

RECORD COARSE GRAINS EXPORTS: Combined exports of oats, barley, rye, and flaxseed during the 1952-53 crop year amounted to 196,800,000 bushels, setting a record for the second successive year and exceeding the 1951-52 total by some 47,600,000 bushels, according to the Bureau's coarse grains quarterly bulletin.

The unprecedented export movement of Canadian barley, amounting to 118,900,000 bushels, exceeded the previous record set in 1951-52 by 48,900,000 bushels and was the major factor in establishing the new peak for Canadian coarse grain exports. Exports of oats decreased by some 4,700,000 bushels to a 1952-53 total of 64,900,000, but exports of rye and flaxseed, at 9,000,000 and 4,100,000 bushels, respectively, were well above the 1951-52 levels.

In addition to setting a new record of 118,900,000 bushels, Canadian barley exports showed considerable change in distribution compared with 1951-52. The Federal Republic of Germany purchased some 30,400,000 bushels as against 5,900,000 during the preceding crop year, replacing Belgium as the leading market for Canadian barley during 1951-52. Exports to the United States, at 24,100,000 bushels, were more than twice as large as the 1951-52 total of 10,200,000.

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17 STRIKES IN AUGUST: There were fewer work stoppages in existence during August, 1953, than there were in the previous month, but with more workers involved, the time loss was somewhat higher, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts released on September 22 by the Department of Labour.

Seventeen strikes and lockouts involved 8,598 workers with a time loss of 92,760 man-days in August, as compared with 30 strikes and lockouts during July, 1953, involving 7,396 workers and a time loss of 73,486 days. The figures for August, 1952, were 42 strikes and lockouts involving 15,039 workers and a time loss of 202,395 days.

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BELGIAN NAVAL CADETS: Three Belgian naval cadets selected from the Belgian Military Academy have been enrolled in the Canadian Services College, Royal Roads, near Victoria, B.C. They will undergo the two year course prescribed for cadets preparing for careers in The Royal Canadian Navy. This arrangement results from a request made by the Belgian Minister of Defence, Colonel Eugene de Greef at the last meeting of the North Atlantic Council.

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Of Canada's leading minerals, more cement, clay products, copper, gold, gypsum, iron ore, lead, lime, natural gas, petroleum, silver and zinc were produced in the first half of 1953 than in the like period last year, but less asbestos, coal, nickel and salt.

4,820,000 FULL-TIME WORKERS: A generally balanced labour demand and supply situation continued to prevail throughout Canada during August, the Department of Labour reports. Employment levels again increased in farming and construction, in establishments providing services for tourists, and in other related fields, while production remained considerably below capacity in the farm implement and textile industries. By the end of the month, a record number of Canadians held jobs at which they were working full-time. The 4,820,000 people working 35 hours or more a week this August represented an increase of 214,000 from the number at the same date in 1952.

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VISITORS FROM U.S.: American visitors came to Canada by car from each of the 48 states and the District of Columbia in 1952. The number of cars with Vermont license plates entering on customs permits was equal to 79.6% of all the automobiles registered in that state, while the number with Maine plates equalled 51.5% of the state's total registrations. The proportion of visits to Canada to automobile registrations was next highest for Washington at 20.9%, followed by Michigan at 19.3%, New Hampshire at 17.8%, New York at 13.6% and North Dakota at 12.7%. South Carolina had the lowest proportion at 0.4%.

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WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRIES: The gross value of production of Canada's wool textile industries in 1951 amounted to \$192,218,000 an increase of \$34,858,000 or 22 per cent as compared with the preceding year, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. The 17,054 persons employed decreased by 303, but salaries and wages paid, at \$38,616,000, rose by \$2,574,000. The sum of \$126,452,000 was expended on materials, a gain of \$32,202,000.

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During the first six months of 1953 a total of 68,455,253 barrels of oil flowed through Canadian pipe lines, an increase of 22,178,929 barrels or almost 48% over the 46,276,324 barrels delivered in the like 1952 period.

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Canadian output of full-fashioned nylon stockings climbed to 3,534,583 dozen pairs in 1951 from 3,026,382 dozen in 1950, while production of seamless nylon stockings rose to 503,770 from 286,481 dozen pairs.

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Canada exported wheat flour to 71 countries, territories and crown colonies during the 1952-53 crop year, and amounts equivalent to at least one million bushels of wheat went to 12 of these.