

COST OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES: Average costs of a year's study at Canadian universities are highest in the faculties of medicine and dentistry, and lowest in the faculties of arts and pure science. Students' cost in engineering and forestry fall between these levels, costs for students in forestry ranging higher than for those in engineering. Costs in similar faculties, of course, also vary considerably between universities.

These general statements are based on the results of a survey, based on the academic year 1947-48, by a committee of the National Federation of Canadian University Students assisted by the Education Division of the Bureau of Statistics, and which have just been released by the Bureau. The survey, conducted in questionnaire form, covered medical and dental expenses, recreation and miscellaneous other expenditures, as well as tuition and other fees, board and lodging, clothing and laundry -- in short, all expenses of study and living. The cost of transportation of students living away from home to attend the university is not included.

Average total expenses for men in arts and science varied between institutions from \$892 to \$1,247 for the year, according to the survey, being above \$1,000 at 10 universities and under that figure at six. The average for women was at a lower range of \$816 to \$1,103, and was above \$1,000 at only four centres.

ENGINEERING STUDENTS

Engineering students had costs ranging from \$916 to \$1,281, fees being from \$5 to \$117 higher than for arts and pure science courses and textbooks costing more. A year in forestry at the three universities with forestry faculties cost from \$1,182 to \$1,329, fees and expenditure on clothing being higher than in arts.

Fees for dentistry varied from \$10 to \$180 above those for arts and, while the expenditure on textbooks showed little difference, the cost of equipment -- averaged over the full period of the course -- raised substantially the expenditures of students in this faculty. Overall total for a year ranged from \$1,264 to \$1,500.

Medicine appears to be the most expensive for a year -- apart from any greater overall cost due to longer period of study. Fees in 1947-48 varied from \$252 to \$450 between universities with medical schools and the amount required for textbooks and equipment -- although less than for dentistry in the same university -- was \$25 to \$117 more than for arts. Clothing costs in some universities was greater and laundry was higher in all. Altogether, the average total cost for a year varied from a low of \$1,071 to a high of \$1,555.

TO USE CANADIAN AIR STATIONS: By arrangement between the Canadian and United States Governments, the facilities of three Canadian Air Stations have been made available to some 40 U.S. Navy planes, during the cold weather exercises of the Second Task Fleet of the United States Navy, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, announced on November 3. As already announced this exercise will take place in the Northwest Atlantic this month.

Long-range sea search planes will use the air stations at Goose Bay, Labrador, Frobisher Bay, Northwest Territories, and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. In addition, patrol sea planes supported by the sea plane tender, USS Duxbury Bay, will operate from the sea plane operating area at Dartmouth. The United States Navy base at Argentia, Newfoundland, will also be used by planes participating in the exercises.

This is part of the programme of close co-operation between the Armed Forces of the two countries.

RCAF JOINS U.S. EXERCISE: Elements of the Royal Canadian Air Force Reserve are joining units of the United States Air Force, Air National Guard, and Naval Reserve in an air training exercise being held in Northwestern United States, November 4 to November 14.

The Canadian units will be allocated by the RCAF's 12 Group, Vancouver. As in the case of the other non-regular units, Naval Reserve and Air National Guard, major participation by the RCAF Reserve will be during the two weekends of the 11-day exercise when the reservists can take time off from their civilian occupations.

One RCAF radar unit located at Vancouver, will be incorporated into the aircraft control and warning system used in the manoeuvre area.

CANADA'S POPULATION 13,636,000: Canada had a population gain of 87,000 during the three summer months of June, July and August this year, according to the first quarterly population estimate by the Bureau of Statistics. The three-month rise brought the population to an estimated 13,636,000 at September 1 compared with 13,549,000 at June 1.

Quarterly estimates of population are now being prepared by the Bureau to meet the need for such information at more frequent intervals than once a year. Owing to the lack of up-to-date data on interprovincial migration, however, the quarterly estimates will not include figures on population changes of the provinces as shown in the annual estimates.

With the entry of Newfoundland as Canada's 10th province adding 348,000, Canada's population at June 1 was an estimated 666,000 greater than a year earlier. Natural increase together with immigration less emigration added 318,000 in the other nine provinces during the 12 months, raising their total from 12,883,000 on June 1, 1948 to 13,201,000.

SHIPPING ACTIVE IN 1948: Canadian ports had one of their busiest seasons last year. The number of vessels arriving and departing exceeded all years since 1940. The aggregate tonnage of cargoes loaded and unloaded was substantially above the high levels of recent preceding years.

The number of arrivals during the year was 106,279, as compared with 101,307 in the preceding year, and 124,453 in 1940, while the departures numbered 106,511 as against 101,454 in 1947, and 125,478 in 1940.

The tonnage of cargoes loaded at Canadian ports during 1948 amounted to 20,029,190 as compared with 21,246,012 in 1947 and 18,650,823 in 1946, while the cargoes unloaded totalled 36,683,280 tons compared with 32,740,358 in 1947 and 26,306,419 in 1946.

Arrivals of vessels in foreign service were more numerous in 1948 than in any year since 1940. Arrivals during the year numbered 31,138 as compared with 27,868 in 1947, and 46,241 in 1940, while the departures totalled 33,511 compared with 29,776 in 1947, and 47,412 in 1940. In the coasting trade the arrivals and departures were the highest since 1941. The arrivals numbered 75,141 as compared with 73,439 in 1947, and 77,603 in 1941, and the departures, 73,000 against 71,678 in 1947, and 76,988 in 1941.

INCREASE HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION: The federal Government has just allotted well over half a million dollars from its national health grants to aid four hospitals to increase their accommodation the Minister of National Health and Welfare, announced on November 4.

The hospitals and the amounts are: Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, St. John's, Nfld., \$411,000; Hospital of the Infant Jesus, Quebec City, \$159,300; Misericordia Hospital, Haileybury, Ont., \$26,600; and the General Hospital, Regina, Sask., \$75,000. All four are for additions to existing buildings.

COST OF LIVING INDEX: The Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index declined from 162.3 at September 1 to 162.2 at October 1. This placed the index 2.6 points above the level of a year ago, as contrasted with an advance of 17.4 points between October 1, 1947 and October 1, 1948. From August 1939 to October 1949 the increase in the cost-of-living index was 60.9 per cent. The decline of one-tenth of a point during September was caused mainly by decreases in foods which more than outweighed increases for coal, coke and gasoline. The latter followed the establishment of a premium on the United States dollar.

The food index decreased from 207.0 to 205.0 as slight price reductions were registered for beef, lamb, pork, eggs, oranges and both fresh and canned vegetables. These over-balanced small increases in butter, lard,

coffee, and lemons. The only other group index to show a decrease was homefurnishings and services, which moved from 167.4 to 167.2, principally due to a decline in the average price of radios.

Higher prices for United States anthracite coal and coke were sufficient to raise the fuel and light index four points from 130.1 to 134.1. The clothing index advanced 0.6 points to 184.1, increases in men's winter overcoats and rubbers being largely responsible. The index of miscellaneous items moved from 128.9 to 130.2, reflecting increases in gasoline and Montreal street car fares. The rent index remained unchanged at 123.9.

PETROLEUM, GASOLINE PRODUCTION: Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in July increased four per cent over June, and showed a sharp advance of 51 per cent as compared with July last year. The gain in the month was principally due to increased output from the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta. Production from the Turner Valley was above June, but declined from July, 1948.

Output in July amounted to 1,775,300 barrels as compared with 1,701,500 in the preceding month and 1,178,800 in the corresponding month last year. During the first seven months of this year, 11,588,100 barrels were produced as against 6,304,200 in the similar period of 1948, a gain of 84 per cent.

Alberta accounted for 1,689,900 barrels in July compared with 1,591,300 a year earlier. Leduc's output rose to 835,000 barrels from 524,900, and Redwater to 396,700 barrels from nil. Crude output from Turner Valley dropped to 316,400 barrels from 345,600, and Lloydminster to 60,100 barrels from 71,900.

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS UP: Claims for unemployment insurance benefits in September numbered 59,080, up over the August figure of 57,750, and above the 33,036 in September last year. Initial and renewal claims, representing mainly new cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons, totalled 51,935 in September against 50,291 in August and 28,143 a year ago.

As compared with September last year, increased claims were recorded in all provinces. Quebec's total was up from 10,686 to 21,288, Ontario from 9,989 to 16,941; British Columbia from 4,641 to 9,482, Nova Scotia from 2,808 to 3,847, New Brunswick from 1,763 to 2,535, Manitoba from 1,502 to 2,050, Alberta from 829 to 1,833, Saskatchewan from 666 to 891 and Prince Edward Island from 157 to 176.

During September, benefit payments amounted to \$3,671,773 as compensation for 1,611,461 benefit days compared with total payments of \$3,717,000 for 1,650,997 compensated days in August and \$1,694,139 for 871,967 days in September last year.