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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Agriculture: Farmers in 9 provinces (Newfoundland excluded) realized an estimated \$1,686,100,000 from the sale of farm products and from participation payments from previous years' western wheat drops in the first 9 months of 1954, a decrease of 13% from last year's three-quarter income of \$1,937,717,000... Supplies of feed grains available for 1954-55 are estimated at 18,300,000 tons, 15% below last year's record 21,700,000. (Pages 2 & 3)

Travel: Two per cent fewer foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in November and the first 11 months this year. (Page 6)

The People: More births were registered this November and the 11-month tally shows a 6% increase over last year. Marriage registrations were again fewer than last year in November, and the 11-month total was off over 4%. Death registrations rose in November for the first time in 7 months, but the 11-month total was nearly 3% below last year. (Page 8)

Housing: More new housing units were started and completed in October than in the same month last year, and the 10-month tally showed gains of 8% in starts and 6% in completions. At the end of October almost 6% more were under construction than on the same date last year. (Page 9)

Manufacturing: October inventories were worth slightly less than a month earlier and were over 5% less valuable than a year ago... Production of most gypsum products increased in November... Portland cement production showed a slight increase this October... Leather footwear production showed the first increase over the preceding year in 12 months this September, but January-September output was off 6% from last year. (Pages 10-12)

Merchandising: Sales of Canadian retailers were down nearly 8% from last year in October, and January-October volume was off over 2%... Sales of wholesalers in 9 lines of trades averaged 2% lower than a year earlier in October, and the value of November-end inventories was down about 1%. (Page 14)

Labour: An estimated 214,000 persons or 3.9% of the labour force were without jobs and seeking work in the week of November 20 as compared with 179,000 or 3.3% of the labour force a month earlier and 151,000 or 2.8% of the labour force at the same time last year. (Page 15)

Farm Cash Income 13% Lower In Nine Months Farmers in nine provinces of Canada (Newfoundland excluded) realized an estimated \$1,686,100,000 from the sale of farm products and from participation payments made this year on previous years' western wheat crops in the first 9 months this year, 13% below the preceding year's \$1,937,717,000.

Most of the 9-month decrease of \$251,600,000 occurred in the July-September period, the quarter's total falling to \$597,165,000 from \$755,114,000 in 1953. April-June income was down to \$570,172,000 from \$646,453,000 and the January-March total to \$518,742,000 from \$536,150,000.

For Canada as a whole, reduced returns from nearly all field crops, particularly wheat, largely accounted for the smaller income. Income from the sale of live stock and live-stock products was higher for all items except eggs.

Apart from slightly smaller receipts in Prince Edward Island, all of the reduction in the national total occurred in the Prairie Provinces. Declines in this area ranged from about 17% in Manitoba to 42% in Saskatchewan. Increased cash receipts in the remaining provinces varied from slightly over 1% in New Brunswick to 8.5% in Quebec.

Income from sales of grains, seeds and hay dropped in the 9 months to \$388,819,000 from \$732,541,000, wheat accounting for more of the decline in cash income than any other single commodity. Farmers' deliveries of wheat from the first of January until the end of September this year totalled only about 175,000,000 bushels, less than one-half last year's. Wheat prices have averaged below the 1953 level so far this year.

Income from the sale of coarse grains in the 9 months was also below that of 1953 as a result of reduced deliveries of oats and barley and lower prices for barley. Grain participation payments for the January-September period this year amounted to \$58,400,000 compared with \$84,700,000. Returns from rye, flax, corn and potatoes were also well below those of 1953.

Nine-months income from the sale of live stock and poultry meat is estimated at \$635,800,000, 16.9% above the \$543,800,000 realized a year earlier. Substantially larger marketings of cattle and calves more than offset lower prices. In the case of hogs, somewhat higher marketings were combined with substantially higher average prices to provide an income from this source well above the 1953 level.

Receipts from the sale of eggs amounted to \$83,200,000, more than \$7,000,000 below 1953's 9-month total. Larger marketings were more than offset by lower prices. Cash income from dairy products is estimated at \$329,000,000 compared with \$320,300,000.

Farm cash income in the 9-month period follows by provinces (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$15,900 (\$16,276); Nova Scotia, \$30,297 (\$28,171); New Brunswick, \$31,544 (\$31,215); Quebec, \$301,401 (\$277,687); Ontario, \$555,292 (\$521,449); Manitoba, \$114,854 (\$138,906); Saskatchewan, \$299,448 (\$516,265); Alberta, \$264,947 (\$337,541); and British Columbia, \$72,296 (\$70,207). (1)

MORE

Supplies Of Feed Grains Adequate Supplies of feed grains available in 1954-55 are estimated at 18,300,000 tons, 15% below last year's record 21,700,000. Net supplies -- gross supplies, less estimated exports, seed requirements and other domestic uses -- are placed at 14,400,000 tons, about 10% lower than the 1953-54 total of 16,100,000.

Relative to livestock numbers, the net supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit is estimated at 0.93 tons, almost 15% below the record 1.09 tons available in 1953-54. The decrease from last year is the result not only of reduced feed supplies but also of an increase of 6% in the number of grain-consuming animal units between June 1, 1953 and June 1, 1954.

Net supplies of the level indicated, however, are more than adequate since the amount of grain (including wheat) consumed per grain-consuming animal unit seldom exceeds 0.80 tons. In view of the low quality of this year's western wheat crop, it is anticipated that larger than usual quantities of wheat will be fed on farms where grown during the current crop year. (2)

Creamery Butter Stocks Up 14% Stocks of creamery butter in 9 cities of Canada on December 16 totalled 61,651,000 pounds, 14% larger than last year's 53,898,000 pounds. Holdings were as follows by cities, in thousands: Quebec, 3,177 pounds (3,570); Montreal, 30,634 (26,326); Toronto, 10,299 (10,947); Winnipeg, 12,418 (8,454); Regina, 1,140 (817); Saskatoon, 338 (177); Edmonton, 1,763 (1,483); Calgary, 541 (579); and Vancouver, 1,341 (1,545).

Canned Meat Stocks Down Sharply Mainly as a result of a sharp decrease in the stocks of canned pork and ham, overall stocks of canned meats held at manufacturers' and wholesalers' levels at the end of October dropped to 11,758,504 pounds from last year's 62,352,342 pounds.

Holdings by kinds were as follows: beef stews and boiled dinners, 3,602,593 pounds (2,450,454 a year earlier); roast beef, 74,156 (84,293); corned beef, 614,503 (821,540); other beef products, 930,741 (1,300,573); spiced pork and ham, 2,860,231 (53,925,477); roast pork and ham, 987,720 (769,297); other pork products, 1,006,555 (1,393,500); canned fowl, 555,310 (527,390); meat paste, 674,102 (797,219); and all other kinds, 452,593 (282,599).

Larger Fish Stocks On December 1 Cold storage holdings of frozen fish were larger this December 1 than a year earlier, totalling 63,524,000 pounds versus 59,479,000. Stocks of cod amounted to 11,527,000 pounds (6,305,000 a year ago); haddock, 5,987,000 (2,080,000); salmon, 12,028,000 (13,337,000); sea herring, 3,576,000 (8,546,000); other sea fish, 25,095,000 (23,523,000); and inland fish, 5,311,000 (5,688,000). (3)

Commercial Pack Of Pumpkin Commercial canners packed 318,427 dozen containers of pumpkin this year versus 294,000 a year earlier and the net weight of contents amounted to 6,013,295 pounds versus 6,342,988. Pumpkin used in canning weighed 18,427,082 raw pounds versus 18,583,268 in 1953.

MORE

Pack Of Canned Plums This year's commercial pack of canned plums was about the same size as in 1953, according to a special compilation. The pack amounted to 518,430 dozen containers versus 519,682 and the contents weighed 8,450,637 pounds versus 8,305,684. The amount processed other than by canning jumped to 2,127,746 pounds from 1,945,159. The total amount used in manufacturing was 7,693,393 raw pounds versus 7,505,611.

Production Of Carbonated Beverages Production of carbonated beverages increased 8% in November to 7,732,077 versus 7,130,109 in the preceding month and 7,254,990 in the corresponding month last year. Cumulative output for the January-November period declined 3% to 92,371,436 gallons from last year's 94,711,891 gallons. (4)

Soft Drink Output Canada's factories produced 110,174,824 gallons of soft drinks last year, an increase of more than 6% over the 103,472,607 gallons produced in 1952. Total factory value was \$94,076,502 as compared with \$89,809,805.

The bulk of the production (107,892,389 gallons) was made by the carbonated beverages industry, which last year included 526 establishments, 12 more than in 1952. The Bureau's annual industry report shows the gross value of all products of these firms at \$108,560,409 in 1953 as compared with \$105,050,188 in the preceding year. Employees numbered 7,838 as compared with 7,602 in 1952, and the payroll totalled \$20,485,552 as compared with \$18,391,235. Materials cost the industry \$35,493,245 last year, slightly less than the 1952 bill of \$35,844,705. (5)

MINERALS

Production of Crude Petroleum And Natural Gas Increased Production of crude petroleum in the first 9 months this year reached a record high 69,414,030 barrels, nearly 20% above last year's corresponding total of 57,987,510 barrels. September's production amounted to 8,864,074 barrels, up 8% from last year's 8,235,354 barrels. January-September production of natural gas rose 23% to 86,668,657 M cubic feet from last year's corresponding output of 70,288,912 M cubic feet. September's production climbed to 7,668,565 M cubic feet from 7,042,485 M cubic feet in August and 6,688,895 M cubic feet a year ago. (6)

Salt Production Lower Production of dry common salt by Canadian producers in October amounted to 45,560 tons, slightly above the preceding year's corresponding total of 44,470 tons. This brought the cumulative total for January-October period to 411,049 tons versus 413,607 a year earlier. (7)

Asbestos Production Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines in October rose Higher This October. to 88,394 tons from last year's corresponding total of 80,713 bringing the cumulative output for the January-October period to 765,217 tons as compared with 762,862. October's exports rose to 84,641 tons from 77,353 but the cumulative total fell to 721,686 tons from 725,871. (8)

Net Value Of Commodity
Production At New Peak

The total net value of commodity production in Canada set a new record in 1952, according to the annual survey of production. Production value was \$13,707,887,000, an advance of nearly 5% over the previous peak of \$13,074,797,000 in 1951. Canada's manufacturing industries accounted for well over half the total, with an output value of \$7,443,533,000 versus \$6,940,947,000 in 1951. Agriculture again made the second largest contribution, although its total value of \$2,467,166,000 was somewhat below the record \$2,653,678,000 set in the preceding year.

The construction group took third place with an output valued at \$1,976,703,000 versus \$1,738,274,000, its proportion of all production rising to over 14%. The mining industry added \$777,444,000 to the value of commodities produced, little changed from \$770,143,000 in 1951. Net value of output in the forestry industry rose to \$533,937,000 from \$486,293,000 in the preceding year with its proportion of all Canadian production value increasing to 3.9% from 3.7%. Value added in the electric power group rose to \$402,074,000 from \$363,643,000 and its proportion advanced to 2.9% from 2.8%. Total production value of the fisheries industry fell to \$92,893,000 from \$102,027,000 in the preceding year, while trapping output dropped to \$14,138,000 from \$19,792,000 in the same comparison.

Ontario remained by far Canada's most productive province, its contribution rising to \$5,462,415,000 from \$5,277,350,000 in 1951. Value of output in Quebec advanced to \$3,603,838,000 from \$3,338,599,000. British Columbia, in third position, showed a net output value of \$1,239,598,000, virtually unchanged from \$1,240,225,000 in 1951. Value of production in Alberta rose to \$1,060,843,000 from \$1,002,713,000.

Saskatchewan, in fifth place, advanced to \$967,630,000 from \$891,151,000. The corresponding totals for the other provinces were: Manitoba, \$580,633,000 (\$569,952,000 in 1951); Nova Scotia, \$315,598,000 (\$296,791,000); New Brunswick, \$266,209,000 (\$268,285,000); Newfoundland \$150,017,000 (\$136,111,000); Prince Edward Island, \$41,697,000 (\$36,505,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$19,409,000 (\$18,114,000). (9)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Production Of Electricity
Increased 11% In October

Production of electric energy by central electric stations rose 11% in October from a year earlier and the cumulative output for the January-October period advanced 4%. October's output amounted to 6,131,271,000 kilowatt hours versus 5,509,919,000 and January-October production aggregated 56,374,246,000 kilowatt hours versus 54,322,920,000.

Consumption of power in October increased to 5,798,311,000 kilowatt hours from 5,349,784,000 a year earlier, raising the January-October total to 54,445,346,000 kilowatt hours from 52,366,456,000. Gross exports to the United States in October rose to 336,109,000 kilowatt hours from 190,719,000 but the 10-month total was slightly lower at 2,038,220,000 kilowatt hours versus 2,056,191,000. (10)

More Motor Vehicle Accidents And Fatalities In First Half Of 1954

There were larger numbers of motor vehicle accidents and fatalities in Canada (excluding Quebec) in the first half of 1954 than in the same 1953 period but there were fewer injuries, according to the Bureau's quarterly report. Motor vehicle accidents in the 9 provinces and the Territories increased to 65,780 from 64,726 in the like 1953 period and the fatalities to 717 from 714. The number of persons injured fell to 18,894 from 19,999.

Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia had fewer accidents in the first six months of 1954 but there were increases in the other provinces. The number of deaths was down in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon and the Northwest Territories but up in the other areas. Fewer people were injured in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the four Western provinces.

The half-year totals of the reported accidents follow by provinces: Newfoundland, 1,607 (1,078 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, 568 (356); Nova Scotia, 4,454 (3,980); New Brunswick, 2,666 (2,135); Ontario, 30,394 (29,267); Manitoba, 5,816 (5,604); Saskatchewan, 3,622 (4,186); Alberta, 6,994 (7,795); British Columbia, 9,473 (10,178); Yukon and Northwest Territories, 186 (147).

Fatalities were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland, 7 (13); Prince Edward Island, 2 (5); Nova Scotia, 61 (45); New Brunswick, 50 (44); Ontario, 411 (403); Manitoba, 42 (21); Saskatchewan, 8 (32); Alberta, 60 (74); British Columbia, 76 (74); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (3).

Numbers of persons injured were as follows by provinces: Newfoundland, 276 (238); Prince Edward Island, 82 (82); Nova Scotia, 1,060 (1,119); New Brunswick, 640 (612); Ontario, 10,293 (10,488); Manitoba, 1,152 (1,204); Saskatchewan, 1,022 (1,128); Alberta, 1,470 (1,738); British Columbia, 2,852 (3,351); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, 47 (39). (11)

T R A V E L

Two Per Cent Fewer Entries On Traveller's Vehicle Permits

Two per cent fewer foreign vehicles entered Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in November and the first 11 months this year than in 1953. November's entries numbered 96,945 versus 99,192, bringing the January-November total to 2,378,866 versus 2,428,830.

November entries by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia — by ship — 52 (60 last year); New Brunswick, 9,515 (9,189); Quebec, 19,026 (19,913); Ontario, 50,496 (50,884); Manitoba, 1,872 (1,877); Saskatchewan, 961 (915); Alberta, 931 (893); British Columbia, 13,425 (14,310); and Yukon Territory, 667 (1,151). January-November: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia — by ship — 2,432 (2,652); New Brunswick, 154,916 (152,727); Quebec, 383,309 (396,363); Ontario, 1,456,081 (1,496,047); Manitoba, 44,456 (38,482); Saskatchewan, 20,092 (20,513); Alberta, 43,989 (43,763); British Columbia, 266,068 (270,642); and Yukon Territory, 7,523 (7,641) (12)

Further Headway In 1953
In Fight Against Tuberculosis

Canada's increasing success in combatting tuberculosis is reflected in the annual report on tuberculosis institutions. In 1953 there were more beds available in tuberculosis institutions and a smaller proportion of deaths among patients leaving than ever before. The proportion of the Canadian population in such institutions is steadily increasing, as is the average length of stay of tuberculosis patients.

Canada had 18,977 beds in tuberculosis institutions last year, or 12.42 for each 10,000 persons in the nine older provinces. In 1939 there were only 10,106 beds, 9.03 per 10,000 population, and bed complement had increased continuously ever since except for a drop of 0.2% in 1952. While 92.5 per cent of bed capacity was occupied in 1939, the percentage in 1953 was 91.5, a drop of only 1%.

As beds available have increased, so has patient population. Of every 10,000 persons in Canada's nine older provinces in 1953, 11.28 were patients in a tuberculosis institution. In 1939 this rate was only 8.43. The 1953 daily population, at 17,364, was almost double that of 1939.

Among every 100 separations from tuberculosis institutions, only 4.2 were deaths in 1953 compared with a rate of 19.3 in 1939. The number of deaths was 896, down 25.6% from the previous year and less than half the 1,959 reported in 1939.

Average stay in hospital of tuberculosis patients was 364.6 days, the longest ever reported. This was 67.6 days longer than the record low of 297 days in 1946 and 22.5 days longer than the 1952 average stay. Average stay of deaths was 425.9 days, 13.0 days longer than the average stay of the previous year but 33.4 days shorter than the 1951 record average stay. Deaths from tuberculosis - both within and outside of institutions - numbered 1,810 in 1953, or 12.3 per 100,000 population. The death rate has declined drastically from the 68.2 reported in 1932.

Expenditure of non-federal sanatoria once again exceeded revenue, as it has every year since 1944. The 1953 revenue of \$30,882,973, more than quadrupled the 1939 revenue of \$7,026,264, while the expenditure of \$32,204,273 was more than five times the \$6,882,442 reported fourteen years previously. Average cost per patient day has increased steadily from \$2.36 in 1939 to \$6.25 in 1953.

During the year, 1,928,403 chest X-ray films were taken in surveys or 13.1 for every 100 persons in Canada's ten provinces. This rate was a slight decrease from the 1951 and 1952 rates of 14.6 and 13.4 respectively.

"Tuberculosis Statistics, 1953" contains detailed data regarding both tuberculosis institutions and their patient population. Institution information includes services, personnell, finances, size and ownership. Morbidity information covers diagnoses, treatments, age, sex, occupation, birthplace and other details. The report includes analyses, 133 tables and several graphs. (13)

Day's Care In Canadian Mental
Hospital Cost \$2.70 Last Year

The cost of a day's care in Canada's mental hospitals averaged \$2.70 last year, according to a report on the finances of mental hospitals. The average cost was lowest in Quebec at \$1.89, and highest in Newfoundland at \$4.33.

Salaries and wages took most of the average cost per patient day — \$1.57 as compared with 49¢ for food, 15¢ for fuel, power, light and water, and 49¢ for other operating expenses. The amount absorbed by salaries and wages ranged from 83¢ in Quebec to \$2.32 in Newfoundland. The fuel, power, light and water proportion ranged from 10¢ in Saskatchewan to 34¢ in Prince Edward Island. The amount that went for other operating expenses ranged from 36¢ in Alberta to 87¢ in Prince Edward Island.

Canadian mental hospitals cost \$52,200,000 to operate in the fiscal year 1953-54, about \$5,000,000 more than in the previous year. At the same time, their revenue fell off by over \$2,000,000 to \$57,700,000, reducing the operational surplus to only half a million dollars. Revenue from most sources was off: direct Federal grants, (not including Mental Grants made through the National Health Program of the Department of National Health and Welfare) by almost half, provincial grants by nearly one-tenth, municipal payments by nearly one-fifth, and miscellaneous revenue by nearly one-twentieth. Only payments by patients showed an increase of about 25%. (14)

THE PEOPLE

Births Continue Higher But
Marriages Lower In November

More births were again registered in Canada in November than in the corresponding month last year, and fewer marriages, both continuing the trend of previous months. Death registrations, on the other hand, increased for the first time in seven months and the second time only this year.

Birth registrations in the month totalled 36,942 as compared to 34,557 in November last year, increases being recorded in all provinces except Newfoundland where there was a small decrease. Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, the number registered during the last six months has remained steady at 37,000 to 38,000 per month and about 4% above last year's total for this period. In the eleven months, registrations aggregated 399,689, more than 6% above last year's 376,809 for the period, totals being higher for all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the decreases were under 2%.

Marriage registrations in November numbered 11,433, down almost 4,000 from October's registrations of 15,198 and substantially below the total of 13,820 for November last year. New Brunswick and Saskatchewan alone had increases, while in Ontario the number was unchanged from a year earlier. In the eleven months marriage registrations were down 4.4% at 117,849 compared to 123,275 last year, Newfoundland alone showing an increase. Deaths registered in the month increased to 10,671 compared to 9,439 a year ago, only Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showing decreases. For the eleven months the total was down 2.8% to 113,376 from 116,641 in 1953, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia showing the only increases. (15)

New Peaks In Dwellings Completed
And Started In Ten Months This Year

Residential construction showed marked gains in October with completions up sharply from September and above October

last year and starts showing gains also in both comparisons to bring the number of new dwellings completed in the ten months over 6% above last year, the number started over 8% greater and the number under construction at the end of October almost 6% greater than a year ago. In each case the totals are new peaks for the period.

October completions totalled 13,039 compared to 8,615 in September and 12,109 for October last year. In the ten months ending October completions numbered 79,327 as against 74,516 for the same 1953 period. The number of dwellings completed in October was larger than last year in all areas except the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while in the ten months the number was larger in all except Newfoundland and Quebec.

Starts on new dwellings in October numbered 13,097, up moderately from 12,760 in September to make it the third highest monthly figure this year, and steeply above the 10,307 started in October, 1953. All areas except Quebec showed gains in starts over October last year. With this addition to consistent gains over last year in the previous four months, the number of new dwellings started in the ten months climbed to 97,424 compared to 89,978 in 1953. All provinces except Newfoundland and Quebec had more starts in the cumulative period this year than last. With the sharper October gain in starts than completions, the number of units under construction at October 31 rose to 75,456 as against 71,340 a year earlier. There were more units under way at the month's end in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but fewer in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and each of the Prairie Provinces.

Dwellings completed in the ten months, with corresponding 1953 figures in brackets: Newfoundland, 900 (1,300); Prince Edward Island, 147 (90); Nova Scotia, 1,997 (1,750); New Brunswick, 1,130 (970); Quebec, 20,959 (23,095); Ontario, 31,729 (27,440); Manitoba, 3,818 (3,661); Saskatchewan, 3,508 (2,540); Alberta, 7,991 (7,020); and British Columbia, 7148 (6,650). Ten-month starts: Newfoundland, 1,216 (1,593); Prince Edward Island, 185 (118); Nova Scotia, 2,057 (2,082); New Brunswick, 2,034 (1,408); Quebec, 25,672 (26,782); Ontario, 39,463 (33,635); Manitoba, 4,260 (3,998); Saskatchewan, 4,357 (4,174); Alberta, 10,114 (8,672); and British Columbia, 8,066 (7,516). (16)

Year's Growth In Housing, Household
Conveniences Shown by Sample Survey

One-fourth of the households or occupied dwellings in Canada's 10 provinces at the end of September were apartments or flats

as compared with 24% of the total on the same date last year, according to the Bureau's sample survey. The proportion of single attached houses declined from 9% to 8% during the year, while the percentage that were single detached houses remained at 67%.

Among tenants of rented dwellings, 19% were paying over \$70 a month in rent as against 15% in 1953, while 17% compared to 19% were paying from \$30 to \$39, 13% (unchanged from 1953) were paying \$40 to \$49, and 11% against 10% from \$50 to \$59. Of the remaining two-fifths, 9% were paying \$25 to \$29, 8% from \$60 to \$69, 6% from \$20 to \$24, and 17% under \$20 or no rent.

MORE

Households with steam, hot water and hot air furnaces were unchanged at about 17%, hot air furnaces being used in 36% as against 34% in 1953. Thirty-eight per cent were using oil in furnaces and other heating equipment as against 35%, while 31% against 36% were using coal or coke.

The survey households with hot and cold water supply at 65% of the totals against 63%. The proportion of households with mechanical refrigerators (mainly electrical) was 71% against 66%, electric cooking stoves 39% against 35%, vacuum cleaners 50% against 48%, and washing machines 83% against 82%.

The proportion of households with telephones was 69% against 67%. Those with radios were unchanged at 96%. Households with television receivers, of course, were up sharply, to 22% from 10%; Ontario led with 37%, followed by Quebec with 28% and British Columbia with 14%.

Households with automobiles climbed to 55% from 52%; Ontario leading with 68% (65% in 1953), followed by Saskatchewan with 65% (64%), Alberta at 61% (57%), British Columbia 60% (55%) and Manitoba 56% (55%). (17)

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

Gypsum Lath Shipments Increased In November Factory shipments of gypsum lath rose to 29,482,985 square feet in November from 23,107,683 in the same month last year. Shipments of gypsum block and tile increased to 80,739 square feet from 75,536, and gypsum plasters to 22,864 tons from 20,792. On the other hand, shipments of gypsum wallboard dropped to 22,964,044 square feet from 23,306,317, and shipments of gypsum sheathing to 415,760 square feet from 491,752.

In the first 11 months shipments were higher for wallboard (243,943,140 square feet versus 228,336,298), lath (304,390,131 square feet versus 251,291,065), block and tile (214,349 square feet versus 199,873), and plasters (244,041 tons versus 222,422), but lower for sheathing (6,076,312 square feet versus 6,383,340). (18)

Leather Footwear Production Slightly Higher In September Showing the first increase over the preceding year in 12 months, production of leather footwear in September rose to 3,376,531 pairs from last year's 3,312,843 pairs. January-September production declined 6% to 28,523,740 pairs from 1953's 30,274,582 pairs. There were increases in all size-classifications in September except those for boys, and women and growing girls. Nine-month figures show increases in sizes for misses, children and little gents but decreases for the other groups.

Nine-month production totals follow by classifications: mens' 6,121,572 pairs (6,731,640 a year ago); boys', 971,701 (1,013,414); youths', 240,905 (254,755); women's and growing girls', 13,907,772 (14,953,552); misses', 2,942,659 (2,746,717); children's and little gents', 2,272,898 (2,270,483); and babies', 2,066,233 (2,304,020). (19)

MORE

Manufacturers' Investment In Inventory In October Manufactures' investment in inventory in October totalled \$3,410,300,000, slightly below the preceding month's \$3,432,200,000 and 5.4% under last year's \$3,603,500,000, according to preliminary figures. Inventories held but not owned by reporting manufacturers rose in value to \$537,500,000 from \$533,700,000 in the preceding month and \$442,900,000 a year ago.

The value of shipments decreased 2.4% during October from September and was 5.8% under last year's level. Cumulative shipments to the end of October were 4.4% lower in value than in 1953. Value of unfilled orders for 900 firms reporting this item decreased 4.4% during October but was 4.6% above the same month last year.

		Total Inventory Investment	Progress Payments Inventory	Total Inventory Held	Raw Materials	Goods in Process	Finished Products
		(In Millions of Dollars)					
<u>All Industries</u>							
Oct.	1953	3603.5	442.9	4046.4	1715.0	1025.9	1305.5
Sept.	1954	3432.2	533.7	3965.9	1534.5	1121.7	1309.7
Oct.	1954	3410.3	537.5	3947.8		(not available)	
<u>Consumers' Goods</u>							
Oct.	1953	2095.8	64.1	2159.9	924.0	404.5	831.4
Sept.	1954	2028.6	108.8	2137.4	854.9	452.5	830.0
Oct.	1954	2029.1	107.7	2136.8		(not available)	
<u>Capital Goods</u>							
Oct.	1953	487.4	313.3	800.7	222.4	413.4	164.9
Sept.	1954	425.3	370.9	796.2	182.3	453.4	160.5
Oct.	1954	418.3	375.7	794.0		(not available)	
<u>Producers' Goods</u>							
Oct.	1953	727.5	2.7	730.6	398.6	124.9	206.7
Sept.	1954	680.9	5.1	686.0	345.3	125.5	215.2
Oct.	1954	680.7	5.2	685.9		(not available)	
<u>Construction Goods</u>							
Oct.	1953	292.8	62.8	355.6	170.0	83.1	102.5
Sept.	1954	297.4	48.9	346.3	152.0	90.3	104.0
Oct.	1954	282.2	48.9	331.1		(not available)	

Indexes of Shipments

(Dec. 1952=100)

		All Industries	Consumers' Goods	Capital Goods	Producers' Goods	Consturction Goods
Oct.	1953	107.8	112.5	81.5	105.2	130.7
Sept.	1954	104.0	105.5	77.9	102.3	155.4
Oct.	1954	101.5	104.8	71.6	98.0	150.1

Indexes Of Outstanding Orders

(Dec. 1952=100)

		All Industries	Textiles	Wood & Paper	Iron & Steel	Transport Equipment	Electric Apparatus
Oct.	1953	72.4	61.2	61.2	82.8	59.0	114.6
Sept.	1954	79.2	56.7	70.0	57.1	71.2	98.9
Oct.	1954	75.7	58.5	64.2	54.8	65.9	95.7

MORE

Refinery Receipts Of Domestic Crude Petroleum Increased 8% In September

Refinery receipts of Canadian crude petroleum rose 8% in September as compared with a year earlier, while receipts from other countries fell 13%. The results was an overall drop of 2% in receipts from all sources. The month's output of refined products was slightly higher but refinery inventories climbed almost 20%. Receipts of crude petroleum from all sources in September totalled 13,675,629 barrels versus 13,927,014 a year ago, domestic sources accounting for 7,958,457 barrels versus 7,365,725 and foreign sources for 5,717,172 barrels versus 6,561,289. Output of refined products in September amounted to 13,229,245 barrels versus 12,754,524 and month-end refinery inventories were 22,920,990 barrels versus 19,172,312. (20)

Dealers' Stocks Of Non-Ferrous Scrap

Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of September included the following: aluminum, 3,046,446 pounds (2,808,097 a year ago); copper, 7,949,436 (9,837,923); magnesium, 43,124 (57,303); nickel, 307,125 (194,828); lead, 9,703,452 (9,056,012); and zinc, 3,882,230 (1,482,608).

Another Prosperous Year For The Pulp And Paper Industry In 1953

Canada's pulp and paper industry had another prosperous year in 1953, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The factory value of products grossed \$1,179,665,000, up almost 2% from the preceding year's \$1,157,888,000 and the net value rose about 3% to \$599,935,000 from \$584,101,000.

The number of employees increased to 58,194 from 57,803 and their salaries and wages reached \$235,742,000, 4.6% above 1952's \$225,353,000. Expenditures for pulpwood and other materials and supplies were slightly higher, amounting to \$499,351,000 versus \$497,047,000. Costs of fuel and electricity rose 4.7% to \$80,380,000 from \$76,740,000.

Newsprint production reached new peaks in volume and value, the former amounting to 5,755,000 tons versus 5,707,000 the year before, and the latter totalling \$633,408,000 versus \$600,516,000. Other kinds of paper and paperboard approached in volume and value the record figures of 1951, registering increases of 8.4% and 7.1%, respectively. As a result, total production of paper and paperboard reached 7,377,000 tons versus 7,225,000 in 1951, and these products were valued at a record \$887,858,000, 5.9% more than the preceding year's \$838,105,000.

Pulp production at 9,077,000 tons was 1.2% higher than the 1952 output of 8,968,000 and second only to the record tonnage of 9,315,000 in 1951. Because of lower export prices the total value of pulp declined 3.9% to \$624,866,000 from \$650,021,000 the year before. (21)

Cement Production Higher

Portland cement production increased in October, totalling 2,040,937 barrels versus 2,034,575 a year earlier. This brought cumulative production for the January-October period to 18,993,873 barrels versus 18,676,257. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of October declined to 457,561 barrels from 473,484. (22)

MORE

Production Of Leather And
Stocks Of Hides And Skins

Production of cattle sole and upper leather decreased in October from a year earlier but there were increases in the month's output of cattle glove and garment leather and calf and kip skin upper leather. Stocks of raw hides were larger for all kinds except goat and kid skins.

October's output of cattle sole leather amounted to 922,585 pounds (1,443,140 a year ago); upper leather, 3,732,073 square feet (4,784,843); glove and garment leather, 656,141 square feet (590,393); calf and kip skin upper leather, 946,237 square feet (829,124); and horse leather, 55,966 square feet (105,443).

End-of-October stocks of raw hides held by tanners, packers and dealers were: cattle hides, 528,102 (439,329 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 534,010 (385,705); goat and kid skins, 6,514 (30,529); horse hides, 20,849 (13,411); and sheep and lamb skins, 50,542 dozen (35,188 dozen). (23)

Shipments Of Primary Shapes By
Steel Mills Down In September

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, totalled 196,317 net tons in September, 25% below last year's corresponding total of 260,115. Producers' interchange was cut to 109,964 tons from 122,137. In the January-September period producers' shipments dropped to 1,940,259 tons from 2,421,252 and producers' interchange fell to 963,802 tons from 1,103,541. (24)

P R I C E S

Weekly Security Price IndexesInvestors' Price Index

	<u>December 16</u>	<u>December 9</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>November 18</u>
Total Common Stocks	205.8	205.2	199.7
Industrials	209.3	209.2	202.9
Utilities	180.7	180.4	174.9
Banks	228.7	223.0	225.7

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks	101.0	100.1	96.7
Gold	68.3	66.9	65.2
Base Metals	175.9	176.1	168.9

Wholesale Price Indexes

	<u>November 1953</u>	<u>October 1954</u> (1935-1939=100)	<u>November 1954</u>
General Index	218.7	214.3	214.8
Vegetable Products	196.1	194.6	195.0
Animal Products	239.0	221.9	224.8
Textile Products	236.1	229.3	227.8
Wood Products	285.2	289.1	289.0
Iron Products	222.3	212.3	213.5
Non-ferrous Metals	166.5	168.5	168.4
Non-metallic Minerals	178.4	175.7	175.7
Chemical Products	173.7	177.1	176.9
Combined Index, Iron and Non-Ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	222.2	218.1	218.8

Department Store Sales Increased 7.8% In Week Department store sales rose 7.8% during the week ending December 11 as compared with a year earlier. Sales in Ontario were up 14.5%, Quebec 8.8%, British Columbia 8.6%, the Atlantic Provinces 3.7% and Alberta 2.6%. There was a decrease of 2.2% in Manitoba and 6.6% in Saskatchewan.

Decline In Retail Sales Continued In October Continuing the declines which have been common to all months this year except March, sales of Canadian retailers fell 7.6% in October as compared with a year earlier. This brought the overall decrease in the January-October period to 2.2%.

There were sales declines in October in all trades except grocery and combination and variety stores. In the 10 months these two trades and meat stores, department stores, garages and filling stations and fuel dealers had sales but other outlets posted decreases. Apart from a small increase in the Atlantic Provinces in the cumulative period there were sales decreases in all areas both in October and the 10 months. Total retail sales in October were valued at \$1,006,087,000 versus \$988,112,000 in the preceding month and \$1,088,414,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative value of sales to \$9,706,436,000 versus \$9,920,214,000.

In October, grocery and combination store sales rose 0.9% and variety stores by 0.4%. Largest among the decreases were motor vehicle dealers with a decline of 25.7%, women's clothing stores 12.6%, hardware 12.4%, lumber and building materials 11%, restaurants 9.5%, family clothing 8.8%, meat stores 6.6%, furniture stores 6% and general stores 5.8%.

In the January-October period, grocery and combination store sales rose 4.6%, meat stores 1.5%, department stores and variety stores each 2.4%, garages and filling stations 0.4%, and fuel dealers 4.6%. Drop in motor vehicle dealer sales was 9.6%, men's clothing 6.6%, lumber and building materials 6.4%, hardware 5.3%, shoe stores 4.2%, women's clothing 3.9%, restaurants 3.8%, and family clothing stores and furniture stores each 3.5%. Area sales decreases from a year earlier were as follows: Quebec, 5.6% in October (0.4% in the January-October period); Ontario, 5.9% (0.5%); Manitoba, 13.4% (4.2%); Saskatchewan, 26.9% (14.2%); Alberta, 13.4% (7.6%); and British Columbia, 1.1% (0.4%). October's decrease in the Atlantic Provinces was 1.6% but the 10-month increase was 0.2%. (25)

Wholesale Sales Down 2% In October Sales of wholesalers in nine lines of trade in October averaged 2.1% lower than in the corresponding month last year and the value of month-end inventories declined 1.1%. The general index of sales, on the 1935-39 base, stood at 388.8 versus 399.4.

Decreases in sales in October were most evident in the clothing and dry goods lines where sales were 17.3% and 11% below last year. Hardware wholesalers had a sales decrease of 10.4%. Sales of fruit and vegetable wholesalers increased 8.4%, and auto parts and equipment and groceries 1.1% each. (26)

Carloadings Slightly Higher In First Week of December Carloadings on Canadian railways in the first week of December rose 0.7% over a year earlier but cumulative loadings from the beginning of the year to December 7 fell 8%. The week's receipts from connections were down slightly (0.5%) but dropped 12.9% in the cumulative period.

Loadings in Canada in the first week of December totalled 74,998 cars versus 74,502 a year earlier, bringing the total for the year to date to 3,467,412 cars versus 3,768,446. Receipts from connections in the first December week were 28,035 cars versus 28,179 and cumulative receipts were 1,329,680 cars versus 1,527,094. Commodities carried in larger volume in the first week of December included: non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 2,588 cars (versus 2,069 a year earlier); fuel oil, 2,450 (1,924); and sand, gravel and crushed stone, 3,492 (3,075). Carried in fewer cars were: grain, 9,552 (10,880); and merchandise, L.C.L., 13,734 (14,677). (27)

Air Carriers Had Larger Revenues Lower Operating Expenses In August Total operating revenues of Canadian air carriers in August this year rose by \$442,584 or just over 4% to \$10,785,782 from \$10,343,198 in August last year, while operating expenses declined slightly to \$8,979,753 from \$9,016,042. The result was a gain of net operating income of \$478,873 to \$1,806,029 as against \$1,327,156.

Total revenues for unit toll transportation rose to \$8,698,235 compared to \$7,449,101, passenger fares yielding \$7,257,522 (83.4%) against \$6,171,619, mail \$884,792 against \$774,626, goods \$478,418 against \$441,105 and excess baggage \$77,503 against \$61,751. Bulk transportation revenue was down to \$1,595,713 compared to \$2,193,933. Ground operation and maintenance, traffic expenses, general administration costs and taxes were higher than the previous year, but these increases were outweighed by a drop in aircraft operation and maintenance expenses to \$5,020,751 from \$5,411,882.

Canadian carriers flew 4,142,498 revenue miles compared to 3,812,554 last year in unit toll transportation, and 2,031,118 compared to 2,627,198 revenue miles in bulk transportation services. An average of 669 planes were operated as against 694. Paying passengers totalled 249,628, with 205,328 in unit toll transportation, compared to 235,027 (180,662) in August, 1953. Revenue goods carried in unit toll transportation totalled 3,352,029 pounds, nearly 21% above a year earlier, and in bulk transportation amounted to 6,815,873 pounds, down almost 61%. (28)

EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Employment Well Sustained In November Employment continued to be well sustained during November as activity in residential construction reached record levels and as hiring in lumbering, logging and mining continued to show increases from the preceding year, according to the monthly joint statement by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

MORE

Employment in agriculture showed the usual sharp seasonal drop during the month, although it continued well above last year's level. Manufacturing activity continued stable, although production and employment at October 1 were still 5% and 6% lower respectively than a year earlier. Unemployment increased seasonally but somewhat less than last year.

According to the Bureau's labour force survey, the labour force was estimated to be 70,000 larger than last year at November 20. The survey also shows that the seasonal contraction in the labour force has been significantly smaller this autumn than a year ago, owing principally to the slower seasonal decline in job opportunities this year. Both the number of persons working full time (35 hours or more) and those working less than full time were estimated to be higher this year than a year ago. As in October, more people held jobs in November than last year mainly because of an estimated increase of 46,000 in agriculture offsetting a 39,000 decline in the non-agricultural sector.

The Bureau's monthly labour force survey placed Canada's civilian labour force at 5,417,000 in the week of November 20 versus 5,461,000 a month earlier and 5,316,000 at the same time last year. Persons at work 35 hours or more numbered 4,747,000 versus 4,819,000 in October and 4,714,000 a year ago. The number who worked less than 35 hours was 346,000 versus 334,000 a month earlier and 322,000 last year. Without jobs and seeking work were 214,000 persons (3.9% of the labour force) versus 179,000 (3.3%) a month earlier and 151,000 (2.8%) last year.

Of the 346,000 who worked less than 35 hours in the November survey week, 207,000 or 3.8% of the labour force were regular part-time workers, while the remaining 139,000 or 2.6% of the labour force, included 39,000 on short time, 20,000 off work because of bad weather, 28,000 who were ill and 52,000 with other reasons. Persons with jobs but not at work numbered 110,000, down from 129,000 both in the preceding month and November last year.

Another set of figures -- applications on file at offices of the National Employment Service -- also provides information on the current employment situation. Such applications numbered 298,600 on November 18, an increase of 39,300 since October 21 and an increase of 32,500 over last year.

Industrial Employment, Payrolls Up From September: Weekly Earnings At New Peak Industrial employment and payrolls at the beginning of October were higher than a month earlier but lower than a year ago, according to the Bureau's monthly report on employment and payrolls. Average weekly earnings climbed to a new high.

The all-Canada index of industrial employment, on the 1949 base, stood at 113.3 versus 112.9 a month earlier and 116.9 at the same time last year, and the payrolls index was 157.0 versus 155.5 at the beginning of September and 158.7 a year ago. Weekly wages and salaries averaged \$59.26 versus \$58.93 at September 1 and \$58.11 last year.

MORE

Employment in manufacturing showed a minor decline at the beginning of October, the index being 0.2% lower than at September 1 and 6.2% below the figure for October 1 last year. Slight improvement in the month was noted in the non-durable manufactured goods division but plants producing durable manufactured goods reduced their staffs by 0.5%. In the 12-month comparison, employment in the latter group has fallen 9.8% and in the former by 2.6%.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging showed the most marked change from September 1, with employment rising 23.3% in a seasonal movement. Staffs of trading establishments and in finance, insurance and real estate were larger by 1.8% and 0.8%, respectively. The trend in construction was downward; in part, the decline was due to industrial disputes. Mining, transportation, storage and communication, public utility operation and the services industries showed moderate curtailment. (29)

EDUCATION

Post Graduate Scholarships & Fellowships Open to Canadian Students

Details of awards available to Canadian students for post-graduate study and research in many parts of the world are contained in the 1954 edition of "Post-Graduate Scholarships and Fellowships Open to Canadian Students". It lists 645 awards, almost twice the 327 in the January 1953 edition and more than four times the 142 in the original edition published in 1951.

Worth many millions of dollars, the awards are put up by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and by universities, private trust funds, industries and governments in 22 countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia.

The United States tops the list with 255 of the 645 awards; Canada follows with 171, and the United Kingdom with 165. Thirteen are sponsored by the UN and its specialized agencies, including the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Labour Office, and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. The other 41 are from 19 countries and include 9 from Switzerland, and 7 from Germany.

UNESCO reports that during the 1952-53 session 5,351 Canadians studied in foreign countries — 4,572 in the U.S., 390 in the U.K., 174 in France, 61 each in Mexico, and Vatican City, and 93 in seven other countries.

The Canadian awards alone are valued at well over \$3,000,000: of the 171 involved, 46 are from private societies and associations, 21 from industrial concerns, 27 from various levels of government, and 76 from university endowment or trust funds set up by private individuals or from general university funds. (30)

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

- 1 - M: Farm Cash Income, July to September, 25¢
- 2 - Coarse Grains Quarterly, November, 25¢
- 3 - M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, December, 20¢
- 4 - M: Production of Carbonated Beverages, November, 10¢
- 5 - Carbonated Beverages Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 6 - M: Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Manufactured Gas, September, 15¢
- 7 - M: Salt, October, 10¢
- 8 - M: Asbestos, October 10¢
- 9 - Survey of Production, 1948-1952, 50¢
- 10 - Central Electric Stations, October, 10¢
- 11 - Motor Vehicle Accidents, Second Quarter, 1954, 25¢
- 12 - Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, November, 10¢
- 13 - Tuberculosis Statistics, 1953, 75¢
- 14 - Mental Health Statistics, 1953 -- Financial Supplement, 25¢
- 15 - Vital Statistics, November, 10¢
- 16 - New Residential Construction, October, 25¢
- 17 - Household Facilities & Equipment, September, 25¢
- 18 - M: Gypsum Products, November, 10¢
- 19 - M: Production of Leather Footwear, September, 10¢
- 20 - Refined Petroleum Products, September, 25¢
- 21 - Pulp & Paper Industry, 1952, 50¢
- 22 - M: Cement & Cement Products, October, 10¢
- 23 - M: Statistics of Hides, Skins & Leather, October, 10¢
- 24 - Primary Iron & Steel, September, 25¢
- 25 - Retail Trade, October, 25¢
- 26 - Wholesale Trade, October 10¢
- 27 - M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, 10¢
- 28 - Civil Aviation, August, 15¢
- 29 - Employment & Payrolls, October, 25¢
- 30 - R: Post-Graduate Scholarships & Fellowships Open to Canadian Students, 75¢
- - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages, October --
Summarized in Bulletin of December 17.
- - Trade of Canada: Imports, September (detailed), 50¢
- - Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, October, 25¢
- M: Memorandum
- R: Reference Paper

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, 1954.

Fewer Barber Shops And Beauty Parlours In the decade from 1941 to 1951 Canadian barber shops decreased from 8,306 to 7,285, beauty parlours from 5,619 to 5,172, and combined barber and beauty parlours from 604 to 280.

Chinese Laundries Decreased Sharply The number of Chinese laundries in Canada decreased sharply in the 1941-51 decade from 1,730 to 979.

Fewer Shoe Shine Shops In the 10 years from 1941 to 1951 the number of shoe shine parlours in Canada decreased from 366 to 230.

Horse Shoeing Shops Decrease Only 136 horse shoeing shops still operated in Canada in 1951, a decrease from 500 a decade earlier. Blacksmith shops numbered 2,818 as compared with 4,692 in 1941.

Distilleries There were 21 establishments in Canada's distilling industry last year, of which 9 were located in Ontario, 8 in Quebec, 2 in British Columbia and 1 each in Nova Scotia and Alberta.

Motion Pictures: \$8.30 Per Capita Canadians spent \$8.30 per capita on motion picture entertainment last year, 9 cents more than in 1952.

Average Hospital Stay Of TB Patients 365 Days Last year the average stay in hospital of tuberculosis patients was almost 365 days, the longest ever recorded. This was 22½ days longer than the 1952 average and nearly 68 days longer than the 1946 record low.

More Females, Fewer Male Sales Clerks In the twenty years between the 1931 and 1951 Censuses the number of male sales clerks in stores decreased from 100,480 to 85,264, while the number of female sales clerks increased from 45,000 to 95,000.

Taxi, Bus Drivers Doubled In Decade During the 1941-51 decade the number of Canadians employed as chauffeurs, and taxi and bus drivers more than doubled from 15,388 to 32,458.

More Plumbers There were 29,531 plumbers in Canada at the time of the 1951 Census, 69% more than the 1941 total of 17,469.

More Electricians In the 1941-51 decade the number of electricians in Canada increased by 62% from 21,552 to 34,992.

More Carpenters There was a 58% jump in the number of carpenters in Canada in the 10 years between 1941 and 1951, from 81,773 to 130,000.

Awards Average \$1,450 Each Canadian scholarships and fellowships for post-graduate study and research are worth an average of \$1,450 each. By department of study, the averages are \$1,650 for the medical sciences, \$1,350 for the natural and applied sciences, \$1,300 for the humanities, \$1,100 for the social sciences, and \$950 for awards tenable in two or more departments of study.

Over 6% More Soft Drinks Canadian factories made 110,175,000 gallons of soft drinks last year, over 6% more than the 103,473,000 gallons made in 1952.



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