

created in the exchange market by these transactions were reflected in the rise in value of the Canadian dollar in terms of United States funds.

The strength of the Canadian dollar in turn contributed to a capital outflow of \$126,000,000 from liquidations of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures by non-residents. This movement increased from \$22,000,000 in the first quarter to \$38,000,000 in the second and \$66,000,000 in the third. Most of the outflow took the form of repatriation of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed debt, a movement which began on a large scale in October, 1951. In addition, there was a parallel but much greater outflow on short-term account, a reversal (starting in the last quarter of 1951) of an inflow -- partly speculative -- during 1950 and most of 1951.

In summary, capital movements during the nine months of 1952 decreased Canada's net international debtor position, apart from the effects of reinvested earnings.

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INDIA, PAKISTAN, CEYLON: As a further step in the help it is extending to the Asian countries participating in the Colombo Plan for their economic and social development, Canada is sending a small team of specialists in co-operative and agricultural training to India, Pakistan and Ceylon. The team will make enquiries about the technical assistance which Canada can most usefully give in those fields and will report its findings to the Government.

The team is composed of: Mr. H.L. Trueman and Mr. J.E. O'Meara of the Department of Agriculture; Rev. M.J. McKinnon, Director of Extension, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.; Mr. R.H. Tremblay, Chief Inspector of the Federation des Caisse Populaire, Desjardins, Que.

The team will visit co-operative training institutions, rural development projects and agricultural colleges in the Asian countries. Mr. Trueman will explore how Canada can help in training agricultural technicians. Mr. O'Meara will enquire how Canada can help in the development of co-operative marketing. Father McKinnon will make a study of co-operative education and Mr. Tremblay will see to what extent Canadian experience in rural savings and credit is applicable to conditions in those countries.

This team is being sent out because of the emphasis placed on co-operatives and agricultural training in the first Indian Five Year Plan, in the report on the economic development of Ceylon prepared by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and in the proposals for rural development made by the Government of Pakistan.

During the course of its mission the Canadian team will work closely with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and

the International Labour Office, which are already giving technical assistance in these fields to South and South-East Asia. The team will leave Ottawa on January 17. They will confer with officials of the International Labour Office in Geneva and of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. They will then go on to India, Pakistan and Ceylon where they will spend approximately three months.

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WAGE-EARNING ANALYSIS: Of Canada's 4,085,151 wage-earners, 80 per cent of the males and 96 per cent of the females reported earnings of less than \$3,000 for the weeks worked during the census year ended before June 2, 1951, the Bureau of Statistics reported today. Earning less than \$2,000 were 43 per cent of the males and 83 per cent of the females, while 16 per cent of the males and 39 per cent of the females were making under \$1,000.

Some 653,400 or about 22 per cent of the 3,011,322 male wage-earners reported earnings in the \$2,000-\$2,499 bracket; 477,610 between \$1,500 and \$1,999; 448,145 between \$2,500 and \$2,999; 344,463 between \$1,000 and \$1,499; 248,356 between \$500 and \$999; and 225,081 under \$500; while 346,144 were in the larger earnings range of \$3,000-\$3,999, and 164,228 earned \$4,000 or more. About three per cent failed to report earnings.

The \$1,000-\$1,499 bracket contained 257,189 or 24 per cent of the 1,073,829 female wage-earners, while 227,346 or 21 per cent earned under \$500; 213,182 earned between \$1,500 and \$1,999; 194,784 between \$500 and \$999; 97,489 between \$2,000 and \$2,499; and 27,989 between \$2,500 and \$2,999. There were a further 11,935 in the larger earnings range of \$3,000-\$3,999, and 2,501 earned \$4,000 or more. Roughly four per cent did not report earnings.

As between city and rural dwellers, there were proportionately more of the latter in the lower earnings group. Among 2,249,042 city-dwelling male wage-earners, 77 per cent reported under \$3,000, 36 per cent under \$2,000, and 10 per cent under \$1,000. In rural areas, 88.5 per cent of the 762,280 male wage-earners reported under \$3,000, 65.5 per cent under \$2,000, and 31.5 per cent under \$1,000. Of 227,537 in this latter group on farms, 92.5 per cent reported earnings under \$3,000, 81.5 per cent under \$2,000, and 48 per cent under \$1,000.

Among the provinces the numerically largest earnings groups for males was the \$2,000-\$2,499 bracket in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

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Canadian wines produced and placed in storage for maturing totalled 5,884,844 gallons with an inventory value of \$3,603,036 in 1950, while fermented wines bottled or sold in bulk during the year totalled 4,458,837 gallons valued at \$9,870,234.