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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Employment opportunities continued to increase more rapidly during June than in either of the two previous years and the number without jobs and seeking work continued to drop sharply. At June 13 the number with jobs totalled 5,458,000, some 134,000 more than a month earlier and 161,000 more than on the same date last year. There were 157,000 without jobs and seeking work 56,000 less than a month earlier and 29,000 less than on the same date last year. (Page 6)

Construction: 12% more new housing units were started but 1% fewer completed in May than in the same month last year. The five-month tally shows 9% more starts, 16% more completions this year. The number of units under construction at the end of May was up 13% over a year earlier. (Page 16)

Manufacturing: With new orders up 8.4% over the preceding month and 16.5% over a year earlier in May, manufacturers' shipments were 4.6% above the April level and 13.6% above May last year. The tally for the first five months shows 8.5% more new orders, 4.6% more shipments this year. (Page 9)

Mining: Gold production was slightly below last year's level in May, but January-May output was appreciably higher this year... Shipments of dry common salt were up substantially in May and the first five months. (Page 10)

Merchandising: Sales of wholesalers in nine trades averaged 7.4% above the 1954 level in May and month-end inventories averaged 3.4% less than a year earlier... Following increases of 10.1% in May and 7.6% in June, department store sales rose 8.9% above last year's level in the week ending July 9. (Pages 11 & 12)

Agriculture: There were 18% more hogs on Canadian farms at June 1 than on the same date last year. The number of sows expected to farrow in the summer and fall this year is 13% greater than last year. (Page 12)

Food: More creamery butter, ice cream, process cheese, margarine and soft drinks were produced in the first half of 1955 than in the first six months of 1954, but less cheddar cheese and concentrated milk products... July 1 stocks of creamery butter, cheese, ice cream, eggs, margarine and frozen fruit were larger this year, but holdings of frozen vegetables, frozen fish, meat, poultry, frozen cream, evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder were smaller than at the start of July last year. (Pages 13-15)

Varied Gains Recorded
In May's Domestic Exports

Detailed figures on Canada's domestic export trade in May show continued gains in shipments of wood and paper products, non-metallic minerals, and chemicals and allied products, and a moderate rise in exports of iron and its products. By areas, there were increases to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, the United States, and Europe, but reduced shipments to Latin America and other foreign countries as a group.

Total value of domestic exports in May was \$366,972,000, up 3.5% from \$354,710,000 a year earlier. Average prices were about 1% higher, the volume being about 2.4% larger. The month's gain was less than in the previous four months, the cumulative total for the five months ending May rising 10.4% to \$1,654,173,000 from \$1,498,114,000 in the 1954 period.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom rose to \$66,643,000 in May from \$58,256,000 the previous year, bringing the cumulative total to \$319,762,000 from \$232,057,000 in 1954, these gains representing more than half of the total gain in each period. Main increases in May were in agricultural and vegetable products, non-metallic minerals, chemicals and iron products, while in the five months wood and paper and non-ferrous metals were also higher. Shipments to other Commonwealth countries were moderately higher in the month at \$20,967,000 versus \$19,567,000 and for the five months stood at \$93,506,000 against \$75,967,000. Major gains in the month and five months were to the Union of South Africa, India, and Australia.

Shipments to the United States increased to \$217,482,000 in May from \$208,827,000 and for the five months aggregated \$974,604,000 compared to \$912,107,000. In both periods exports were higher for wood and paper, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic mineral and chemical products, while in May iron and steel products also rose. Partly offsetting these gains were continued lower shipments of agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animals products.

A further sharp drop in shipments to Brazil was mainly responsible for a drop in the value of exports to Latin America to \$14,185,000 in the month from \$19,364,000 last year and a decline in the five months to \$64,638,000 from \$77,583,000. Sales to Argentina, Colombia and Mexico continued to rise.

Exports to European countries rose to \$34,003,000 from \$31,601,000 in the month and for the five months were up to \$133,152,000 from \$111,794,000. Chief gains in the month were to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Ireland and the Netherlands, while for the five months exports were higher to these countries and Germany. To all other countries exports were down in aggregate value to \$12,608,000 in May from \$15,709,000 the previous year and to \$62,080,000 in the five months from \$83,692,000.

Major gains in the wood and paper group were in planks and boards, up to \$33,242,000 in May from \$23,271,000 a year earlier and wood pulp at \$29,389,000 against \$24,386,000. Newsprint paper, the leading commodity, rose to \$59,907,000 compared to \$57,175,000. Total for the group in May was \$134,618,000 against \$114,348,000.

MORE

Among the non-ferrous metals, nickel advanced in May to \$18,246,000 from \$15,482,000, while aluminum declined to \$20,415,000 from \$24,564,000 and copper and products to \$12,595,000 from \$14,479,000, both being up substantially in the five months. In the non-metallic minerals group, asbestos advanced to \$10,617,000 from \$8,585,000, and petroleum and products to \$2,822,000 from \$445,000. Gains were general in the chemicals group, while in the iron group there were noteworthy advances in iron ore and scrap iron but decreases for motor vehicles and parts, engines and boilers, and farm machinery.

Wheat exports were off in May to \$30,268,000 from \$32,465,000 last year, although the cumulative total was up to \$134,972,000 from \$132,535,000. Grains other than wheat fell to \$8,208,000 from \$15,317,000 in the month and wheat flour to \$6,910,000 from \$8,100,000. Continued gains were recorded for the lesser items of oil cake and oil cake meal, seeds and tobacco, value for the group declining only to \$62,156,000 from \$68,830,000. In the animals and animal products group, there were decreases for cattle and fish and fishery products and increases for furs, hides and skins, the group total declining to \$21,222,000 in the month from \$22,826,000.

HEALTH & WELFARE

Hospital Expenditures & Revenue Showed Marked Increases In 1953

The cost of Canadian hospitals of all types continued to rise in 1953, the year's total expenditure amounting to \$324,900,000, or about \$22 for every man, woman, and child in the country. Excluding chronic hospitals, for which data are not available for earlier years, expenditures in 1953 totalled \$316,500,000, representing a 10% increase in one year and a sevenfold rise from 1932's \$45,254,000, the earliest available figure.

These figures are contained in the second volume of the annual report Hospital Statistics for 1953, covering financial statistics of public hospitals. The report is primarily concerned with public hospitals only, excluding tuberculosis sanatoria and mental institutions (which are covered by separate publications).

The new report also contains a summary table relating to all health institutions, (from which the preceding figures are quoted). The main body of the report covers 741 of the 855 public hospitals known to the Bureau to be operating, and these reporting hospitals had a combined bed capacity of 76,412 or 89.4% of the total operating.

Revenue of public hospitals amounted to \$225,600,000 in 1953, a 13.6% increase over 1952. General hospitals accounted for 94.3% of the total; chronic, maternity, convalescent, and other types of special hospitals making up the rest.

Of the revenue dollar of public hospitals, 81 1/2¢ was earned from services to in-patients, 4.4¢ from services to out-patients, 6.3¢ from provincial grants, 3.6¢ from municipal grants, 0.1¢ from grants made by hospital care plans (in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan only), and the remaining 4.1¢ from other sources.

MORE

In the 510 public hospitals which reported the source of their net earnings, patients themselves paid directly 37.5% of the total net earnings. They paid another 18.4% through Blue Cross, through the Workmen's Compensation Board 3.4% and through other group plans and contracts 8.4%. Government-supported hospital care plans paid 23.7%, almost the entire sum going to hospitals in Saskatchewan and British Columbia which have provincial plans in operation. Direct government grants for individuals made up the remainder.

Expenditure boomed upward by 19.9% in 1953 to a record total of \$245,800,000. Salaries and wages accounted for the major part of the total at 57.7¢ per dollar. This pay fraction is increasing, having been 51.5¢ in 1951 and 54.5¢ in 1952. In general hospitals alone the 1953 payroll proportion was fractionally higher at 57.8¢. Provincially this last figure varied from 37.6¢ in Prince Edward Island to 66.0¢ in British Columbia.

The cost per patient-day in all public hospitals was \$11.95 excluding newborn days, or \$10.77 including them. In general hospitals only it was \$12.79 without newborn days, and \$11.46 with them. Except in the smallest size groups, cost per patient-day increased with increasing size: general hospitals of 25-99 beds had an overall patient-day cost of \$9.44, while those with 500 or more beds reported a patient-day price tag of \$13.97. Corresponding figures excluding newborn days were \$10.81 and \$15.30.

The gross assets of the public hospitals which reported balance sheets amounted to \$598,600,000, of which plant assets made up \$485,600,000, revenue fund assets \$69,500,000, endowment, bequest and trust fund assets \$41,500,000, and sinking fund assets the remaining \$2,000,000.

Hospital Statistics, 1953, Volume 11, has 195 pages and contains 77 statistical tables, 10 graphs, and about 10 pages of narrative analysis. It is designed "to delineate the financial structure of Canadian public hospitals on an accrual basis", and has found wide acceptance among hospital authorities at the institutional, provincial, national and international level, and among the reading public. The present edition is the latest and most comprehensive in a series which began in 1932. (2)

TRANSPORTATION

First-Quarter Drop In Passengers On Inter-City And Rural Routes

Passengers carried by intercity and rural motor carriers in the first three months this year declined in number to 16,101,983 from 17,024,297 in the corresponding 1954 period. In March, the number was down to 5,487,994 against 5,780,608 a year ago.

In both periods the decline was in regular service, in which the number of passengers dropped to 14,725,196 from 15,986,306 in the quarter and to 4,978,700 from 5,408,350 in the month. In charter service, the quarter's total was up to 1,376,787 from 1,037,991 and the month's to 509,294 from 372,258. (3)

Fewer Passengers For City Transit Systems In April City streetcar and bus systems transported 102,-842,471 passengers during April, over 7% less than in April last year, when passengers numbered 110,-788,457, according to the Bureau's monthly report of urban transit statistics. The drop in passengers was common to streetcars, trolley buses and motor buses, but the number of chartered passengers increased to 133,975 from 116,783 a year earlier. (4)

Carloadings Up 13% In First 7 Days Of July With iron ore, sand, gravel and crushed stone, "other" mine products, lumber, timber and plywoods, automobiles, trucks and parts, and miscellaneous carload commodities carried in greater volume, railway carloadings rose 13.1% above the 1954 level in the first seven days of July to 73,428 cars from 64,919 cars.

The gain over last year was solely in the east, where loadings increased 21.2% to 50,486 cars from 41,667 cars. With fewer cars of grain loaded, western loadings fell 1.3% to 22,942 cars from 23,252 cars a year earlier. The overall increase in the first seven days of July put cumulative 1955 loadings at 1,965,764 cars, up 8.6% from 1,810,325 cars loaded in the corresponding period last year.

Cars received from foreign connections numbered 27,193 in the first seven days of July, up 8.9% from 24,970 cars a year earlier. Eastern receipts advanced 7.7% to 23,941 cars from 22,221 and western receipts 18.3% to 3,252 cars from 2,749. Cumulative 1955 receipts totalled 837,711 cars, an increase of 10.7% from 756,679 a year earlier. (5)

Carloadings Up 8% In Half Year There were 1,892,191 cars of revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways in the first half of 1955, an increase of more than 8% over the January-June period last year, when 1,745,406 cars were loaded. This year's volume, however, was over 2% below the 1,939,194 cars loaded in the first half of 1953.

Most commodities were loaded in greater volume in the first six months this year than in the first half of 1954. Grain loadings were up about 10% and iron ore loadings were up by almost five times. Loadings of building sand, gravel and crushed stone increased 38.5% and lumber, timber and plywood 26%. Loadings of other forest products were down over 17%, cement loadings about 12% and loadings of coal more than 6%, but the volume of other mine products was up nearly 18%.

Eastern Canada loadings in the first half totalled 1,249,770 cars, up almost 8% from 1,159,129 cars last year. Western Canada loadings amounted to 642,421 cars, nearly 10% more than the 586,277 loaded in the January-June period of 1954. Cars received from foreign connections increased to 729,906 from 660,726 in the east and to 80,601 from 70,983 in the west, putting the all-Canada half-year total at 810,507 versus 731,709 last year.

Loadings in the June 22-30 period this year were more than 13% above the 1954 level at 118,539 cars versus 104,563, and cars received from connections numbered 42,029, an increase of nearly 16% over the 36,333 received in the corresponding period last year. (6)

Expansion In Employment Continued During June

Employment opportunities continued to increase more rapidly during June than in either of the previous two years and, as a result, the number of persons without jobs and seeking work again dropped sharply, states the joint monthly release on the employment situation by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In the four weeks ending June 18 the number without jobs and seeking work fell an estimated 56,000 from 213,000 to 157,000. This is 29,000 lower than a year earlier and the lowest figure since November 1953, but some 66,000 higher than in June two years ago. At the same time, the number of persons with jobs rose by 134,000 as compared with increases of 102,000 in the same period last year and 91,000 in 1953, and was estimated to be some 161,000 higher than a year earlier and 66,000 higher than two years ago.

The construction, automotive and forestry industries continued to dominate the upsurge in employment. Information for 109 local labour market areas, however, indicate that the employment expansion has become increasingly more general, labour requirements and supply being in approximate balance at July 1 in 75 areas as compared with 41 last year, only 34 areas as against 62 having a moderate surplus, and none as compared with five areas having a substantial surplus.

The Bureau's monthly survey placed the civilian labour force in the week ended June 18 at 5,615,000 compared with 5,537,000 in the week ended May 21 and 5,483,000 in June last year, the number with jobs totalling 5,458,000 against 5,324,000 and 5,297,000 respectively. The estimated number of persons working full-time (35 hours or more) was 4,996,000 (89% of the labour force) versus 4,845,000 last year. Persons working less than 35 hours numbered 333,000 (5.9%) against 346,000 a year earlier and the number with jobs but not at work was 129,000 (2.3%) against 106,000. Of this latter number, an estimated 53,000 (41,000 a year earlier) were on vacation and 48,000 (44,000) were away from work because of illness. The number without jobs and seeking work at 157,000 represented 2.8% of the labour force as compared to 3.8% for the 213,000 a month earlier and 3.4% for the 186,000 a year earlier.

Applications for employment on file at National Employment Service offices across Canada totalled 251,900 on June 16, a drop of 80,400 from 332,400 on May 19. The largest decline was 36,500 in the Quebec region, followed by 16,100 in Ontario, 15,500 in the Prairies, 6,300 in the Pacific region and 6,100 in the Atlantic region. Compared with last year, the total was lower by 43,800, the decrease being accounted for by reductions of 23,200 in Ontario, 14,000 in Quebec, 4,700 in Pacific region, 3,200 in the Prairie region and an increase of 1,300 in the Atlantic region.

Hiring & Separation Rates In Certain Industries

The Bureau has released its semi-annual report on hirings and separation rates in certain industries, covering the period September 1952 to August 1954. It presents in six tables the number of hirings and separations per 100 persons on the payrolls of the establishments covered, both total figures and figures by sex being shown for Canada and each of five economic regions. Industrially, the coverage of the survey is coincident with the coverage of the Unemployment Insurance Act with a few exceptions. The basic data are obtained from the semi-annual report of hirings and separations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. (7)

Industrial Employment Industrial employment showed a further increase at the
Higher At First Of May beginning of May, the Bureau's advance index (on the 1949 base equalling 100) rising to 107.3 from 105.7 at April 1 and exceeding the standing of 106.2 at May 1 last year. The month's gain was considerably larger than recorded a year earlier.

Weekly payrolls disbursed by the larger industrial establishments rose by 2.1% in the month and were 4.3% higher than in the corresponding period last year, the Bureau's composite index of payrolls standing at 153.1 compared to 150.0 at April 1 and 146.8 at May 1, 1954. Average weekly wages and salaries advanced to a new all-time high at \$61.00 as compared to \$60.68 a month earlier and \$59.15 a year earlier.

Gains in industrial employment at May 1 were reported for seven provinces, the increases ranging from 1.4% in Ontario to 4.4% in Newfoundland and 6.8% in Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta were the exceptions to the general improvement with losses of 0.3% for Alberta and 0.9% each for the other two provinces. Industrially, there were considerable gains in construction, transportation, storage and communication, manufacturing, and trade, and smaller additions to the working forces in public utilities and the service industries. Employment in logging and mining declined but on a smaller scale than a year earlier.

Employment in manufacturing rose 0.6% during April, bringing the May 1 index to 107.2, close to the standing of 107.3 a year earlier. The payrolls index rose 1.5%, putting it 4.1% above the previous year's figure, and weekly wages and salaries of factory workers (according to preliminary figures) moved up to \$63.82 as compared to \$63.28 at April 1 and \$61.30 at May 1 last year. (8)

Railway Employment The number of employees on the payrolls of Canadian
And Earnings In 1954 railways declined 7.4% last year to 196,307 from 211,951 in 1953 and their total salaries and wages 8.6% to \$661,829,774 from \$724,077,594, according to a special advance tabulation. Average annual salaries and wages, as a result, were down 1.3% to \$3,371 from \$3,416. These figures compare with an average of 214,143 employees, total salaries and wages of \$669,457,962 and average annual salaries and wages of \$3,126 in 1952.

Daily rated employees numbered 47,251, down 2.4% from 48,412 in 1953, and earnings totalled 4.1% less at \$166,543,338 against \$173,716,487. Employees paid on an hourly basis declined 8.9% to 149,056 from 163,539 and earnings were 10% lower at \$495,286,436 compared to \$550,361,107.

Proportionately, the largest decrease last year in employment and earnings was in those required for maintenance of equipment, in which the number fell 13.7% and total earnings 14.9%. Decreases for other groups were: Maintenance of way and structures, 10.9% in number and 10.5% in total earnings; transportation, 4.6% and 7.2%; and general and miscellaneous, 3% and 4.1%, respectively. The figures apply to those employed in "outside" operations carried on by railways and in express and communication departments as well as all general, maintenance and transportation employees.

Battery Sales Up In May Sales of electric storage batteries and parts by principal Canadian producers were valued at \$1,934,597 in May as compared with \$1,562,942 in May last year. This put total dollar sales in the first five months of 1955 at \$9,547,164 versus \$9,022,985 a year earlier.

Sales of all main types were higher this May, batteries for passenger cars and light trucks increasing in value to \$1,433,013 from \$1,052,560 in May last year, other batteries for the ignition of internal combustion engines to \$14,-144 from \$6,980, batteries for farm lighting plants to \$20,709 from \$13,989, and batteries for railway service to \$95,026 from \$92,960. Dollar sales of batteries for all other purposes totalled \$299,828 versus \$359,445 a year earlier, and parts and supplies \$71,877 versus \$37,008. (9)

More Mineral Wool In May May shipments of mineral wool by Canadian manufacturers included 18,981,053 square feet of batts and 976,767 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool this year as compared with 15,027,932 square feet of batts and 606,284 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool last year, DBS reports. January-May shipments increased to 73,740,-768 square feet of batts from 58,477,051 in 1954, and to 3,657,900 cubic feet of granulated, bulk or loose wool from 3,139,058. (10)

More Steel Wire In May Factory shipments of steel wire increased to 13,028 tons in May from 9,556 tons in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Shipments of wire fencing rose to 2,872 tons from 2,754 tons a year earlier, and shipments of steel wire nails to 8,204 tons from 7,037. (11)

Sawn Lumber Output Larger This April Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia rose 5.6% over the 1954 level in April to 334,928,000 feet from 317,069,000 feet, and output of sawn lumber (excluding ties) east of the Rockies showed a slight increase at 147,188,000 feet versus 146,-794,000 feet. This put the total for the first four months of 1955 at 1,560,-171,000 feet in British Columbia (versus 1,248,739,000 feet in January-April of 1954) and 936,256,000 feet east of the Rockies (versus 827,835,000). (12 & 13)

Output of Women's & Children's Factory Clothing Industries Declined Last Year Preliminary estimates place the value of factory shipments of the women's and children's factory clothing industries at \$253,877,000 last year, a drop of 4% from the peak 1953 value of \$265,757,-818, according to the Bureau's annual report on the industries for 1953.

The 1953 figure was \$6,244,894 or over 2% higher than the value of shipments in the preceding year. Shipments of the women's dresses division decreased in value in 1953 to \$77,614,204 from \$78,953,129 in 1952, but there were increases in all of the other principal divisions: women's coats and suits to \$56,091,890 from \$55,572,391; skirts, blouses, slacks and jackets to \$37,-391,177 from \$34,866,299; other outerwear to \$17,894,652 from \$17,580,549; lingerie to \$31,418,255 from \$30,468,703; and children's clothing to \$45,347,-640 from \$42,071,853. (14)

Manufacturers' Inventories Down Total value of manufacturers' investment in inventory decreased \$2,300,000 during May to \$3,515,600,000. Inventory held but not owned by reporting manufacturers (i.e. progress payment inventory) also decreased \$2,100,000 in May to \$540,800,000. Shipments values increased 4.6% during May and were 13.6% above last year's level. Cumulative shipments for the first five months of the year were 4.6% above the same period last year. Total value of unfilled orders increased 0.4% during May but were 3.5% below May 1954. New orders during May showed increases of 8.4% over the previous month and 16.5% over May 1954. Cumulative new orders for the first five months of 1955 were 8.5% above the same period last year.

		Total Inventory Investment	Progress Payment Inventory	Total Inventory Held	Raw Materials	Goods in Process	Finished Products						
<u>All Industries</u>				(in million of dollars)									
May	1954	3,580.9	525.8	4,106.7	1,608.4	1,155.4	1,343.3						
April	1955	3,517.9	542.9	4,060.8	1,656.1	1,196.4	1,208.3						
May	1955	3,515.6	540.8	4,056.4	(Not Available)								
<u>Consumers' Goods</u>													
May	1954	2,076.2	106.3	2,182.5	862.3	486.1	834.1						
April	1955	2,060.6	111.5	2,172.1	932.2	496.1	743.7						
May	1955	2,056.2	111.7	2,167.9	(Not Available)								
<u>Capital Goods</u>													
May	1954	463.0	367.9	830.9	208.5	459.2	163.2						
April	1955	418.7	368.1	786.8	192.5	455.7	138.6						
May	1955	416.2	367.8	784.0	(Not Available)								
<u>Producers' Goods</u>													
May	1954	728.4	3.0	731.4	358.9	128.8	243.7						
April	1955	724.8	3.4	728.2	359.6	148.0	220.6						
May	1955	722.1	3.4	725.5	(Not Available)								
<u>Construction Goods</u>													
May	1954	313.3	48.6	361.9	178.3	81.3	102.3						
April	1955	313.8	59.9	373.7	171.7	96.6	105.4						
May	1955	321.1	57.9	379.0	(Not Available)								
				<u>Indexes of Shipments-Dec. 1952=100</u>									
		All Industries	Consumers' Goods	Capital Goods	Producers' Goods	Construction Goods							
May	1954	104.0	102.9	87.9	104.6	151.4							
April	1955	112.9	117.2	81.4	113.6	140.4							
May	1955	118.1	117.9	86.1	119.3	190.9							
				<u>Indexes of Unfilled Orders and New Orders-Dec. 1952=100</u>									
All Industries		Textiles		Wood & Paper		Iron & Steel		Transportation Equipment		Electric- al Ap- paratus			
		U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.	U.O.	N.O.		
May	1954	82.3	90.4	54.6	78.0	80.5	74.1	62.6	59.5	72.8	96.1	104.6	92.6
April	1955	79.1	97.1	69.2	83.5	86.8	73.1	80.6	77.9	59.7	124.3	103.3	109.4
May	1955	79.4	105.3	64.9	81.9	84.9	88.6	84.8	96.6	59.3	114.9	103.7	109.6
U.O. = Unfilled Orders.													
N.O. = New Orders.													

U.O. = Unfilled Orders.

N.O. = New Orders.

Leather Footwear Output For the third successive month, production of leather
Down Again In April footwear in April was smaller than a year earlier,
declining to 3,319,929 pairs from 3,512,807 in April
last year. Cumulative production for the four months was down to 12,995,556
from 13,295,684 pairs for January-April of 1954. Output of all main classes of
footwear was smaller in the month, while in the four months only two-children's
and little gents' and babies' and infants' were larger. (15)

MINERALS

Gold Production In May Canadian gold production totalled 383,126 fine ounces
in May, up from the revised April output of 369,761 but
slightly under last year's May total of 383,630 fine ounces. In the five
months ending May, production aggregated 1,841,976 fine ounces compared to
1,714,754 in the corresponding 1954 period.

May production rose over a year earlier in Ontario to 214,180 fine ounces
from 212,570, in the Northwest Territories to 29,533 from 24,397 fine ounces,
and in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia together to 945 from 852 fine ounces. Out-
put in the other producing regions was: Quebec, 98,469 versus 101,725 fine
ounces; British Columbia, 22,780 versus 25,466; Prairie Provinces, 17,219 versus
18,592 fine ounces. Five-month output in Quebec was above 1954, other regions
having increases or decreases as in May. (16)

Salt Shipments Rise Shipments of dry common salt by Canadian producers in-
creased to 41,527 tons in May from 33,208 in April and
39,755 tons in May last year. In the five months ending May shipments aggre-
gated 204,592 tons this year as against 189,499 in 1954. (17)

Most Leading Minerals Higher Production of 14 of 16 leading Canadian minerals
was higher in March than a year earlier, the two
exceptions being cement and clay products; while in the first quarter this year
output of 11 of the 16 were higher, cement, clay products, coal, iron ore and
silver being the exceptions.

Three-month production quantities or values (with 1954 figures in brackets)
were: asbestos, 208,010 tons (193,204); cement, 3,137,597 barrels (3,836,855);
clay products, \$5,631,525 (\$5,745,427); coal, 4,127,135 tons (4,270,215);
copper, 78,092 tons (63,034); gold, 1,089,089 fine ounces (973,213); gypsum,
574,356 tons (544,799); iron ore, 286,238 tons (416,334); lead, 53,067 tons
(51,683); lime, 310,070 tons (286,120); natural gas, 44,159,963 M. cubic feet
(38,311,368); nickel, 42,050 tons (37,967); petroleum, 28,596,438 barrels
(21,824,064); salt, 256,494 tons (224,955); silver, 6,468,920 fine ounces
(6,918,125); and zinc, 105,230 tons (80,982). (18)

Miscellaneous Metal Mining The Bureau has released its annual report for 1953
on The Miscellaneous Metal Mining Industry. It
presents statistics on Canadian production and consumption and other data on
aluminum, antimony, barium, beryllium, bismuth, cadmium, calcium, cerium,
chromium, iron, indium, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, pitchblende,
selenium, tantalum-columbium, tellurium, thallium, tin, titanium, tungsten,
vanadium, and zirconium. (19)

Wholesale Sales Up In May Sales of wholesalers in nine trades averaged 7.4% above the 1954 level in May and their month-end inventories were worth 3.4% less than a year earlier, DBS reports. Sales were higher this May for eight trades and month-end inventories were lower for five.

Sharpest sales gain over May last year was 12.1% in auto parts and equipment. Other increases were 10.2% in groceries, 8.7% in tobacco and confectionery, 8.2% in drugs, 7.7% in clothing, 5.6% in hardware, 2.1% in fruits and vegetables, and 2.1% in footwear. Sales of dry goods wholesalers were 1.5% below last year's May level.

The value of May-end inventories of fruit and vegetable wholesalers was up 14.3%, of drug wholesalers 4.5% and of grocery wholesalers 0.2%. Inventories of auto parts and equipment were unchanged from a year earlier, but there were decreases of 6.9% in clothing, 5.9% in footwear, 3.6% in dry goods, 8.5% in hardware and 0.9% in tobacco and confectionery. (20)

May Department Store Sales Canada's department stores sold an estimated \$93,-
Showed Widespread Gains 270,000 worth of goods during May, an increase of 10.1% over sales of \$84,688,000 in May last year.

With the sharp gain in May, sales for the first five months this year reached an estimated \$400,610,000, up 5.8% over sales in the corresponding 1954 period. April-end stocks in department stores had an estimated selling value of \$264,-270,000, an increase of 4.2% over the \$253,688,000 value of stocks a year earlier.

Contributing to the rise in May sales were increases in all regions and in twenty-five of the twenty-nine specified departments. Largest proportionate regional gain was 15.8% in Quebec to an estimated \$17,995,000 from \$15,540,000 in May last year, while Ontario sales showed the largest dollar gain with an increase of 12.2% to \$30,966,000 from \$27,599,000. Other increases were: British Columbia, 5.1% to \$14,527,000 from \$13,822,000; Alberta, 3.8% to \$8,550,000 from \$8,247,000; Atlantic Provinces, 11.2% to \$8,314,000 from \$7,476,000; Manitoba, 11.7% to \$8,284,000 from \$7,416,000; and Saskatchewan, 0.8% to \$4,624,000 from \$4,588,000.

Among the departments, the durable goods departments showed the largest advances in May, with the sharpest increase in major appliances at nearly 32%. Radio and music was next with a rise of almost 25%, followed by jewellery at 22.1% and hardware and housewares at 18.9%. Furniture rose 16.5%, sporting goods and luggage 16.4%, home furnishings 12.1%. The combined ladies' apparel and accessories group was up 5.2% over May last year, although three of the four decreases were in the ten categories of this group. These three were women's and misses' coats and suits, furs, and millinery. The other decline was a small 0.8% in food and kindred products. (21)

Department Store Sales Sales of department stores across Canada averaged 7.6%
Were Up 7.6% In June above last year's level in June, according to preliminary tabulations. Increases were common to all regions, sales in the Atlantic Provinces rising 7.3%, Quebec 6.1%, Ontario 7.7%, Manitoba 2.7%, Saskatchewan 7.4%, Alberta 11% and British Columbia 10.3%.

Department Store Sales Sales of department stores across Canada averaged 8.9% higher in the week ending July 9 than in the corresponding week last year. There were increases in all regions. Gain in the Atlantic Provinces was 12.9%, Quebec 3.6%, Ontario 10.5%, Saskatchewan 7.3%, Alberta 18.6%, and British Columbia 3.5%.

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

More Hogs On Farms At June 1 There were an estimated 6,079,000 hogs on farms across Canada at the start of June, 18% more than on the same date last year, when the hog population was estimated at 5,141,000, DBS reports on the basis of its semi-annual survey. All provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia had more hogs this year and the gain over last year averaged just under 18% east of Manitoba and almost 19% west of Ontario.

The spring pig crop was 14.5% larger than in 1954 and 4,827,000 pigs were alive at weaning age or unweaned at June 1. An estimated 627,800 sows farrowed during the December-May period, 9% more than a year earlier, and there was an increase of 5% over last year in the average number of pigs weaned per sow.

From intentions reported by farmers at the start of June it is expected that about 577,000 sows will farrow during the June to November period this year, an increase of 13% over the 510,100 sows farrowed for the summer and fall pig crop last year. Indicated increases are 17% in eastern Canada and 7% in western Canada. About 59% of the summer and fall farrowings are expected before September 1 as compared with 55% last year. (22)

Wheat Exports Larger, Supplies Slightly Smaller In Major Exporting Countries Supplies of wheat remaining on or about June 1 this year in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,785,300,000 bushels, about 1% less than the 1,802,700,000 available a year earlier, according to latest available estimates. This compared with an estimated 1,849,600,000 bushels at May 1 this year.

This year's June 1 supplies and year earlier totals (shown in Brackets) were held as follows: United States, 1,001,800,000 bushels (921,300,000); Canada, 513,000,000 (628,200,000); Argentina, 137,600,000 (121,600,000); and Australia, 132,900,000 (131,600,000).

Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the four countries in the first ten months (August-May) of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 629,600,000 bushels, some 20% greater than the shipments of 526,100,000 during the comparable 1953-54 period. Shipments in the period from the United States increased to 227,200,000 from 170,700,000 bushels in the previous year; from Argentina, to 112,000,000 from 94,100,000 bushels; and from Australia, to 81,700,000 from 52,200,000 bushels; while shipments from Canada were slightly lower at 208,700,000 compared to 209,100,000 bushels. (23)

Output Of Creamery Butter Up, Cheese Down, In June Production of creamery butter during June increased 3% to 47,714,000 pounds from 46,455,000 in June last year, raising the cumulative output for the half-year 1% over last year to 140,425,000 against 139,653,000 pounds. Domestic disappearance in June was an estimated 8% larger than a year earlier at 25,653,000 compared to 23,757,000 pounds. Cheddar cheese production in June declined to 12,893,000 pounds from 13,683,000 a year earlier, the six-month total showing a similar drop of 6% to 32,904,000 from 35,008,000 pounds.

Output of ice cream rose 13% in the month to 4,357,000 from 3,840,000 gallons the previous year, making a half-year aggregate production of 14,886,000 gallons compared to 13,129,000 last year. Production of concentrated milk products, on the other hand, was down 3% in June to 61,369,000 pounds from 63,142,000 last year, but with increases in earlier months the half-year output was down only slightly at 225,084,000 compared to 225,709,000 pounds. (24)

Nine-City Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine regional cities on July 14 totalled 65,405,000 pounds as compared with 59,062,000 at the start of July and 52,910,000 pounds a year ago. Holdings were larger than at the same date last year in Quebec at 4,536,000 against 3,709,000 pounds; Montreal 31,338,000 (25,624,000); Toronto, 9,650,000 (8,585,000); Winnipeg, 15,252,000 (10,569,000); Regina, 1,109,000 (887,000); Saskatoon, 602,000 (322,000) and Calgary, 429,000 (423,000); but were lower in Edmonton at 1,757,000 (1,853,000) and Vancouver at 732,000 (938,000).

Butter Stocks Up On July 1 There were 89,977,000 pounds of creamery butter in store in Canada at the start of July, 15,100,000 pounds more than on the same date last year, DBS reports. Holdings of cheese were up 2,900,000 pounds at 36,928,000 pounds, ice cream 55,000 gallons at 1,364,000 gallons and eggs 62,000 cases at 559,000 cases. Stocks of evaporated whole milk were 9,900,000 pounds below year earlier holdings at 39,020,000 pounds, while stocks of skim milk powder were down 4,600,000 pounds at 9,669,000 pounds at 229,000 pounds and poultry 5,500,000 pounds at 9,361,000 pounds. (25)

More Process Cheese Made In First Half With June production up 28% this year to 3,809,000 pounds from 2,970,000 last year process cheese output increased to 22,500,000 pounds in the first half of 1955 from 22,020,000 pounds in the January-June period last year. Manufacturers' stocks at the end of June amounted to 1,352,000 pounds, down from the revised figure of 1,646,000 pounds for the end of May but up from last year's June-end stocks of 1,259,000 pounds.

More Margarine Made In First Half Year Margarine output rose to 64,429,000 pounds in the first half of 1955 from 56,496,000 pounds in the January-June period last year, DBS reports. June production decreased to 8,708,000 pounds this year from 9,547,000 pounds last year, but output was above the 1954 level in the five previous months. July 1 stocks totalled 5,065,000, up from 4,691,000 a month earlier and 3,485,000 on the same date in 1954. (26)

Meat Stocks Down On July 1 Stocks of meat decreased to 72,448,000 pounds on July 1 from 74,899,000 pounds a month earlier and 78,143,000 pounds on the same date last year, DBS reports. The drop was solely in frozen meat, stocks of which fell to 40,242,000 pounds from 44,122,000 on June 1 and 49,161,000 on July 1 last year.

Holdings of fresh meat increased to 18,437,000 pounds from 17,926,000 at the start of June and 16,419,000 at the beginning of July last year, and stocks of cured meat rose to 13,769,000 pounds from 12,851,000 on June 1 and 12,563,000 a year earlier.

Stocks of lard decreased to 7,322,000 pounds at the start of July from 7,704,000 pounds at the beginning of June, but were above last year's July 1 holdings of 6,414,000 pounds. Stocks of tallow increased to 4,939,000 pounds from 4,656,000 at June 1 and 2,808,000 at July 1 last year. (27)

Stocks of Frozen Fruit & Vegetables Larger Than Month Earlier On July 1 Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, amounted to 23,248,000 pounds at the start of July, up from 22,097,000 pounds at the beginning of June and 18,378,000 pounds on July 1 last year. Stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, at July 1 totalled 11,250,000 pounds, up from 10,545,000 pounds at the start of June but down from 14,406,000 pounds at the beginning of July last year. (28)

Frozen Fish Stocks Smaller Than Year Earlier On July 1 Stocks of frozen fish in Canada totalled 36,869,000 pounds at the start of July, up 32% from 27,953,000 pounds at the beginning of June but 7% below last year's July 1 holdings of 39,545,000 pounds.

Frozen fresh fish stocks amounted to 34,196,000 pounds, 35% more than a month earlier and 7% less than on the same date last year. Frozen smoked fish stocks totalled 2,673,000 pounds, 1% more than on June 1 and 3% more than at the start of July last year.

Compared with the preceding month July 1 stocks of cod were up 24%, haddock 17%, halibut 32%, salmon 4%, sea herring 45%, other sea fish 70%, and inland fish 39%. Compared with a year earlier stocks of cod were up 14%, haddock 16% and inland fish 113%, but holdings of halibut were down 10%, salmon 13%, sea herring 84% and other sea fish 20%. (29)

Sea Catch Larger In May This Year The size of the May catch of Canadian sea-fishermen was 163,816,000 pounds this year and 151,674,000 pounds last year, the value increasing to \$9,113,000 from \$9,052,000. The Atlantic Coast haul increased to 150,716,000 pounds worth \$7,512,000 from 136,314,000 pounds worth \$7,044,000, but the Pacific Coast take decreased to 13,100,000 pounds worth \$1,601,000 from 5,360,000 pounds worth \$2,008,000. January-May landings rose to 482,017,000 from 461,713,000 pounds last year, the value increasing to \$20,068,000 from \$19,456,000. (30)

Soft Drink Output In June Production of carbonated beverages in Canada during June increased to 12,214,470 gallons as compared to 11,741,559 in June last year and was not far short of last year's monthly high of 12,368,402 gallons in July. With gains over last year in five months, output for the first half of the year was up to 52,575,991 gallons from 49,240,934 in 1954 and compares with 48,656,978 gallons for the first six months of 1953. (31)

Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds More primary or concentrated feeds but less secondary or complete feeds and other animal feeds were shipped by manufacturers in May and the first five months this year than in the corresponding periods of 1954. Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds increased to 22,124 tons from 20,796 in May and to 118,953 tons from 109,859 in January-May. Shipments of secondary or complete feeds decreased to 152,409 tons from 155,664 in May and to 755,806 tons from 758,349 in the five months, and shipments of other animal feeds to 42,696 tons from 50,890 in the month and to 210,536 tons from 261,733 in January-May. (32)

Prairie Crop Conditions Warm, bright weather has favoured rapid crop development throughout the Prairie Provinces during the past week and prospects have continued to show improvement, according to a telegraphic crop report released on July 20. Although moisture supplies are generally adequate for present requirements, further rains will be needed to ensure proper filling, particularly of late-seeded crops. A large proportion of the wheat crop is now headed and in Manitoba some fields have started to turn colour. Some loss occurred from scattered hail storms and aphid infestations, but overall crop damage has been relatively light to date.

Despite continued hot weather the crop outlook in Manitoba continues favourable. Moisture reserves are above normal but some areas will likely need rain by the end of the week. A large proportion of the crop is headed and much of the late-seeded grain is making better-than-average headway. Special crops, especially sugar beets, look very promising. Farmers will start harvesting a good crop of fall rye by this week-end. The chief crop damage has been from excessive moisture, which has affected a large area of crop land. Aphid infestation is quite widespread but confined mostly to late-planted barley. A considerable amount of chemical control has been carried out successfully. Harvesting of an excellent hay crop is well advanced under nearly ideal conditions. Except in wet areas good headway has been made with summerfallows.

High temperatures and generally adequate moisture supplies have promoted rapid growth of crops in Saskatchewan during the past week. About 50% of the wheat is now headed and coarse grains are also well advanced, except where seeding was late. Fall rye is ripening, with good yields in prospect. Warm dry weather has permitted the resumption of haying and summerfallowing operations. Scattered hail storms occurred during the past week but the over-all loss has not been severe. Relatively little damage from rust appears imminent. Infestations of aphids on late-seeded barley have been heavy but only a few fields have been destroyed to date. With few exceptions, moisture conditions are considered good to excellent for present requirements.

Crop conditions generally remain good in Alberta, with warm weather advancing crops rapidly. Most of the rain in the past week was received in the Peace River area and in southern regions. Crops elsewhere have been well maintained in spite of the heat. Further precipitation will be needed, however, to ensure filling. Good progress has been made with haying but rain has interfered with the harvesting of canning crops in the Lethbridge area. (33)

Border Crossings Volume of highway traffic crossing the border between Canada
Up 16% In May and the United States during May this year was 16% greater
 than in May last year, totalling 1,412,900 vehicles compared
 with 1,218,800. Both foreign vehicles entering Canada and returning Canadian
 vehicles contributed to the total rise, the former increasing 68,400 to 732,700
 and the latter 125,700 to 680,200 vehicles. There were substantial gains in
 foreign vehicles entering on traveller's vehicle permits and Canadian vehicles
 returning after more than 24 hours abroad.

In the five months ending May the number of foreign vehicle entries in-
 creased to 2,466,479 from 2,306,416 last year, and returning Canadian vehicles
 to 2,184,968 from 1,947,174.

Traffic between Canada and the United States by rail, bus, boat and plane
 increased 4% in total during April, with the number of foreign travellers
 entering Canada up 7% to 65,500 from 61,300 a year earlier and the number of
 returning Canadians over 2% higher at 116,700 compared to 113,800. Entries of
 foreign travellers by plane rose 18% and by bus 15%, but were 3% fewer by rail
 and boat. Re-entries of Canadians were-up 18% by plane and 2% by rail, but
 down 5% by bus and 8% by boat. (34)

C O N S T R U C T I O N

12% More New Housing Units Started, Construction was started on 15,043 new
1% Fewer Completed In May This Year housing units in May, 12% more than in the
 same month last year, when starts numbered
 13,398, according to advance figures released today by the Dominion Bureau of
 Statistics. The number of units completed during the month, however, was 1% below
 a year earlier at 8,332 versus 8,424.

The May gain put five-month starts at 36,976, up 9% from 33,812 last year. Jan-
 uary-May completions numbered 41,239, an increase of 16% over the 35,525 completed
 in the first five months last year. Under construction at the end of May were 65,-
 543 units, 13% more than the 57,816 uncompleted on the same date last year.

More new dwelling units were started this May in all provinces except New-
 foundland, Ontario and Saskatchewan, percentage increases over May last year
 ranging from 10% in Alberta to 120% in British Columbia. Five-month starts were
 up this year in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Alberta, gains over
 last year ranging from 1% in Ontario to 64% in British Columbia.

The number of units completed was smaller this May in all provinces except
 Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the decreases ranging from
 1% in Ontario to 72% in New Brunswick. January-May completions were up this year
 in all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Man-
 itoba, the increases over last year ranging from 7% in Saskatchewan and Alberta to
 24% in Ontario and British Columbia.

More new housing units were being built at the end of May this year than on May 31 last year in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, gains ranging from 1% in Alberta to 108% in New Brunswick.

P R I C E S

Wholesale Price Indexes
(1935 - 1939 = 100)

	<u>June</u> <u>1954</u>	<u>May</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1955</u>
<u>General Index</u>	217.6	217.8	218.7
Vegetable Products.....	194.2	197.1	196.5
Animal Products.....	245.0	224.8	230.5
Textile Products.....	231.6	226.6	226.9
Wood Products.....	286.4	293.6	294.5
Iron Products.....	211.9	217.3	217.2
Non-ferrous Metals.....	168.3	184.2	184.5
Non-metallic Minerals.....	176.2	173.3	173.4
Chemical Products.....	176.6	176.5	176.5
Combined Index, Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold).	217.4	232.3	232.4

Security Price IndexesInvestors' Price Index

	<u>July 14</u>	<u>July 7</u> (1935-39 = 100)	<u>June 16</u>
Total Common Stocks.....	244.6	243.5	239.2
Industrials.....	250.3	250.3	246.8
Utilities.....	207.0	205.5	204.8
Banks.....	275.1	263.5	241.7

Mining Stock Price Index

Total Mining Stocks.....	125.3	125.0	122.9
Gold.....	74.3	75.5	76.6
Base Metals.....	242.1	238.3	228.9

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

Item

- 1- M: Trade of Canada, Domestic Exports Summary, 20¢
- 2- Hospital Statistics 1953: Volume 11, 50¢
- 3- M: Motor Carrier-Passenger, March, 10¢
- 4- M: Urban Transit Statistics, April, 10¢
- 5- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, July 7, 10¢
- 6- M: Carloadings on Canadian Railways, June 30, 10¢
- 7- Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries, September 1952 to August 1954 25¢
- 8- Advance Statement on Employment and Weekly Earnings, May 1, 10¢
- 9- M: Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May, 10¢
- 10- M: Mineral Wool, May, 10¢
- 11- M: Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, May, 10¢
- 12- Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia, April, 25¢
- 13- Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies, April, 25¢
- 14- The Women's and Children's Factory Clothing Industries, 1953, 25¢
- 15- M: Production of Leather Footwear, April, 10¢
- 16- M: Gold Production, May, 10¢
- 17- M: Salt, May, 10¢
- 18- M: Production of Leading Minerals, March, 10¢
- 19- The Miscellaneous Metal Mining Industry, 1953, 25¢
- 20- Wholesale Trade, May, 10¢
- 21- Department Store Sales and Stocks, May, 10¢
- 22- M: Semi-Annual Live Stock Survey, June 1, Hogs, 10¢
- 23- The Wheat Review, June, 25¢
- 24- Dairy Factory Production, June, 10¢
- 25- M: Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, July 1, 10¢
- 26- M: Margarine Statistics, June, 10¢
- 27- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, July 1, 10¢
- 28- M: Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, July 1, 10¢
- 29- M: Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, July 1, 10¢
- 30- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, May, 25¢
- 31- M: Monthly Production of Carbonated Beverages, June, 10¢
- 32- Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, May, 25¢
- 33- Telegraphic Crop Report: Prairie Provinces, 10¢ - Released July 20
- 34- Travel Between Canada and the United States, May, 20¢
- Trade of Canada: Imports (detailed), April, 50¢
- Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January-March, 1955 \$1 a year.

M - Memorandum

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,
 Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
 Ottawa, 1955

4502-503-75

Fewer Worked On Railroads The number employed by Canadian railways dropped by 7.4% last year to 196,307 from 211,951 in 1953.

Average Rail Wage Reduced Average annual earnings of railway employees in Canada decreased by 1.3% last year to \$3,371 from \$3,416 in 1953. The 1952 average was \$3,126.

More Hogs On Farms There were an estimated 6,079,000 hogs on Canadian farms at the start of June, 938,000 or 18% more than on June 1, 1954.

More Sows To Farrow From intentions reported by farmers at the start of June it is expected that about 577,000 sows will farrow during the June to November period this year, an increase of 13% over the 510,100 sows farrowed for the summer and fall pig crop last year.

Electricity Bill Lowest In Quebec The average bill for domestic electric service in Canada in 1953 was \$51.25, regional averages ranging from a low of \$38.-43 in Quebec to a high of \$104.56 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Manitobans Use The Most Electricity Per Capita Average annual consumption of domestic electricity in Canada was 688 kilowatt hours per capita in 1953, regional averages ranging from a low of 123 kilowatt hours per capita in Prince Edward Island to a high of 1,111 kilowatt hours per capita in Manitoba.

Containers For Breakfast Foods More than a third of the amount spent on raw materials by the prepared breakfast foods industry goes for containers and packaging material.

More Macaroni And Spaghetti Canadian production of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar products jumped to 84,254,764 pounds last year from 70,783,848 pounds in 1953.

More Births 219,469 births were registered in Canada in the first half of this year, 3% more than a year earlier and over 13% more than the half-year average for the five years 1950-54.

Pest Control Products Sales of pest control products by Canadian registrants were valued at an all-time high of \$19,456,601 last year, up 13% from \$17,219,899 in 1953 and more than double the 1947 dollar sales of \$7,-200,484.

Hospital Earnings Patients paid directly 37.5% of the net earnings of Canada's public hospitals in 1953. They paid another 18.4% through Blue Cross, 3.4% through the Workmen's Compensation Board, and 8.4% through other group plans and contracts. Government-supported hospital care plans paid 23.7% of the national total, almost the entire sum going to hospitals in Saskatchewan and British Columbia which have provincial plans in operation. Direct government grants for individuals made up the other 8.6%.



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