



D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. XX -- No. 30

Friday, July 25, 1952

\$1.50 a year

--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

CANADA'S POPULATION reached an estimated 14,430,000 at June 1 this year, showing a record year's rise of 421,000 from the total of 14,009,426 for June 1 last year.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose by an estimated 8.8 per cent during the week ending July 12 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED by Canadian railways during the seven days ended July 14 totalled 80,857 cars as compared with 71,901 a week earlier, and 82,925 cars in the corresponding week last year.

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GENERAL INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES, on the base 1935-39=100, advanced 1.7 points or 0.8 per cent in June to 226.5 from 224.8 in the preceding month, but was 16.5 points or 6.8 per cent lower than last year's June figure of 243.0. High point for the index was 243.7 for July, 1951.

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AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in the larger manufacturing establishments showed a small increase of one-half cent at May 1 to 129.5 cents from 129 cents at April 1, and was 15.4 cents higher than the 114.1 cents at May 1 last year.

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FOREIGN VEHICLES ENTERING CANADA on traveller's vehicle permits in June totalled 289,152, slightly below the record for the month of 290,453 set in June last year, but cumulative entries for the first six months of this year rose 7.5 per cent, numbering 718,059 as against 667,693 in the similar period of 1951.

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PIG IRON PRODUCTION in May totalled 237,079 net tons as compared with 218,989 in the same month last year, while OUTPUT OF STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS totalled 330,524 net tons as against 313,312 in May, 1951.

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STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER in nine cities of Canada on July 18 amounted to 34,237,000 pounds as compared with 22,173,000 on the corresponding date last year.

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VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN WHEAT in store or in transit in North America on July 10 amounted to 195,043,494 bushels as compared with 163,028,017 on the corresponding date last year.

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RECORD YEAR'S RISE OF 421,000
IN CANADA'S POPULATION

Canada's population reached an estimated 14,430,000 at June 1 this year, showing a record year's rise of 421,000 from the total of 14,009,426 recorded for June 1 last year in the Ninth Decennial Census, according to the annual census-date estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The year's increase compares with an estimated population gain of 297,000 in the previous twelve months, of 265,000 between June 1, 1949 and June 1, 1950, and 279,000 between June 1, 1948 and 1949 (excluding the addition of 345,000 in that year from the entry of Newfoundland). The large excess over these years is due to the larger volume of immigrants -- over 216,000 entering Canada in the twelve months -- and the high level of births.

The estimate for June 1 shows increases over a year earlier in all provinces. Largest increase was 168,000 for Ontario, followed by 118,000 for Quebec, 33,000 for British Columbia, 31,000 for Alberta, and 22,000 for Manitoba. The gain for Newfoundland is put at 13,000; Saskatchewan, 11,000; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 10,000 each; and Prince Edward Island, 5,000.

Estimates for the provinces, with 1951 figures in brackets, are as follows: Newfoundland, 374,000 (361,000); Prince Edward Island, 103,000 (98,000); Nova Scotia, 653,000 (643,000); New Brunswick, 526,000 (516,000); Quebec, 4,174,000 (4,056,000); Ontario, 4,766,000 (4,598,000); Manitoba, 798,000 (776,000); Saskatchewan, 843,000 (832,000); Alberta, 970,000 (939,000); British Columbia, 1,198,000 (1,165,000).

The Bureau's estimate results from a population accounting which starts with the 1951 Census, adds births and immigration and deducts deaths and emigration during the twelve months. The same method is followed for each province as for Canada as a whole, but the figures on migration are less complete for the provinces, the principal data being labour force survey indications of net interprovincial movement. (Mem. 1)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
UP 8.8 PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose by an estimated 8.8 per cent during the week ending July 12 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales were higher in all regions except Manitoba, where there was a decline of 2.0 per cent. Sales in the Maritime Provinces advanced 12.2 per cent, Ontario and British Columbia each 11.6 per cent, Alberta 8.8 per cent, Saskatchewan 8.0 per cent, and Quebec 6.7 per cent.

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES DOWN SLIGHTLY
IN JUNE; UP 7.5 PER CENT IN HALF-YEAR

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in June totalled 289,152, slightly below the record for the month of 290,453 set in June last year, but cumulative entries for the first six months of this year rose 7.5 per cent, numbering 718,059 as against 667,693 in the similar period of 1951. Declines were recorded in all areas in June except New Brunswick, Alberta and the Yukon, while in the half-year totals were higher for all except Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Entries into Ontario in the six months numbered 418,920 as compared with 390,527 a year earlier, Quebec 122,175 compared with 115,078, British Columbia 96,588 compared with 89,169, New Brunswick 47,305 compared with 44,894, Manitoba 13,434 compared with 11,771, and Alberta 11,411 compared with 9,194. Saskatchewan's total was 6,254 compared with 5,896, Yukon Territory 1,576 against 633, and Newfoundland and Nova Scotia combined 396 against 531. (Mem. 2)

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX FOR JUNE
SHOWS SLIGHT ADVANCE FROM MAY

For the first time since July last year, the Bureau's general index of wholesale prices moved upward in June, increases in prices of animal, textile and wood products groups outweighing slightly further decreases in those of the vegetable, iron, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and chemical products groups.

The general index (on the base 1935-39=100) advanced 1.7 points or 0.8 per cent in the month to 226.5 from 224.8 in May. At the new standing, the general index remained below the April figure of 226.9, and was 16.5 points or 6.8 per cent lower than the figure of 243.0 for June last year. High point for the index was 243.7 for July a year ago.

Largest increase in the month among the group indexes moving higher was in the price index of wood products, which rose 3.4 per cent to 295.9 from 286.2 for May. The price index of animal products advanced 1.5 per cent to 245.7 from 242.1, and the textiles index 0.4 per cent to 252.8 from 251.8. Decreases among the other groups ranged from 0.1 per cent for vegetable products to 1.6 per cent for chemical products. Compared with a year earlier, the indexes for wood products, iron products, and non-metallic minerals were higher, and all others lower.

The price index of farm products also advanced in June -- its first upward movement since January -- rising 2.1 per cent from 244.3 for May to 249.5, at which it was 8.5 per cent below last year's June figure of 272.6. Both field and animal products were higher in June than May, the index for field products moving up from 223.2 to 227.6 and for animal products from 265.4 to 271.4. At their latest standings, the field products index was 18.5 per cent above the figure of 192.0, and the animal products index down 23.1 per cent from that of 353.1, for June last year.

The price index of general building materials declined slightly in June to 286.7 from 286.9 in May, when it moved upward 0.7 points from April. The composite index of residential building materials also declined to 284.0 from 284.4 for May to reach the lowest level since March 1951. Among the component indexes, paint and glass were higher, roofing material, plumbing and heating equipment, and electrical equipment lower, and the other five unchanged. (1)

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY
WAGES IN MANUFACTURING

Average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in the larger manufacturing establishments across Canada showed a small increase of one-half cent at May 1 to 129.5 cents from 129 cents at April 1. This compares with 114.1 cents at May 1 last year. The change from a month earlier was due largely to variations in industrial distribution, but some firms reported wage-rate increases.

Average weekly wages paid to hourly-rated workers declined to \$54.13 at May 1 from \$54.31 at April 1, but were up nearly 12 per cent from \$48.49 at May 1 last year. The average working week at the beginning of May was 41.8 hours as against 42.1 a month earlier and 42.5 hours at May 1, 1951. (2)

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT

Revenue freight loaded by Canadian railways during the seven days ended July 14 totalled 80,857 cars as compared with 71,901 a week earlier, and 82,925 cars in the corresponding week last year. Daily average loadings amounted to 11,551 cars against 10,272 in the preceding week. Cumulative loadings for the 26 weeks ended July 14 were 2,163,641 cars as against 2,204,595 in the similar period of 1951. (Mem. 3)

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Heavy rains over the greater part of the Prairie Provinces have assured moisture supplies sufficient to carry the heavy stands of grain for some time to come and, in a number of areas, to maturity. Warm, sunny weather is now needed to promote filling and to diminish the threat of stem rust which has appeared in some southern sections of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Light to severe local hail damage has occurred in all three provinces, while insect damage to date has been light. Crop development is generally ahead of last year but the current wet, cool weather may retard maturity, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Swathing of fall rye has commenced in some southern areas. Cutting of early-sown spring grains should get under way in central and southern Manitoba in a week to ten days.

Manitoba.- The crop outlook in Manitoba continues to be good after the general rains of last week. Heavy rains in some areas have caused some damage but the acreage affected is small. Crops generally are variable in growth due to uneven germination. Wheat and barley in the south-central part of the province are beginning to turn. Fields of rye and occasional fields of barley and wheat have been cut or swathed in the Altona district. Recent cool wet weather has favoured the growth and spread of wheat stem rust, traces of which have been reported from the Morden and Brandon districts.

Saskatchewan.- Rainfall varying in intensity from light to very heavy showers was received over large sections of Saskatchewan during the past week. With minor exceptions, moisture conditions throughout the province are considered adequate despite extremely heavy growth. Wheat averages 27 inches in height, with about 85 per cent in head, while coarse grains average about 25 inches in height. Some areas report damage of lodging as a result of the unusually heavy growth of crops.

Rains have interfered with haying and swathing of fall rye which is now ready for cutting in southern districts. Evidence of stem rust has been reported in some districts in the south-central and southeastern parts of the province and wheat stem maggots have been reported in the Yorkton, Melville and Davidson areas. Medium damage from hail on July 11 and 15 and light to medium damage on July 17 occurred at scattered points in central, south-central, and southwestern districts.

Alberta.- Moisture conditions are good to excellent throughout Alberta with the exception of a small area in the north of the Peace River country. Crop conditions are good in all districts with 70 to 90 per cent of the wheat headed except in Districts 5, 6 and 12, where the proportion headed averages from 55 to 65 per cent. Oats and barley are heading and developing well. Hail experience has been about normal to date and insect damage negligible. Most correspondents, however, report that warm, sunny weather is needed to promote more rapid crop development. Swathing of fall rye has begun in the south and special crops, gardens and pastures are in excellent condition. Haying has been delayed by wet weather but it is anticipated that ample quantities can still be put up in good condition. (3)

STOCKS AND MARKETINGS OF WHEAT

Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on July 10 amounted to 195,043,494 bushels as compared with 163,028,017 on the corresponding date last year. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces totalled 6,110,615 bushels against 4,669,861 a year earlier, bringing the total for the crop year to date to 423,118,105 bushels against 342,136,688 in the similar period of 1950-51. Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week aggregated 8,176,876 bushels against 6,373,176, and in the cumulative period amounted to 241,979,399 bushels against 148,335,325 in 1950-51. (Mem. 4)

MILK PRODUCTION HIGHER IN MAY
AND FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1952

Estimated quantity of milk produced on Canadian farms in May amounted to 1,744,000,000 pounds as compared with 1,706,000,000 in the same month last year. For the first five months of the year, 5,905,000,000 pounds were produced as against 5,745,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1951. Preliminary data for the first half of this year shows a gain of approximately two per cent over the January-June period of 1951.

Of the total milk production, 992,568,000 pounds was utilized in factory production in May as compared with 939,115,000 a year ago, and 2,466,401,000 pounds in the five months against 2,310,928,000. Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, totalled 374,020,000 pounds compared with 361,959,000 in May, 1951, and in the five months aggregated 1,810,394,000 pounds against 1,763,872,000.

Total butter production in May -- creamery, dairy and whey -- amounted to 35,592,000 pounds, seven per cent above last year's May output of 33,233,000 pounds. In the five months ending May there was a gain of six per cent to 94,973,000 pounds against 89,977,000.

Domestic disappearance of total butter in May amounted to 26,726,000 pounds as against 26,892,000 in May last year, bringing the five-month total to 118,362,000 pounds compared with 117,599,000 in the similar period of 1951.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products in May totalled \$37,180,000 as compared with \$36,403,000 a year earlier. The weighted average price per hundred pounds of milk was \$2.70 against \$2.77 in May last year. (4)

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
IN NINE CITIES OF CANADA

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on July 18 amounted to 34,237,000 pounds as compared with 22,173,000 on the corresponding date last year. Holdings were larger in each of the nine centres except Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary. Stocks were as follows by cities on July 18, totals for a year earlier being in brackets (thousands omitted): Quebec, 2,268 (1,673) pounds; Montreal, 16,002 (8,191); Toronto, 5,656 (3,165); Winnipeg, 4,912 (3,797); Regina, 854 (476); Saskatoon, 462 (707); Edmonton, 1,638 (1,768); Calgary, 365 (536); Vancouver, 2,080 (1,855).

OUTPUT OF MAPLE PRODUCTS
UP 50 PER CENT THIS YEAR

Production of maple products this year was 50 per cent greater than in 1951, while the gross farm value was 42 per cent higher. Expressed as syrup, there were 3,470,000 gallons produced during the year as compared with 2,309,000 in 1951, and the returns to farmers totalled \$12,175,000 as against \$8,555,000.

There was an increase in the production of both maple syrup and maple sugar over last year. Syrup production amounted to 3,254,000 gallons compared with 2,144,000, while maple sugar output totalled 2,161,000 pounds as compared with 1,649,000.

Production of maple syrup in Quebec rose to 2,777,000 gallons from 1,750,000 in 1951, Ontario to 459,000 gallons from 379,000, New Brunswick to 12,000 gallons from 10,000, and Nova Scotia to 6,000 gallons from 5,000. Output of maple sugar in Quebec was up to 2,020,000 pounds from 1,500,000 in the preceding year, New Brunswick to 114,000 pounds from 90,000, while there was a marked decline in Ontario to 16,000 pounds from 44,000, and a substantial drop in Nova Scotia to 11,000 pounds from 15,000. (Mem. 5)

CANADIAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS HAD HIGHER RECEIPTS FROM LESS TRAFFIC IN MARCH

Due mainly to nation-wide fare increases, Canadian urban and interurban transit systems collected a total of \$13,836,666 in March, 4.6 per cent more than their receipts of \$13,227,112 in the same month last year. In contrast, the combined traffic total of 132,517,107 passengers carried in March was 4.5 per cent less than the 138,728,227 fares transported in the like month of 1951.

The drop in traffic was concentrated in urban transit systems, their fares totalling 123,915,000 in March, a drop of 6,461,000 or five per cent from the 130,376,000 passengers carried in March, 1951. At the same time, interurban traffic increased by 250,300 or three per cent to 8,602,210 fares from 8,351,910 in the corresponding month last year.

Urban traffic increases were recorded in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, and interurban gains in the Maritimes, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (Mem. 6)

PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS DECLINED IN APRIL

Canadian production of domestic-type electric refrigerators totalled 13,719 units in April as compared with 34,216 in the same month of 1951, bringing the cumulative total for the first four months of this year to only 43,009 units as against 135,758 in the corresponding period of last year.

During the month stocks on hand declined from 29,291 units to 19,802 units, the latter figure comparing with 6,882 units at the end of April last year. Factory shipments totalled 23,203 units in April and 69,891 in the first four months of 1952 as against shipments of 33,167 in April, 1951 and 131,075 in the four-month period of 1951. (Mem. 7)

DOMESTIC WASHING MACHINE PRODUCTION DOWN IN APRIL

Output of domestic-type washing machines in Canada totalled 17,523 units in April as compared with 29,940 units in the like month of 1951. This brought the production total for the first four months of 1952 to 56,121 units, or 52 per cent fewer than the 117,565 units produced in the corresponding period of last year.

Factory shipments totalled 19,044 units in the month and 63,518 in the four-month period as against 28,301 and 113,138 units in the like periods of 1951. Stocks on hand declined from 24,057 units at April 1 to 22,536 units at May 1, as compared with stocks of 13,200 units at April 1, 1951, and 14,839 at May 1, 1951. (Mem. 8)

OUTPUT OF PIG IRON AND STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS HIGHER IN MAY AND FIVE MONTHS

Canadian production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings moved to higher levels in May and the first five months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods of 1951, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output of pig iron totalled 237,079 net tons as compared with 218,989 in May last year, and in the five-month period amounted to 1,100,479 net tons as against 1,045,017 in the similar period of 1951. Production of steel ingots and castings in May aggregated 330,524 net tons compared with 313,312 a year earlier, and in the January-May period 1,609,460 net tons were produced against 1,531,176 in 1951. (Mem. 9)

MAY GOLD PRODUCTION
DOWN FROM LAST YEAR

Canada's production of 365,892 fine ounces of gold in May was higher than that of any previous month this year, but fell short of the 369,373 fine ounces mined in the corresponding month last year, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The May output, which calculated at the average price paid by the Royal Canadian Mint was worth \$12,597,662, was comprised of 324,292 fine ounces from auriferous quartz mines and 41,600 fine ounces from base metal mines. This was a decrease of 0.2 per cent from the 324,943 fine ounces obtained from auriferous mines and placers and a decrease of 6.4 per cent from the 44,430 fine ounces obtained from base metal mines in May, 1951.

Total gold production in the first five months of this year amounted to 1,800,958 fine ounces as against 1,826,420 fine ounces mined in the like period last year. Production from auriferous quartz mines totalled 1,581,626 fine ounces as compared with 1,593,599 fine ounces, while output from base metal mines totalled 219,332 fine ounces as against 232,821 fine ounces. (Mem. 10)

PRODUCTION OF STEEL WIRE, WIRE
NAILS AND WIRE FENCING IN APRIL

Production of steel wire and iron and steel wire nails was higher in April than in the same month last year, while output of wire fencing was lower. In the first four months of this year gains were recorded in the output of each of these products.

Output of steel wire in the month totalled 34,027 tons as compared with 33,027 in April last year, and in the four months amounted to 135,034 tons as against 125,376 in the like 1951 period. Production of nails in April aggregated 7,542 tons compared with 7,075 a year earlier, and in the four-month period amounted to 31,182 tons against 29,064. April output of wire fencing was 2,001 tons compared with 2,277, and in the January-April period totalled 8,336 tons against 7,736. (Mem. 11)

CANADIAN COAL PRODUCTION
OFF 8.7 PER CENT IN JUNE

Canadian coal production amounted to 1,190,000 tons in June, a drop of 8.7 per cent from the output of 1,303,024 tons in the corresponding month last year. Total coal output for the first half of the year was 8,734,923 tons as compared with 9,089,403 tons produced in the first six months of 1951.

Imports of coal amounted to 3,018,514 tons in June and 11,311,824 tons in the six-month period as against 2,963,616 tons and 11,523,366 tons in the like periods of last year. Coal exports totalled 32,847 tons in June, up from exports of 21,279 tons in the same month a year earlier. (Mem. 12)

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
UP SHARPLY IN APRIL AND FOUR MONTHS

Production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose sharply in April, total for the month amounting to 3,959,253 barrels as compared with 2,448,894 in the same month last year. In the first four months of this year, 15,124,050 barrels were produced, up from last year's corresponding total of 10,739,458.

Output from wells in Alberta amounted to 3,771,495 barrels as compared with 2,332,108 a year earlier; Saskatchewan, 124,877 barrels compared with 67,180; Northwest Territories, 46,291 barrels compared with 35,831; Ontario, 14,991 barrels compared with 12,659; New Brunswick, 1,271 barrels compared with 1,116; and Manitoba, 328 barrels compared with nil. (Mem. 13)

OIL DELIVERIES BY PIPE LINE
CONTINUED TO RISE IN APRIL

Deliveries of oil by pipe line in April totalled 6,986,031 barrels, an increase of 183,714 barrels over March and of 936,844 barrels over April last year. Trunk line movement rose to 6,884,069 barrels in the month as against 5,896,839 a year earlier, while gathering line deliveries declined to 101,962 compared to 152,348 barrels. During the first four months this year net deliveries totalled 27,487,657 barrels, up 19 per cent over last year's corresponding total of 23,110,620. (Mem. 14)

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE MINING INDUSTRY 1950

The contribution of the mining industry to Canada's economic activity in 1950 is detailed in the Bureau's general review of the industry for that year.

With both the value and the volume of national production estimated at new record levels in 1950, the value of the production of the country's mining industry reached \$1,045,000,000, a jump of 15 per cent over the 1949 output valued at \$901,000,000. This compares with a production value of \$500,000,000 in 1940, \$250,000,000 in 1928, and \$65,000,000 in 1901.

Although part of the 1950 increase was due to higher prices for mine products, most of it was due to actual increases in the quantities of minerals produced or shipped. The index of physical volume of output, reckoned on the basis of 1935-39=100, climbed to 147.5 in 1950 from 133.6 in 1949 and was well above the previous peak of 134.5 in 1941. The actual tonnage of ore mined and rock-quarried totalled 88,000,000 tons as compared with 77,000,000 in 1949, 65,000,000 in 1941, 35,000,000 in 1930, and 14,000,000 in 1922. (5)

STOCKS, CONSUMPTION AND DOMESTIC
PRODUCTION OF RUBBER IN MAY

Combined stocks of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaim -- at the end of May increased to 11,918 long tons from 9,808 on the same date last year, while consumption was down to 7,072 tons from 8,316. Domestic production of synthetic and reclaim rose to 6,126 tons from 4,304.

Stocks of natural rubber at the end of May amounted to 3,524 tons as compared with 4,580 a year ago, synthetic 6,814 tons as compared with 3,051, and reclaim 1,580 tons compared with 2,177. Consumption of natural rubber totalled 2,726 tons against 4,538 in May last year, synthetic 3,139 tons against 2,140, and reclaim 1,207 tons against 1,638. Domestic production of synthetic rubber aggregated 5,625 tons compared with 3,779, and reclaim 501 tons compared with 525. (6)

STOCKS OF RAW HIDES
AND LEATHER OUTPUT

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by tanners, packers and dealers were generally larger at the end of May than a year earlier, while production of finished leather was generally lower.

Stocks of cattle hides totalled 385,785 as against 311,952; calf and kip skins, 642,888 as against 479,227; goat and kid skins, 39,108 against 80,342; and horse hides, 45,046 against 37,394; and sheep and lamb skins, 34,972 dozen against 38,071 dozen.

May production of cattle sole leather amounted to 1,013,850 pounds as against 1,451,101 pounds in May, 1951; cattle upper leather to 3,406,017 square feet as against 2,941,244; calf and kip skin upper leather to 518,016 square feet against 781,022; and glove and garment horse leather to 175,607 square feet against 465,416. (Mem. 15)

BUSINESS HANDLED BY ADVERTISING AGENCIES UP 13 PER CENT IN 1951

in turn was 11 per cent above the 1949 total of \$86,742,470. Last year's volume was more than triple the 1941 total of \$29,224,400.

The volume of business handled by Canadian advertising agencies totalled \$108,413,585 in 1951, 13 per cent more than the 1950 total of \$96,220,544, which

Commissionable billings amounted to \$107,461,752 as compared with \$95,566,600 in 1950 and \$86,450,968 in 1949. Billings for market surveys and other services not commissionable amounted to \$951,833 against \$653,944 in 1950 and \$291,502 in 1949, forming a small but increasing proportion of the total billings of advertising agencies.

Gross revenue totalled \$17,015,496 as compared with \$15,012,672 in 1950 and \$13,526,336 in 1949, while net revenue amounted to \$2,328,015 as against \$2,075,563 in 1950 and \$1,948,453 in 1949. In 1951 the number of advertising agencies in Canada increased to 83 from 75 in 1950 and 74 in 1949, and the number of their employees to 2,552 from 2,472 in 1950 and 2,318 in 1949.

Radio advertising accounted for 17 per cent of all commissionable billings in 1951 as compared with 16 per cent in 1950, but all other media showed approximately the same percentage distribution during these two years. Advertising in publications accounted for almost 60 per cent of the total, and production, artwork and printing for 18 per cent. (Mem. 16)

TEACHERS' SALARIES AND QUALIFICATIONS IN NINE PROVINCES IN 1950

to 59,842 from 57,475, according to the annual report on teachers' salaries and qualifications by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With Quebec added, the total for the ten provinces was 85,292 in 1950.

Total number of teachers in the publicly-controlled schools of nine provinces -- Quebec excepted -- increased four per cent in 1950

Women teachers accounted for 42,481 of the total in the nine provinces in 1950 as against 41,416 the previous year, and men teachers for 17,361 compared with 16,059, the proportion of the latter advancing to 29 from 27.7 per cent in 1949.

Twenty-five per cent of all teachers taught in one-room rural schools in 1950. Of these, the proportion of substandard teachers fell to 26 per cent in 1950 from 29 per cent in 1949 and 30 per cent in 1948. In 1946 the proportion was 35 per cent.

Annual salaries of teachers in all nine provinces averaged \$1,965, an increase of \$110 from \$1,855 in 1949. Teachers in city schools had the highest average at \$2,606, up \$111 from \$2,495 the previous year. For one-room rural schools the average was \$1,569 as compared to \$1,497 in 1949; for rural schools of more than one room, \$1,787 as against \$1,679; and for village and town schools, \$2,039 compared to \$1,947.

Provincially, median salaries for all schools were highest in British Columbia at \$2,668, followed by Alberta at \$2,279, and Ontario at \$2,109. For Manitoba, the median was \$1,689; Saskatchewan, \$1,580; Nova Scotia, \$1,569; New Brunswick, \$1,341; Prince Edward Island, \$1,083; and Newfoundland, \$966. Average salaries of teachers both in city schools and one-room rural schools were also highest in British Columbia, followed by Alberta and Ontario.

The number of teachers with class one certificates or higher increased to 39,865 from 37,292 in 1949, and with class three certificates to 1,660 from 1,169. Those with class two certificates declined to 10,999 from 11,370, and those on permits to 4,609 from 5,469. (7)

RELEASED DURING THE WEEK -- (The numbers in this list correspond with those at the end of news items, indicating the report on which an item is based).

Reports and Bulletins

1. Prices and Price Indexes, June (20 cents).
2. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, May (20 cents).
3. Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces (10 cents).
4. The Dairy Review, June (20 cents).
5. General Review of the Mining Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
6. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, May (20 cents).
7. Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications in Nine Provinces 1950 (25 cents).
8. Mental Institutions, 1948 (75 cents).
9. Annual Review of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, 1945-1951 (25 cents).

Memoranda

1. Population of Canada by Provinces, 1921-1952 -- Estimated as of June 1 for Intercensal Years (10 cents).
 2. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Traveller's Vehicle Permits, June (10 cents).
 3. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 4. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 5. Production and Value of Maple Products, 1952 (10 cents).
 6. Transit Report, March (10 cents).
 7. Domestic Electric Refrigerators, April (10 cents).
 8. Domestic Washing Machines, April (10 cents).
 9. Production of Pig Iron and Steel, May (10 cents).
 10. Gold Production, May (10 cents).
 11. Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, April (10 cents).
 12. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, June (10 cents).
 13. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Manufactured Gas, April (15 cents).
 14. Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics, April (10 cents).
 15. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, May (10 cents).
 16. Advertising Agencies, 1950 and 1951 (10 cents).
 17. Asphalt Floor Tiles, June (10 cents).
 18. Rigid Insulating Board Industry, June (10 cents).
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More than 32 per cent of the owner-occupied non-farm dwellings in Canada in 1951 reported a mortgage.

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Canadian stock and poultry feeds sold for an average of \$76.21 a ton at the mill in 1950.

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At last count Canada had 15 factories making oilcloth and linoleum.

. . .

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada and its subsidiaries own 63 per cent of all the telephones in the country.

. . .

Canadian fishermen landed 470,309,000 pounds of sea fish worth \$18,753,000 in the first five months of this year, 13.3 per cent greater in bulk and 6.9 per cent higher in value than their catch in the same period of 1951.

. . .

In 1951 Canada's cement manufacturing industry employed 1,931 persons and paid them \$6,242,900 in salaries and wages.

. . .

Canadian iron and steel furnaces used 914,364 tons of scrap iron and steel in the first four months of 1952.

. . .

In May, sales of major appliances by Canadian department stores amounted to \$4,010,000, 56.6 per cent more than in the same month last year. It was the first time since May 1951 that monthly sales of major appliances were not lower than previous year levels.

. . .

Canadian factories produced a total of 2,926,556 veneer boxes with a factory selling value of \$2,822,823 in 1950.

. . .

Canada had 87,000 paid agricultural workers at March 1 as compared with only 68,000 at the same date last year.

. . .

Housing rents in Canada rose an average of a dollar a month per year between 1941 and 1951.

. . .

In 1950, 108,355 barrels of fish valued at \$69,231, were used by Canadian plants in the manufacture of fertilizer.

. . .

Canadian rubber production totalled 26,078 tons of synthetic and 1,490 tons of reclaimed rubber in the first four months of 1952, much more than in the corresponding period of any other year.

. . .

The per capita consumption of margarine in Canada rose to 7.44 pounds in 1951 from 6.76 pounds in 1950.

. . .

In 1951 the average price of a pound of Canadian-refined cane sugar was about 10 cents, and of beet sugar 11 cents.

. . .

Of the \$214,586,981 worth of bread and bakery products made in Canada in 1950, 53.6 per cent were sold wholesale, 28.6 retail house-to-house, and 17.2 per cent retail through bakers' stores.

. . .

The average factory selling price of Canadian-made oil and vinegar barrels is \$6.20 apiece.

. . .

In the first four months of this year Canadian plants manufactured a total of 18,655 domestic water tank heaters, of which 16,113 were electric, 2,426 gas-fired, and 116 for coal, wood or oil.

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