

MEDICAL RESEARCH: "Our general approach has been to encourage 'supported' rather than 'directed' (medical) research; in other words we try to give maximum federal support with minimum government interference," explained the federal Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Paul Martin, at the official opening ceremonies of the Blood Fractional Building, Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, Toronto, on October 9.

An excerpt from his extensive review of Canada's health programme is as follows:

"Surely, one of the great stories of our time and one that holds rich promise for the years ahead is the story of Canadian achievement in health research. It is a story of co-operation and friendly collaboration between governments at the various levels, institutions like the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, voluntary health agencies, the Universities and the great private research foundations.

"The record of Canada's contribution to medical discovery should be a matter of pride to all Canadians. We have only to think of the discovery of insulin by Sir Frederic Banting and his colleagues, or the development of the Cobalt 60 Beam Therapy Unit for cancer treatment by Canadian Government scientists, or the pioneering studies on stress and strain that have been carried out by Dr. Hans Selye.

LIVING SUTURE

"Everywhere that men are fighting disease and pain, Canada's medical pioneers are remembered with gratitude. It was a Canadian surgeon who first developed the idea of a mobile blood bank. Because another Canadian scientist broke some test tubes in his Toronto laboratory, the Franks Flying Suit was developed to protect the lives of pilots flying at high altitudes and speeds. The name of Dr. W. E. Gallie of this city will always be associated with the revolutionary surgical technique which now bears his name - Gallie's Living Suture. And Montreal General Hospital will be remembered as the first place in North America - and second in the world - to use X-rays on a patient.

"While Canadian medicine has enjoyed an international reputation ever since the days of Sir William Osler, it is only in very recent years that medical research in Canada has received substantial and continuing support and encouragement. Six years ago, Canada's annual expenditures on health research were estimated at not more than a million dollars; today they are about seven times that amount and expenditures by the Federal Government alone now approximate \$4,000,000 a year. . . ."

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Hotels in Canada operated at an average of 58% of capacity during 1952, the percentage of room occupancy ranging from 49% in Quebec to 65% in British Columbia and Alberta.

LABOUR INCOME HIGHER: Labour income received by Canadian paid workers in July was estimated at \$1,010,000,000, up \$10,000,000 from the preceding month and \$27,000,000 above last year's July total. This brought the cumulative income for the January-July period to \$6,777,000,000, up \$120,000,000 or 1.8% from a year earlier.

Labour income in manufacturing continued to fall, dropping to \$323,000,000 in July from \$325,000,000 in the preceding month and \$330,000,000 in the corresponding month last year. The January-July total declined to \$2,260,000,000 from \$2,297,000,000 a year ago.

In utilities, transportation, communication, storage and trade July's labour income rose to \$262,000,000 from \$259,000,000 in June and \$253,000,000 in the same month last year, and the 7-month total climbed to \$1,762,000,000 from \$1,715,000,000. Most of the rise over June occurred in transportation, storage and communication.

The seasonal rise in outdoor activities in agriculture, fishing and logging mainly accounted for an increase in July to \$80,000,000 in the primary industries from \$74,000,000 in June. This was \$3,000,000 more than in July last year. However, the 7-month total was down to \$475,000,000 from \$485,000,000 last year.

A large part of the increase in labour income in construction in July to \$77,000,000 from \$70,000,000 in June was due to a step-up in residential building. Last year's July wage bill for construction was \$76,000,000. In the cumulative period it was down to \$437,000,000 from \$453,000,000.

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PETROLEUM PRODUCTS RISE: Boosted by large increases in motor gasoline, stove oil, diesel fuel, furnace oil, and heavy fuel oil, June's output of refined petroleum products rose 15.5% to 14,221,235 barrels from 12,311,375 in the corresponding month last year. Receipts of crude advanced 8% to 15,927,395 barrels from 14,714,192, and July 1 inventories of refined products climbed 21.5% to 22,269,764 barrels from 18,319,829.

June's output of motor gasoline rose to 6,172,048 barrels from 5,407,148 a year ago, stove oil to 805,843 barrels from 525,850, diesel fuel to 1,395,861 barrels from 1,334,542, furnace oil to 1,544,358 barrels from 1,081,092, and heavy fuel oil to 2,375,135 barrels from 2,325,027.

Supplies of crude petroleum from domestic sources rose 23.4% to 8,606,272 barrels from 6,970,908, but imported crude dropped 5.5% to 7,321,123 barrels from 7,743,284. Venezuela accounted for the bulk of the imported supplies, rising slightly to 5,357,418 barrels from 5,274,799. Imports from the United States were cut to 776,283 barrels from 1,314,206, Arabia to 643,146 barrels from 731,222, but supplies from Mexico rose to 544,276 barrels from 423,057.