



CANADA

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## DOMESTIC EXPORTS REDUCED

Canadian domestic exports were valued at \$413,400,000 in July, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics summary of final figures for the month. This compared with a total of \$438,000,000 for July 1957, and the year-to-year decline reflected reduced shipments to the United States, Latin America and other foreign countries, although these were somewhat offset by moderately higher domestic exports to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries. Because of increased exports in five of the six previous months, the seven-month total for 1958 was, at \$2,751,700,000, somewhat higher than the \$2,725,100,000 recorded in the corresponding period of 1957.

On a commodity basis, there were significant increases, in the month, in exports of grains other than wheat, aluminum and products, cattle, uranium ores and concentrates and aircraft and parts, while the larger declines were recorded for wheat, copper and products, petroleum and products and ships and vessels. In the seven-month period, the higher figure of 1958 was due mainly to considerable increases in the exports of wheat and other grains, cattle, uranium ore and concentrates, and aircraft and parts. Exports of nickel and fishery products also increased in this period, but by smaller proportions; and there were more or less severe reductions in the exports of wood and paper products and the non-ferrous metals with the exception of nickel and uranium.

Domestic exports to Europe were valued at \$44,000,000 in July compared to a total of \$53,600,000 for July 1957, while the relevant figures for the seven-month period were \$348,100,000 and \$316,400,000, respectively. The smaller total for July 1958 was due to sizeable declines in exports to France, Belgium and Luxembourg and a smaller decline in exports to the Federal Republic of Germany and several other countries which more than offset slight increases in exports to Denmark, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands and Switzerland. In the seven-month period very large increases in exports to Belgium and Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany contributed significantly to the overall increase.

In July domestic exports to the United Kingdom were valued at \$73,446,000 and this brought the total for the seven-months to \$440,304,000. The respective figures for 1957 were \$68,833,000 and \$407,314,000 and the year-to-year increase for the month was consequently somewhat sharper than the increase for the seven-month period. In the month, the increase was chiefly due to higher exports of agriculture and vegetable products, forest products and non-ferrous metals, and in the seven-months to agricultural products, forest products and chemicals.

From \$19,696,000 in July 1957, domestic exports to other Commonwealth countries increased to \$25,764,000 in July 1958. Increases in exports to India, which were three times their 1957 value, in exports to Australia,

which almost doubled, and in exports to Pakistan, were largely responsible for the higher level of 1958. In the seven-month period, the increase was from \$131,866,000 in 1957 to \$180,460,000 in 1958 and higher shipments to India, Pakistan, Australia and the Union of South Africa were largely responsible.

Exports to the United States, which had been \$248,683,000 in July 1957, declined to \$242,717,000 in July 1958. This moderate reduction was somewhat greater proportionally than the reduction recorded in the seven-month period when the total fell from \$1,604,373,000 in 1957 to \$1,575,829,000 in 1958. In the month, the large declines were in iron products and petroleum products, and in the seven months, were in forest products, iron products and petroleum products.

From \$22,086,000 in July 1957, exports to Latin America fell to \$13,583,000 in July 1958. A decline in the exports of used ships to Panama, and smaller exports to the Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela were the more important factors in the overall reduction. In the seven-month period, exports to Latin America fell from \$133,844,000 in 1957 to \$105,777,000 in 1958, with widespread declines being particularly marked for Panama, Mexico, the Argentine and Brazil. Contrary of the general trend, exports to Venezuela and Peru increased in this period.

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### MAGNETIC SURVEY OVER NORTH PACIFIC

Canadian scientists will probe the magnetic secrets of the North Pacific Ocean this autumn during a 42,000-mile airborne magnetic survey which will include all of British Columbia and will reach out into the Pacific as far as Japan and Australia. The project will get underway in September and will take two months to complete.

The ocean venture is the largest yet undertaken by the Dominion Observatory, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. The universal airborne magnetometer, developed by Observatory scientists and used successfully in many previous surveys, will gather important data on the vast ocean area. The information will assist theoretical studies on the source and elements of the earth's magnetic field and will be used to construct and update magnetic charts so vital to air and marine navigation.

Little is known of the magnetic field in the North Pacific Ocean. More than 30 years ago some parts of the area were surveyed but, since the magnetic field is constantly shifting, these surveys are long out of date.

Before embarking on the Pacific project, the four-engined aircraft carrying the magnetometer will fly 22,000 miles over the Canadian mainland and waters adjoining the West coast, measuring in its journey the declination and horizontal and vertical intensity of the magnetic field. The survey will supply

magnetic information for all of British Columbia's 366,000 square miles.

Leaving Vancouver, the flying observatory will travel over the North Pacific Ocean, taking magnetic observations along a continuous line extending to the outer Aleutian Islands, Tokyo, The Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Samoa, Tahiti, Christmas Islands, Hawaii, San Francisco and back to Vancouver, a distance of 20,000 miles.

Canada agreed to shoulder responsibility for the magnetic survey of the North Pacific following a meeting last year of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. At the convention, members called on principal maritime and aeronautical nations to share the task of a world magnetic survey. Canada and the United States, which now possess equipment suitable for airborne magnetic surveys, were urged to consider assigning it on a fulltime basis for this purpose.

The Dominion Observatory has previously conducted ocean surveys to England and to Bermuda. In Canada, airborne magnetic surveys have been completed in the Atlantic and Prairie Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and parts of northern Canada.

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### CIVIL DEFENCE DAY

The second National Civil Defence Day observance in Canada will be held on Friday, September 19, Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare and federal cabinet minister responsible for Civil Defence, announced September 10. Approximately 200,000 CD volunteers, from all provinces of Canada, will be taking part in the programme.

"The main purpose of Civil Defence Day", stated the Minister, "is to better acquaint Canadians with the organization and planning CD at each level of government. No Civil Defence organization can work effectively without public support, and Civil Defence Day is designed to encourage such support".

The observance of Civil Defence Day is being organized by provincial and municipal CD groups, with the advice and assistance of Federal Civil Defence Headquarters and Information Services Division of the Department. Displays, demonstrations and other public presentations will be featured on the programmes being planned across the country by the individual CD headquarters. Promotional materials being made available to provincial offices for distribution among the general public all accent the theme "Support Your Civil Defence Organization".

"A prepared and organized Civil Defence is the only way we can hope to meet the dangers of a national emergency", commented Mr. Monteith. "Through Civil Defence Day we hope to add to this awareness and develop a Civil Defence consciousness among our citizens that will strengthen our readiness to meet the nuclear threat of this age."

### CANOE ROUTES OF FUR TRADERS

The canoe routes which served the early fur traders as waterways of commerce are being marked for Canadian tourists by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Mr. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, has accepted the recommendations of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada that the historic canoe routes of the country be declared of national historic importance and that markers be placed on certain routes. The Board is continuing investigation and will make further recommendations of routes and locations which appear to merit marking.

Study of the historic canoe routes followed representations by Eric Morse, Ottawa, National Director of the Association of Canadian Clubs, and L.W. Luke, Secretary-Manager of the Sudbury Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Morse is an experienced canoe traveller who has retraced many of the historic canoe routes on annual trips with The Voyageurs, a group of Ottawa men who have kept alive the traditions of canoe travel in the wilderness.

The new programme, directed at making Canadians more familiar with the fur trade routes, will be carried out by the Historic Sites Division of the National Parks Branch of the Department. Distinctive markers will be placed not only at points along the routes which were characteristic or of prime importance in the trade but also at places where highways follow or cross the routes. The design of markers is now being worked out, as the plaques will be different from the ones which the Federal Government normally uses to identify sites of national historic importance.

The particular routes and points already selected for marking are mostly between Lake Superior and the Pacific and Arctic Oceans. However, the trunk route through the Great Lakes and down the Ottawa River will also be commemorated while other eastern routes, as well as the points of commemoration in the East, are under study.

One eastern portage, at the Recollet Falls on the French River, Ontario, has already been selected as of national historic importance, and will be marked by the Federal Government as one of the characteristic and striking portages of the trade.

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### FROBISHER BAY DOCK

A causeway-type dock has been built by the Department of Transport at Frobisher Bay in the Arctic. As a result, savings of from 50 per cent to 75 per cent are now being effected in cargo-handling costs.

For three months every summer large tankers and freighters unload at Frobisher, the nearest Canadian Arctic deep sea harbour to Montreal with large roadstead and good sheltered ancho-

rage. The major drawback has been the lack of dock facilities.

Tides in Frobisher Bay are 38 feet and ships have had to anchor a mile and a half offshore, discharging their cargoes by the use of lighters, an expensive and time-consuming process.

Frobisher Bay is presently undergoing a major development programme by the Department of Transport as a strategic civil aviation location for intercontinental flights. This means a considerable step-up in shipping activity.

To solve the problem of supplying the base by sea in a more efficient manner, Transport Department's Construction Branch engineers recommended the building of a pier of jetty that would extend sufficiently far into the channel to enable ships to tie up to it and unload their cargoes directly.

The project was begun in May, earth-moving machinery taking rock that was blasted off nearby hills and pushing it into the channel. The pier was finished well before the target date. It is 40 feet wide and 750 feet long, flaring out to 80 feet in width at its tip where ships now dock for unloading.

The pier end of the causeway is buttressed by sixteen 42-foot deep caissons, ten feet in diameter, filled with rock anchored to the land end by steel cables.

The causeway also carried a pipeline for discharging fuel from the smaller tankers.

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### BATTLE OF BRITAIN SUNDAY

Battle of Britain Sunday, in honour of the famous "few" who fought and died in the vital air battle to save Britain in the dark days of 1940, will be observed this year on September 21, it was announced September 5 by Air Force Headquarters.

As the 18th anniversary of the culmination of the historic battle, the day will be marked by church parades and special services at RCAF units across Canada. Air Cadets and members of the RCAF Auxiliary will join with the regular Air Force for the services.

The dates of July 10 and October 31, 1940, have been accepted as marking the opening and the termination of the Battle of Britain, which reached its peak on September 15, 1940, when the Luftwaffe suffered its major defeat over Britain. Each year since then, members of the RAF and RCAF have commemorated the victory on Sunday, September 15, or the nearest Sunday after the 15th, as Battle of Britain Sunday.

First seeking to crush RAF fighter defences by heavy attacks on airfields, aircraft factories, harbours, shipping and radio-location factories, Goering's airmen then turned to London. Swarms of bombers and fighters smashed at the British capital in an attempt to bring the people to their knees. But the tireless efforts of the small band of RAF pilots in their Spitfires and Hurri-

canes dealt such stunning losses to the German attackers that Hitler was forced to ease his daylight aerial offence. Although night bombing continued, the Battle of Britain was won and the immediate threat of invasion removed.

The Battle of Britain has special significance for the RCAF. It was the Force's baptism of fire when, in August, 1940, No. 1 Squadron of the RCAF (later designated 401 Squadron) flew into action against the enemy near London, won its first victories and suffered its first casualties. Another fighter squadron, No. 242 of the RAF Fighter Command, and composed of Canadian pilots in the RAF, also won for the RAF and Canada great distinction for its action during the prolonged air battle.

Forty-seven Canadian officers and men serving with the RAF and RCAF gave their lives in the Battle of Britain. They served not only in Fighter Command, but in Bomber and Coastal Commands as well.

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## CROPS FORECAST

Production of all wheat, all rye, rapeseed and tame hay will be lower this year than last, but production of oats, barley, mixed grains, flaxseed and mustard seed will be larger, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, first official forecasts for the year, based on yields indicated at August 15. Present prospects point to a 339,000,000-bushel wheat crop, 9 per cent below last year's estimate of 371,000,000 and 31 per cent below the ten-year (1948-57 average). The oats and barley crops are placed at 384,000,000 bushels and 229,000,000 bushels, respectively, with flax estimated at 22,000,000 bushels. Fall and spring rye together account for some 8,000,000 bushels. Average yields per acre of the principal field crops this year are close to those of a year ago and the long-term average but generally below the recent ten-year average.

Canada's 1958 wheat crop, currently forecast at 338,700,000 bushels will, if realized, be 9 per cent smaller than last year's estimate of 370,500,000 and 31 per cent below the ten-year (1948-57 average) of 489,800,000. The decrease from 1957 is attributable jointly to the decline of 1 per cent in acreage and a reduction of average yield from 17.6 bushels in 1957 to 16.2 bushels per acre this year.

The 1958 crop of spring wheat, forecast at 314,900,000 bushels is being harvested from a seeded area of 20,300,000 acres, yielding an indicated 15.5 bushels per acre. The 1957 spring wheat crop was produced on 20,400,000 acres, yielding an average of 17.2 bushels per acre. The 1958 yield for Ontario's winter wheat crop is placed at a record 41.0 bushels per acre as compared with 33.2 in 1957. A 2 per cent reduction in acreage was more than offset by the increased yield, and production

at 23,800,000 bushels is up 21 per cent from last year's 19,600,000.

Production of oats in 1958 is forecast at 384,100,000 bushels, an increase of 1 per cent from last year's 380,600,000 but a decline of 5 per cent from the ten-year average of 403,300,000. The increase is entirely due to larger yields as the acreage is the same as the year previous. The average yield for the 1958 all-Canada oat crop is estimated at 34.8 bushels per acre as against 34.5 in 1957. Average yields in Ontario set new records. The increased yields in this province coupled with a larger acreage is largely responsible for the greater Canadian production.

The 1958 barley crop is forecast at 228,900,000 bushels, some 6 per cent higher than last year's 216,000,000 and 6.5 per cent above the ten-year average of 214,900,000. The increase in production this year is due to a 2 per cent increase in acreage coupled with a 4 per cent increase in yields per acre compared with one year earlier.

Production of rye, forecast at 8,000,000 bushels is 6 per cent below last year's outturn of 8,500,000. The crop is less than half the ten-year average of 16,800,000 and the smallest since 1945. Some 6,900,000 bushels of this year's crop is fall rye which averaged 16.8 bushels per acre, and the spring rye crop is forecast at 1,100,000 bushels, averaging 10.2 bushels per acre.

This year's flaxseed crop, currently forecast at 22,000,000 bushels will, if realized, be some 14 per cent higher than last year's 19,200,000, despite a drop in acreage of 24 per cent. Average yields at 8.2 bushels per acre are 49 per cent greater than in 1957 when the average was 5.5 bushels due to a combination of drought and the disease "aster yellows".

Production of rapeseed is placed at 401,000,000 pounds compared with 433,000,000 the year previous. Although acreage seeded to this crop this year increased 10 per cent over 1957, average yields of 590 pounds per acre are some 16 per cent below last year's average of 701 pounds. Production of mustard seed is currently forecast at 74,000,000 pounds, about 4 per cent larger than last year's 71,000,000.

Canada's 1958 crop of mixed grains, grown mainly in eastern Canada, is forecast at 63,700,000 bushels compared with last year's 63,300,000 and the ten-year average of 61,600,000. The increased average yield from 43.6 bushels in 1957 to 44.8 in 1958 slightly more than offset the decrease in acreage of 2 per cent. Production of tame hay is forecast at 16,800,000 tons, 12 per cent below last year's outturn and 8 per cent below the ten-year average.

The 1958 potato crop, on the basis of conditions on August 15, is forecast at 37,700,000 cwt., 14 per cent below the 1957 crop of 44,100,000 cwt. and 4 per cent below the ten-year average of 39,300,000 cwt. The decrease

from last year is the result of lower yields, since the estimated acreage for 1958 at 311,000 acres is only slightly below last year's 312,100 acres. The expected average yield per acre is currently placed at 121.4 cwt. per acre as against 141.2 in 1957.

Realization of the 1958 yield and production forecasts will depend on the existence of favourable weather conditions throughout the remainder of the growing and harvesting season. However, harvesting started early in many parts of the country this year, particularly in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. Good progress has been made in these areas to date and except for some northern regions most crops should not be vulnerable to early frost damage.

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### B. W. I. BROADENING CANADIAN TIES

The West Indies plans to expand its trade and diplomatic representation in Canada, it was announced September 9.

C. Rex Stollmeyer, British West Indian Commissioner in Canada, said his office would soon have a Commercial Secretary, a Secretary for Student Affairs and Secretary for Public Affairs and Tourism.

His present nine-member staff is to be expanded to 13 this year.

Mr. Stollmeyer made the announcement following his appointment as Commissioner for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. He has been Trade Commissioner for the West Indies in Canada since 1934, but following the creation of the Caribbean Federation his job was expanded to include wider fields.

Functions of the Commissioner, whose office is in Montreal, cover the entire range of representation except Defense and External Affairs which are still dealt with by Britain.

"Trade and investment between Canada and the West Indies are a natural," said Mr. Stollmeyer. "West Indians hope for increased trade and greater Canadian investment as well as a greater flow of Canadian tourists."

He said Canada is playing an important role in the new West Indian Federation by providing technical training in such fields as fisheries, forestry and housing. Canada also is building a ship for use in inter-island trade.

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### INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT UP

Canada's industrial employment index (1949-100) rose 2 per cent between June 1 and July 1 this year to 121.1 from 118.7 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The seasonally-adjusted figure showed no appreciable change. There was a small reduction in average weekly wages and salaries over the month, but the industrial composite index of payrolls rose slightly.

During the first half of 1958, the general level of industrial employment showed little variation other than that resulting from seasonal factors. The seasonally-adjusted industrial composite index, which fell from 124 in the summer of 1957 to 118 at the beginning of 1958, remained close to the 118 level from January 1 to July 1. Between May 1 and July 1, when employment normally increases more rapidly than at other times of the year, there was a rise of nearly 6 per cent. This increase was slightly larger than those recorded for the corresponding periods in 1949 and 1954, other recent years of stable employment. However, the larger percentage rise in 1958 may reflect increased seasonality in employment rather than an underlying situation stronger than that existing in the earlier periods. The amplitude of seasonal fluctuations appears to have increased in recent years.

This year manufacturing employment changed less than usual between June 1 and July 1. Seasonal factors tend to bring declines in leather, clothing and transportation equipment between the two dates, but increases occurred for leather and clothing this year. On the other hand, although increases occurred in all other major industry groups in manufacturing, they were less than seasonal in most instances. Employment in forestry rose 27 per cent from June 1 to July 1. This increase and the increase from May 1 to June 1 were somewhat greater than those normally occurring in the spring months.

The construction situation was affected by further strike activity in British Columbia where employment in building and general engineering declined contra-seasonally. Employment in building and general engineering increased in all the remaining provinces except Prince Edward Island, with increases being less-than-seasonal. Employment in highways, bridges and street construction continued to run close to record levels for the time of year, although the preliminary index for July 1 this year was not as high as that for July 1, 1956.

The seasonally-adjusted index of employment for mining has tended to decline in recent months. In the metal mining group employment was 2.4 per cent higher at July 1 this year than last. The increase was caused by a doubling of employment in uranium mining. Employment in metal mining excluding uranium was down 11 per cent over the year. Uranium showed further gains from June 1 to July 1, while employment in other metal mining industries was virtually unchanged, although seasonal factors tend to bring increases between the two dates. The employment situation in the fuels and non-metals groups was also weak.

A strike in water transportation in British Columbia led to a decline in the Canada index for the industry, while in other sectors of transportation, storage and communication employment showed normal seasonal increases.

Employment increased seasonally between June 1 and July 1 in trade and in finance, insurance and real estate. The increases indicated by the preliminary indexes for public utilities and service were less than seasonal.

Employment for men at July 1 this year was 5 per cent lower than at July 1 last year, while that for women was 2 per cent lower. The percentage of women in the work force has declined in recent months, but this is a normal seasonal occurrence. Women formed 22.6 per cent of the work force at July 1 this year which is higher than those for the same dates in all other years since 1946.

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### PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVERS

The Department of External Affairs announced September 9 that Mr. Maurice Allard, M.P., Mr. W. Heward Grafftey, M.P., Progressive Conservative members of Parliament for Sherbrooke and Bromemissisquoi constituencies, and Mr. M.A. Hardie, M.P., Liberal member for MacKenzie River, will serve as Parliamentary Observers on the Canadian Delegation to the Thirteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, for the first half of the session.

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### FEDERAL HOUSING LOAN

A Federal Government loan of \$65,000 has been approved for the construction of a 26-unit, low-rental housing project for elderly persons in Victoria, British Columbia, it was announced September 4 by Mr. Howard C. Green, Minister responsible for the operations of the Federal housing agency, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The loan, which is being provided under the limited-dividend section of the National Housing Act, 1954, will be made to the Victoria Senior Citizens Housing Society, a company sponsored by a local group of citizens interested in housing for the aged. A Provincial grant of \$35,000 has been approved for the project.

Situated in the area between Styles Street and Sunnyside Avenue immediately north of Craigflower Avenue, the project will comprise 26 bachelor apartments. Monthly rental and maximum annual income of tenant families at initial occupancy will be \$28.25 and \$1,455, respectively.

Section 16 of the National Housing Act provides for loans by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to limited-dividend housing companies undertaking the construction of low-rental housing projects. The loan may be up to 90 per cent of the lending value of the project and dividends of the company are limited to five per cent per annum, or less, of the paid up share capital.

### MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION

Output of motion pictures of five minutes duration or longer by private companies and by government agencies in 1957 consisted of 2 theatrical features (1 in 1956), 60 theatrical shorts (39), 499 television films (378), and 363 other non-theatrical films (355).

Some 1,844 television commercials were produced in the year (2,153 in 1956), 737 theatre trailers, newsclips and advertising films, (840), 214 newsreel stories for theatres (268), 105 newsreel stories for TV (560), 23 silent filmstrips (91), and 21 sound filmstrips -- with record (28).

Private industry and government agencies in 1957 printed 43,433,729 feet of 16mm and 27,-232,612 feet of 35mm in black and white. Some 5,565,520 feet of 16mm and 77,695 feet of 35mm were printed in colour.

There were 58 private firms (including laboratories with no motion picture production) in the Canadian industry in 1957 compared to 59 in 1956. They employed 1,216 persons (1,127 a year earlier), paid out \$2,758,560 in salaries and wages (\$2,483,910) and had a production value of \$4,471,710 (\$3,726,557).

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### AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES

Average weekly wages, hourly earnings and hours of work in manufacturing were lower at July 1 than at June 1 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average weekly wages dropped to \$67.51 from \$68.05 a month earlier, average hourly earnings to 166.7¢ from 167.2¢, and average hours to 40.5 from 40.7. A year ago, weekly wages averaged \$65.37, hourly earnings 161.0¢ and the work-week 40.6 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing average hourly earnings at July 1 fell to 179.6¢ from 180.3¢ at June 1 and average weekly wages to \$72.92 from \$74.10, partly due to less overtime worked in automotive and agricultural plants. Lower earnings in primary iron and steel mills, where rates had been above the general average at June 1 due to premium payments for work performed on the Victoria Day holiday, also contributed to the decline in hourly and weekly earnings. In non-durable goods manufacturing, average weekly wages edged up to \$61.94 from \$61.90, average hourly earnings to 153.7¢ from 153.6¢, while the work-week was unchanged at 40.3 hours.

Hours worked at premium rates on St. Jean Baptiste Day in Quebec were partly responsible for the rise in average weekly wages in mining to \$81.20 at July 1 from \$80.02 a month earlier and hourly earnings to 195.2¢ from 194.7¢. Average weekly wages rose in electric and motor transportation to \$74.47 from \$73.67, but fell in construction to \$73.15 from \$73.54 and in service to \$38.07 from \$38.41.