with the 1953 acreages within brackets are as follows: spring wheat, $23,906,100(24,780,600)$; oats for grain, $10,696,500(9,830,000)$; barley, $8.900,000(8,911,100)$; spring rye, $201,100(463,000)$; mixed grains, $1,479,200(1,445,400)$; flaxseed, $1,483,800(972,000)$; potatoes, 300,200 $(321,100)$.

Corresponding figures for the Prairie Provinces are as follows: three provinces - spring wheat, $23,791,000(24,648,000)$; oats for grain, $7,318,000(6,490,000)$; barley, $8,577,000$ $(8,599,000)$; spring rye, $201,100(463,000)$; flaxseed, $1,444,000(926,000)$; summerfaliow, $23,354,000(22,764,000)$. Manitoba - spring wheat, 2,053,000 (2,208,000); oats for grain, $1,553,000(1,412,000)$; barley, $2,483,000(2,365,000)$; spring rye, $6,900(15,000)$; flaxseed, $601,000(420,000)$; summerfallow, $2,674,000(2,845,000)$. Saskatchewan - spring wheat, 15,778,$000(16,100,000)$; oats for grain, $3,102,000(2,721,000)$; barley, $2,745,000(2,745,000)$; spring rye, $152,000(316,000)$; flaxseed, $581,000(342,000)$; summerfallow, $13,922,000(13,544,-$ 000). Alberta - spring wheat, $5,960,000(6,340,000)$; oats for grain, $2,663,000(2,357,000)$; barley, $3,349,000(3,489,000)$; spring rye, 42,200 (132,000); flaxseed, 262,000 (164,000); summerfallow, $6,758,000(6,375,000)$.

Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities on May 20 totalled $32,501,000$ pounds as compared with $21,266,000$ a year earlier.
Holdings were as follows by cities with last year's figures in brackets (in thousands): Quebec, 3,014 (892); Montreal, 16,106, (8,954); Toront0, 6,096 (5,868); Winnipeg, 5,899 ( 3,184 ); Regina, 172 (658); Saskatoon, 161 (151); Edmonton, 336 (554); Calgary, 203 (210); and Vancouver, 514 (795).

MURE

Sugar Output. Sales Advanced This April

Canadian production of refined beet and cane sugar increased to 82, 843,000 pounds this April from 72,944,000 last year, while sales climbed to $104,764,000$ from $96,906,000$. Because of reduced holdings at the start of the month total April supply was lower this year at $299,561,000$ versus $324,512,000$ pounds. Month-end stocks were off to $194,591,000$ versus $227,554,000$ pounis.

During the month the sugar companies received $94,748,000$ pounds of raw cane sugar, a drop from 108,851,000 received in April last year. With reduced holdings at the start of the month total April supply was down to $159,499,000$ versus $173,814,000$ pounds. Meltings and sales increased to 87,470,000 pounds this April from 77,559,000 last year, and monthend stocks were reduced to $72,029,000$ from $96,255,000$. (15)

MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales Decreased $3.5 \%$ In Week

Department store sales declined $3.5 \%$ during the week ending May 15 as compared with a year earlier, according to the Bureau's weekly release. There were sales declines of $9.9 \%$ in the Maritimes, $6.5 \%$ in Ontario, 6.4\% in Manitoba, 13.8\% in Saskatchewan, and 3.8\% in Alberta. Quebec's sales were up $0.6 \%$, and British Columbia's $7.2 \%$.

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H \mathcal{I} L T H \quad \& \quad W E L F A R E
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#### Abstract

Sickness Among Canadians Roughly three out of five Canadians are prevented by illness from following their normal activities at some time during the course of a 12 -month period, according to figures contained in the fifth of a series of reports based on the 1950-51 Canadian sickness survey. This survey was a joint undertaking of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Department of National Health and Welfare, and provincial health departments. Estimates are based on a sample of some 30,000 people, and make available for the first time figures on the volume of sickness among the general population of Canada.


On the average, these disabilities lasted for 11.9 days per person, varying considerably between the different age groups, and, to a lesser extent, between the sexes. For people between 15 and 24 years of age the average duration of disability was 8.4 days per person for the year, and for people over 65 years of age it was 26.8 days.

While $58.5 \%$ of the population were thus disabled during the year, $80.4 \%$ were estimated as having had some complaints including very minor ones such as headaches. A greater percentage of children under $15(87.2 \%)$ were reported ill at some time during the year than of persons in other age groups, where the percentages ranged from 72.7 to 79.8 .

Childrens' illnesses on the average were of relatively short duration. In consequence, the average number of "complaint" days for both minor and severe sickess was comparatively low for children -- 34.9 days per year per person. It was much higher for older age groups, reaching 101.9 days per year for persons of 65 and over.

The impact of age is striking. The 7.1\% of the population who are 65 years and over accounted for more than double their proportion in terms of sickness days. Children under 15 years of age also accounted for somewhat more sickness than the middle-age groups but, on the average, their periods of disability, bedfastness, or other complaints were shorter than those in the other age groups.

For any such period, the average number of days was 6.8 among the children, ranging up to 23.9 days in the ollest age groups for periods of disability: for periods that keep the patients in bed, the figures were 4.9 and 16.1 days; and for complaints of any sort, Iight or severe, they ranged from 12.4 to 60.6 days.

Females are laid up in bed, or kept away from their usual acitivities more often than males, but for shorter periods, and are sick more often than males and for longer periods.

More Polio Cases Last Year Than Ever Before

Cases of pollomyelitis reported last year rose to an all-time high of 8,734 , according to the second annual report of notifiable diseases. This was 3,979 or $83.7 \%$ more than in 1952 , and exceeded the 1948-52 median of 2,438 cases by 6,296 . A noticeable feature in 1953 comared with previous years has been slower decrease in incidence of poliomyelitis from the peak month of September to the end of the year.

The largest numerical advance over the median nurber of cases occurred in Manitoba, where 2,320 cases were resorted, almost 20 times the $1948-52$ median of 119 , or an increase of 1,481 cases or $176.5 \%$ over the number of 1952 . Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces together accounted for 7,186 or $82.3 \%$ of the national total. Unly two provinces reported numbers of poliomyelitis cases which were below the median: Prince Edward Island with 11 as against a five-year median of 23; and Nova Scotia with 31 as against $5 \%$.

Manitoba led all other provinces in 1953 with a case rate of 286.8 per 100,000 estimated population as against the Canada rate of 59.2. Rates for other provinces had the following order: Alberta, 142.2; Saskatchewan, 128.0; British Columbia, 64.8; Newfoundland, 60.8; Ontario, 45.7; New Brunswick, 16.4; Quebec, 11.4; Prince Edward Island, 10.4; and Nova Scotia, 4.7.

The report is compiled from weekly notifications received from the provinclal Departments of Health, and 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 and long-term 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 differerit diseases and for different areas.

Certain other diseases also afflicted large numbers of Canadians in 1953. About nine times the median number of infectious faundice cases were reported ( 2,755 as against a fiveyear median of 307); more than twice the usual number of cases of influenza ( 10,110 as against 4,225 ) and dysentery ( 1,042 as against 504) ; and nearly double the normal number of scarlet fever ( 14,054 as a gainst 8,756 ).

On the other side of the scale, last year saw less than a third of the median number of diphtheria cases (132 as against the 1948-52 median of 421). Reductions from median numbers were noted for cases of tuberculosis ( 10,545 as against a five-year median of 12,363), venereal diseases ( 18,207 as against 22,220 ) and rubella or Crerman measles $(9,745$ as against $11,520)$.

There were no cases of anthrax, botulism, cholera, Elanders, plague, psittacosis, rabies, Rocky lifuntain spotted fever, smallpox, tick paralysis, typhus fever or yellow fever reported in Canada last year. (16)

## TRANSPORT

Carloadinas Decreased In Second Week of May

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended May 14 totalled 69,748 cars, a drop of 10,753 cars or $13.4 \%$ from the 80,501 cars loaded in the same week last year. At the same time, cars received from foreign connections were down to 28,941 cars from 33,129 , mainly due to a drop in receipts in the Fiastern division.

Loadings in the Eastern division fell to 47,066 cars from 52,430, largor declines being in grain, grain products, pulpwood, miscellaneous carload lots and L.C.L. freight. Vegetables showed the largest roin. Receipts from connections were 4,137 cars lichter at 25,808. In the western division loadings were down sharply to 22,682 cars from 28,071 , a drop in grain of over 5,000 cars being the main factor. Iron ore was the only other commodity to show a large reduction. Cars received from connections were down 51 cars to 3,133. (17)

Railway Freipht Movement Reduced $160^{\circ}$ This January

Canada's railways moved $10,151,582$ tons of revenue freight during January, $16 \%$ less than the $12,129,942$ tons hauled in the first month last year. Loadings were off $1,574,572$ tons or $17 \%$ to $7,679,308$, while receipts from foreign connections were reduced to 1,267, "71 from 1,515,915 tons for freight destined for delivery in Canada and to $1,204,503$ from $1,360,147$ tons for intransit froight.

Smaller shipments of agricultural, mine, forest, manufactured and miscellaneous products and of L.CoL. freight more than offset larger shipments of animal products. Agricultural products totalled $2,239,519$ versus $2,832,736$ tons, with wheat, oats, barley and rye down appreciably; gains were recorded for corn, hay and straw, apples, potatoes and vegetables. Aninal products totalled 151,020 versus 119,340 tons, with increased shipments of cattle and calves and dressed meats and poiltry offsetting declines for other packing house products, butter cheese and eggs, wool and fish.

Mine products weighed $3,240,635$ versus $3,824,338$ tons, with shipments of anthracite coal up, but movement of bitminous coal down; drops were also recorded for coke, asphalt and salt. Forest products amounted to $1,087,424$ versus $1,394,458$ tons, drops in the movement of $100^{3}$, piling, poles, posts and ties, and pulpwood outweighing increasesfor cordwood and fuelwood, and plywood, veneers, and built-up wood. Total for the manufactures and miscellaneous group of products was $3,290,024$ versus $3,766,546$ tons, the only appreciable gains being recorded for rails and fastenings, sewer pipe and drain tile, and paperboard, pulpboard and wallboard; among the largest decreases were bar, pipe, sheet or structural iron and steel, newsorint paper, woodpilp, gasoline, cement, lime and plaster, brick, building tile and artificial stone, beverages and sugar.

Railway froight movement was reduced this January in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. Sharpest drops were in Ontario and Saskatchowan, the decrease being general in the former and confined to grain, especially wheat, in the latter. Provincial loading totals, with 1953 figures bracketed: Newfoundland, 32,092 $(36,386)$; Prince Edward Island, $32,940(28,770)$; Nova Scotia, $716,994(820,289)$; New Brunswick, $376,450(422,668)$; Quebec, $1,672,772$ (1,996,754); Untario, 4,282,768 (4,943,861); Manitoba, 360,795 (356,703); Saskatchewan, $980,994(1,409,242)$; Alberta, $1,022,171(1,260,747)$; British Columbia, 673,$606(854,522)$. (18)

PRICES
Security Prise Indexes

Investors' Price Index
Total Common Stocks .................
Industrials ..................
Utilities .......................
Banks
Mining Stock Price Index
Total lining Stocks
Golds
Base Metals

May 20, 1954
180.6 182.3
162.4
205.5
89.4
64.2
147.1

May 13, 1954
(1935-39=100)
177.8 179.1 161.7 201.7 88.7
64.2
144.7

April 22, 1954
172.9 174.2 158.7 193.0

1952 Annual Report On Prices and Price Indexes Released

The Bureau has published its annual report on prices and price indexes. Although this 232-page publication is concerned principally with prices and price indexes for the 4 -year period, iderable historical data extending back to 1867 in the field 1949-52, it also contains considerable historical data extending back to 1867 in the
of wholesale prices. Covered are statistical data in the wholesale, retail, farm and security price fields. Nunerous charts have been included to facilitate the study of price movements and price relationships through time, while base period weighting diagrams for the various price index series are provided in an appendix. (19)

## REIUESED THISWEEK

(Fublications are numbered similarly to news items to indicate source of latter)
I- Motor Vohicio Sifpments, Mar., $10 \notin$
2- M: Pooler Logs, Veneers \& Plywoods, Mar., 10\%
3- Radio \& Television Recoiving Sets, Feb., 10\%
4- Refined Petroleum Products, Feb., 25申
5- Estimated Value of Manufactumor' Shipments, by Quarters, 1953, 25x
6- Preliminary Report on Coal \& Coke Statistics, 1953, 254
7- Musical Instrunents Industry, 1952, 25\&
8- Broom, Brush \& Mop Industry, 1952, 254
9- Button, Buckle \& Fastener Industry, 1952, 25\%
10- Shect lietal Products Industury, 1952, $25 \neq$
11- Miscellanoous Paper Goods Industry, 1952, 254
12- Miscellanoous Non-letal Mining Industry, 1952, 25 \&
13- M: Contral Electric Stations, Mar., 10
14- Vital Statistics, Apr., $10 \not \subset$
15- M: The Sugar Situation, Apr., 10申
16- Annual Report of Notifiable Diseases, 1953, 50\%
17- M: Carloadings on Canadiai: Railways, $10 \neq$
18- M: Kuilu... Freight Traffic, Jan., $10 \neq$
19- Prices \& Price Indexes, 1949-52, \$1.50
--- Trade of Canada: Articles Exported to Each Country, Three Months Ended Maroh, 254 --- Man-Hours, Hourly Eamings \& Average Weekly Wages, Mar., 25 (Summarized in Bulletin of M - Memorandum

Hens over six months averaged 186 oggs each last year, six more then in 1952.

Planos: Average factory price of luright models rose $\$ 30$ to $\$ 393$ in 1952, and of grand pianos \$93 to \$1,117.

Washing Machines: Only 49,188 were manufactured in the first quarter this year, some 16,469 or one-quarter less than in the opening three months of 1953.

Coal supplies dwindled to a 13-year low of 38,163,000 tons last year, about two and a half tons per Canadian.

Telephone: Canadians made 387 long distance calls to Australia and New Zealand in 1952, while incoming calls from these countries numbered only 70.

Leprosy: Two cases were reported last year, one in Alberta and one in British Columbia.

Young Offenderg: Only one out of every four juveniles arraigned in court in 1952 lived in a rural area. The other three were from homes in urban centres.

Visiting Cands: 88,448,000 were produced in 1952, some 5,967,000 more than in 1951.

Crushed Stone: About 14,000,000 tons were used in 1952 as concrete aggregato, road metal and rallroad ballast, 600,000 less than in the preceding year.

Button buckio \& fastener induatry includes 32 establishments in Quebec and 13 in Onta.io. However, the Ontario plants produce $55 \%$ of the industry's output, employ $56 \%$ of the industry's amployees.

Teachors: Since the war 2,170 have anigrated from Conada to the United States, according to signeas supplied to the Bureau by the U.S. Immigration Servica. Of thasa, 787 left the country in the last three years. At the time of the 1951 Census there were 102,578 veachors in Canadn.

Organs: 486 were made in 1952, some 66 less than in the preceding yeal.

Peint Brushes: 346,403 dozen were produced In 1952, some 158,785 dozen or $31 \%$ fewer than in 1951. Average factory price was \$10.18 a dozen, 26¢ less.

Chickenpox: A record 47,458 cases were reported last year, $3 \%$ more than in 1952, $63 \%$ more than in 1946 .

Canned Fruits: In 1952 per capita consumption reached 14.3 Ib ., the highest since the 1942 peak of 1409 1b. In 1939 the Ifgure was 9.0 lb . and in 1946 it was 7.6 Ib .

Cement manufacturers used nearly $4,700,000$ tons of stone in 1952, some 323,000 more than the year before.

IV sales exceeded radio sales for the first time this February when over 12" in tolovision than radio sets left the factory. In February last year $41 \%$ more radios than IV sets were sold by manufactuvers.

Cadmirm is a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc. It is used mainly in electroplating and in the manufacture of alloys and compounds. The most common use is as a protective coating for steel. The use of cadmium alloys in motor vahicle bourings and for solders has created a strong demand for the metal. Cadmium is ased elso in tho arts, paints, ceramics and draing trades. Cansdian production was about $950,000 \mathrm{Ib}$. in 1952, some 377,000 or $20 \%$ less than in the preceding year.

