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--- HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE ---

INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT in December, on the base 1939=100, stood at 186.4 -- a new peak for the month -- as compared with 186.4 in November, and 179.2 in December, 1950. The index of payrolls rose to a new high of 415.7 against 413.4 in November, and 356.3 a year earlier, and average weekly wages and salaries amounted to \$52.34 against \$52.05 in November, and \$46.63 in December, 1950.

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CANADA'S TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS in January this year rose in value to \$323,800,000 from \$285,100,000 in the same month last year, while estimated total imports fell to \$307,400,000 from \$327,200,000.

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PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY by central electric stations reached an all-time record total of 57,399,668,000 kilowatt hours in the calendar year 1951, an advance of 13 per cent over the previous peak of 50,902,519,000 in 1950. In December the output advanced to 5,110,757,000 kilowatt hours from 4,674,364,000 in the corresponding month of 1950.

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CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS during the seven-day period ended February 14 this year totalled 75,847 cars as against 78,064 in the preceding week, but averaged above the nearest comparable week of 1951.

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OPERATING REVENUES OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS rose to a new monthly peak for November, the month's total rising five per cent to \$94,715,059 from \$89,864,918 in November, 1950. Expenses were up more sharply to \$83,544,626 from \$72,583,841, or by 15 per cent.

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GROSS DOLLAR VALUE OF PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS PRODUCED on Canadian farms in 1951, based on average prices received by farmers during the August-January period of the current crop year, is now estimated at a record level of \$1,977,105,000 as compared with the previous high of \$1,854,500,000 in 1950.

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OVERALL SALES OF WHOLESALERS in nine lines of trade increased 10 per cent in 1951 over the preceding year, and the value of inventories at the year end was six per cent higher than a year earlier. In December, sales were four per cent larger than in 1950, and the general index number for the month advanced to 294.8 from 282.4.

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DEPARTMENT STORE SALES rose three per cent during the week ending February 9 as compared with the same week of 1951.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF
FOREIGN TRADE IN JANUARY

A summary of foreign trade figures for January released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows an increase in the value of Canada's total domestic exports to \$323,800,000 from \$285,100,000 in January last year, and a decrease in estimated total imports to \$307,400,000 from \$327,200,000.

Domestic exports to the United States rose slightly to \$187,900,000 from \$186,900,000, and to the United Kingdom advanced to \$43,300,000 from \$40,100,000. Estimated imports from the United States declined to \$229,400,000 as compared to \$233,300,000, and from the United Kingdom were down to \$24,300,000 as against \$33,900,000.

January import figures are only preliminary and therefore subject to revision; final and detailed figures of imports will not be available for about three weeks. Those for exports will be issued in a few days.

The preliminary figures on the month's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:-

	<u>January, 1951</u>		<u>January, 1952</u>	
	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports:-</u>				
United Kingdom	40.1	0.1	43.3	0.4
Other Commonwealth countries ..	16.0	0.1	22.0	0.5
United States	186.9	3.4	187.9	3.3
Other foreign countries	<u>42.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>70.6</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total, all countries	<u>285.1</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>323.8</u>	<u>4.5</u>

	<u>January, 1951</u>	<u>January, 1952</u> ^{xx}
	<u>Imports:-</u>	
United Kingdom	33.9	24.3
Other Commonwealth countries	22.0	14.3
United States	233.3	229.4
Other foreign countries	<u>38.0</u>	<u>39.4</u>
Total, all countries	<u>327.2</u>	<u>307.4</u>

^{xx} Estimate only. Subject to revision.

WHOLESALE SALES UP
10 PER CENT IN 1951

Overall sales of wholesalers in nine lines of trade increased 10 per cent in 1951 over the preceding year, and the value of inventories at the year end was six per cent higher than a year earlier. In December, sales were four per cent larger than in 1950, and the general index number for the month rose to 294.8 from 282.4.

Sales advances were shown in the year for each of the nine trades, auto parts and equipment wholesalers leading with a sales gain of 18.6 per cent. Footwear wholesalers had the next largest increase at 16.2 per cent, hardware 12.6 per cent, drugs 11.6 per cent, groceries 10.9 per cent, tobacco and confectionery 8.0 per cent, fruits and vegetables 7.2 per cent, clothing 2.0 per cent, and dry goods 1.4 per cent.

Trend of sales was mixed in December, five trades registered increases and four showing declines. Fruit and vegetable wholesalers had a large sales gain of 21.9 per cent, followed by auto parts and equipment at 11.2 per cent, tobacco and confectionery 10.6 per cent, groceries 7.3 per cent, and clothing 0.2 per cent. Dry goods wholesalers' sales were down 15.3 per cent, hardware 7.9 per cent, footwear 4.4 per cent, and drugs 0.4 per cent. (1)

CANADA'S COMMODITY TRADE IN 1951
TOTALLED OVER EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS

Canada's commodity imports and exports both established all-time record values in 1951, each showing the largest dollar gains over

the previous year of the postwar period to raise the value of Canada's total trade over \$8,000,000,000, a jump of 27 per cent from the previous peak total in 1950. As in the previous year, the rise in value of imports exceeded the gain in that of exports, the result being a considerably larger import deficit.

Larger volume as well as higher prices contributed to the larger gains in value of both exports and imports. Prices of domestic exports during 1951 averaged about 14 per cent above the 1950 level, while the volume of domestic exports was nearly 10 per cent greater. Prices of imports showed a comparable rise of about 14 per cent from 1950 but the volume of imports a larger increase of about 13 per cent.

Total merchandise imports in the year were valued at \$4,084,900,000, an increase of \$910,600,000 or nearly 29 per cent over the 1950 value of \$3,174,300,000. Domestic and foreign exports totalled \$3,963,400,000 as compared with \$3,157,100,000, a rise of \$806,300,000 or 25.5 per cent. The result was an import surplus of \$121,500,000 in a total trade of \$8,048,200,000 as against an import surplus of \$17,200,000 in a total trade of \$6,331,300,000 the previous year.

Imports exceeded exports by substantial margins in each of the first six months of the year. In July there was a small export surplus and in August a smaller import surplus. This was followed by successively growing export surpluses in the last four months of the year. In December imports were valued at \$273,000,000, up moderately from \$266,300,000 a year earlier, while domestic exports and foreign exports were up sharply to \$385,000,000 as against \$293,500,000, yielding the exceptionally large credit balance of \$112,000,000 in the month as against one of \$27,200,000 for December, 1950.

In contrast with 1950, when exports rose sharply, the main feature of the year's trade with the United States was the expansion in imports. Goods purchased from the United States rose 32 per cent in value to \$2,812,900,000 from \$2,130,500,000 in 1950, accounting for nearly 69 per cent of the total value from all countries as against close to 67 per cent the previous year. Domestic exports to the United States advanced 14 per cent to \$2,297,700,000 from \$2,021,000,000, representing 59 per cent of the total value of domestic exports as compared to 65 per cent in 1950. Foreign exports rose to \$36,200,000 from \$29,500,000. The excess of imports over exports consequently rose sharply to \$479,000,000 from the comparatively low figure of \$80,000,000 in 1950. Last year's deficit compares with \$427,800,000 for 1949, \$283,600,000 for 1948, and \$918,100,000 in 1947.

Canada had trade deficits with the United States each month of 1951, the largest being recorded in the first half of the year after which they tapered off to relatively low figures in November and December. Imports in December were valued at \$203,100,000 and total exports to \$193,100,000, leaving an import surplus of slightly under \$10,000,000.

Total trade with the United Kingdom last year showed a substantial rise in value over 1950 as the result of a moderate advance in imports and a considerable gain in exports. Imports were valued at \$421,000,000, up four per cent from \$404,200,000 the previous year, gains being recorded in eight of the twelve months. Due principally to sizeable gains in the second half of the year, domestic exports rose 34 per cent to \$631,500,000 from the low postwar value of \$469,900,000 in 1950, and foreign exports increased to \$4,300,000 from \$2,600,000. The result was a rise in the export surplus from the low figure of \$68,300,000 in 1950 to \$214,700,000. The latter figure, however, was still sharply below that for other postwar years.

Imports by Countries

There were increases in the value of imports of all main commodity groups from the United States in 1951. Biggest increase was in imports of iron and its products, which jumped \$335,836,000 to \$1,146,844,000 to account for nearly half of the overall gain in purchases of United States goods. The fibres and textiles group showed the next largest increase, rising to \$220,966,000 from \$151,776,000. Second in overall value, the non-metallic minerals group showed the smallest advance, from \$430,859,000 to \$435,856,000.

Increases in imports from the United Kingdom were recorded for seven of the nine main commodity groups. Largest changes were in the fibres and textiles group, up from \$112,913,000 to \$139,094,000, and in the iron group which declined from \$148,850,000 to \$126,553,000, mainly due to the drop in imports of British automobiles.

Imports from Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom rose in value in the full year 1951 to \$306,104,000 from \$241,411,000 in the preceding year, but there was a drop in December to \$13,470,000 from \$19,563,000 a year earlier. In the year there were substantially larger purchases from Barbados, British Guiana, Federation of Malaya, Australia, and New Zealand, but smaller purchases from British East Africa, and Ceylon. Imports from most major sources of supply were lower in value in December.

Imports from Latin American countries as a group rose 25 per cent in value in 1951 to \$273,694,000 from \$213,548,000, mainly as a result of larger purchases from Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Peru, and Venezuela. There was a sharp drop in imports from Mexico. Area total for December moved up to \$20,678,000 from \$15,911,000 in the corresponding month of 1950.

Boosted by substantial increases from most major sources of supply, full-year imports from European countries rose sharply in 1951 to \$177,896,000 from \$103,274,000 the year before. Major gains were recorded for Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. There was a comparatively moderate rise in overall value in December to \$10,341,000 from \$9,314,000 a year earlier, Germany and Italy accounting for most of the gain.

Purchases from all other foreign countries increased in value in 1951 to \$88,911,000 from \$78,804,000, but there was a drop in December to \$5,762,000 from \$6,760,000. Syria accounted for a large part of the overall rise in the year with moderate gains from Japan and the Philippine Islands; purchases were lower from Arabia and the Netherlands Antilles.

Main Commodity Groups

Increases were recorded for each of the nine main commodity groups of imports in the year. Largest absolute gain was recorded by the iron and products group to \$1,332,300,000 from \$980,200,000 in 1950. Fibres and textiles increased to \$483,500,000 from \$364,500,000, non-metallic minerals to \$684,500,000 from \$611,700,000, non-ferrous metals to \$290,800,000 from \$215,500,000, agricultural and vegetable products to \$542,600,000 from \$484,500,000, animals and products to \$125,600,000 from \$87,000,000, wood and paper to \$137,000,000 from \$100,400,000, chemicals to \$191,800,000 from \$158,200,000, and miscellaneous commodities to \$296,600,000 from \$172,200,000. (2 and 3)

Values of the 17 leading import commodities in the 12 months of 1951, together with their December values and corresponding figures for the preceding year, are shown in the following table.

	<u>December</u>		<u>Calendar Year</u>	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
	(figures in thousands)			
Machinery, other than farm .	\$18,965	\$24,276	\$226,249	\$328,741
Petroleum, crude	17,518	17,970	200,506	231,036
Automobile parts	13,769	12,397	158,405	195,177
Farm Implements and Machinery	8,612	12,005	161,642	195,082
Rolling Mill products	8,020	12,929	93,639	173,127
Coal	11,769	11,143	174,764	168,089
Petroleum products	9,950	8,022	107,457	122,858
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	7,212	8,415	82,565	120,101
Cotton, raw & linters	11,989	7,791	90,561	96,165
Wool, raw & unmanufactured .	6,042	2,049	55,306	94,809
Fruits	7,123	7,366	90,986	94,735
Engines & boilers	4,223	8,997	54,640	88,422
Cotton products	5,508	4,398	66,884	86,984
Sugar & products	6,553	3,724	86,945	85,862
Rubber & products	7,239	4,343	48,680	84,529
Automobiles	5,121	1,211	85,917	70,624
Wool products	3,879	2,760	52,383	67,723

1951 POPULATION FIGURES
FOR ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

Final totals of population of the federal electoral districts in June last year, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its first bulletin containing final results of the 1951 Population Census, show wide variations in the populations of constituencies.

Largest in population size among one-member ridings is York East with 159,652, West York being next with 126,420 and Welland third with 123,233 persons. Exceeding all three is the two-member riding of Halifax with 162,217. Smallest in population is Les-de-la-Madeleine with 9,999, with Glengarry next lowest at 17,702.

Newfoundland ridings show a range in population size from 43,043 to 59,128. Prince Edward Island's three ridings run 17,943, 37,735 and 42,751. In Nova Scotia, apart from Halifax, smallest is 26,216 and largest 82,859, while in New Brunswick the range is from 25,136 to 84,407. In Quebec, the second smallest is 26,611 and the largest Mont-Royal with 115,284. Smallest Ontario riding population after Glengarry's is 24,138 and fourth largest (after Welland) 122,538.

Figures for Manitoba ridings show a range from 25,705 to 75,652, and for Saskatchewan a somewhat smaller variation from 32,511 to 66,039. In Alberta smallest riding population is 21,721 and the largest 90,619, while in British Columbia there is a smaller range from 33,223 to 101,173.

The bulletin contains only 1951 Census figures and, owing to changes in riding boundaries since the 1941 Census, comparisons of population size over the ten-year interval are not generally possible. A detailed bulletin showing populations by electoral districts broken down to sub-divisions and with comparative 1941 figures will be issued in about four week's time. (4)

MALES OUTNUMBER FEMALES 102 TO 100
IN NARROWEST MARGIN EVER RECORDED

Canada now has slightly more than 102 males for every 100 females, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics disclosed in its first 1951 Census bulletin which gives final population figures for electoral districts by sex. This is the narrowest recorded margin between the sexes in the country's history and a sharp drop from the 1941 ratio of a little more than 105 males to every 100 females.

The difference between the sexes has also shrunk numerically and percentage-wise. In 1941 Canada had 294,417 more males than females; last June the numerical superiority of males was only 168,317. Ten years ago the nation's 5,900,536 males represented 51.27 per cent of the total population of 11,506,655, and its 5,606,119 females 48.73 per cent; in 1951 Canada's 7,088,873 males made up 50.6 per cent of the total population of 14,009,429, and its 6,920,556 women 49.4 per cent.

The trend towards parity of sexes during the past decade was general throughout the nation. It was most marked in fast-growing British Columbia where the ratio tumbled from 114 males to every 100 females in 1941 to 105 males to every 100 females in 1951. Only one province, Quebec, has more females than males. There the ratio narrowed from nearly 101 males to every 100 females in 1941 to only 99 males to every 100 females in 1951. Ten years ago Quebec had 14,082 more males than females; now it has 11,427 more females than males.

Fanning out east and west from the focal low of Quebec the proportion of males to females steadily increased. To the east, New Brunswick has a ratio of over 101 males to every 100 females compared to the 1941 ratio of nearly 105 to 100. Nova Scotia now has a ratio of slightly over 102 to 100 as against its 1941 ratio of 106 to 100. Prince Edward Island's ratio is about 104 to 100, down from more than 107 to 100 ten years earlier. Newfoundland has a ratio of 105 males to every 100 females.

Westward from Quebec, Ontario has slightly over 101 males for every 100 females compared to nearly 103 to 100 ratio it had in 1941. Manitoba's ratio is now a little over 103 to 100 as against 108 to 100 in 1941. Saskatchewan has over 109 males to every 100 females, a drop from more than 114 to 100 a decade earlier. Alberta's ratio dropped to 110 to 100 from over 115 to 100. The Yukon and Northwest Territories still have the highest ratio of males to females, 137 to 100, but even this is down from the ratio of close to 139 to 100 in 1941.

The proportion of males and females in Canada has a significant bearing on many of its social and economic problems. Among other things, it is a factor in the marriage rate, the rate of population growth, and the availability of people for many sorts of occupations. Since early colonial times the country has had more males than females. The first Census, taken in 1666 under the direction of the French Intendant Jean Talon, showed 172 males to every 100 females. By the Census of 1871 the ratio had dropped to 103 to 100, up to now the narrowest margin between the sexes. In 1911, during a period of heavy immigration, the ratio rose to 113 to 100, and since then it has been gradually diminishing.

While provincial and national age figures are not yet available for comparisons with the 1951 sex statistics, it is probable that the ageing of the Canadian population has been a major factor in the narrowing of the margin between the sexes because of the higher male infant mortality rate and the longer life span of females. (4)

EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE
WEEKLY EARNINGS AT DECEMBER 1

Employment in the principal non-agricultural industries showed no overall change at December 1 as compared with a month earlier, but rose four per cent over December 1, 1950. The payrolls index exceeded by 0.6 per cent the figure for November 1, and advanced 16.7 per cent over a year earlier, while average weekly earnings rose 0.6 per cent over November 1, and 12.2 per cent over December 1, 1950.

The index number of industrial employment, on the base 1939=100, stood at 186.4 -- a new peak for December -- as compared with 186.4 in November, and 179.2 in December, 1950. The index of payrolls rose to a new high of 415.7 against 413.4 in November, and 356.3 a year earlier, and average weekly wages and salaries amounted to \$52.34 against \$52.05 in November, and \$46.63 in December, 1950.

The trend in employment, as compared with November, was favourable in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The gains were moderate, as were the losses recorded in the Prairie Provinces. Nova Scotia and British Columbia showed declines of 1.7 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively.

Continued seasonal activity occurred in forestry, where employment rose 9.8 per cent over November 1. Mining was moderately higher, the gain taking place chiefly in the Western coal fields. In manufacturing, there was a decline of 0.8 per cent, employment in plants manufacturing both durable and non-durable goods being below the November 1 level. For the second month in succession, the index in the light manufactured goods category was also lower than a year earlier, largely due to recessions in the textile, clothing, footwear and rubber industries.

There were fairly large losses at December 1 as compared with a month earlier in the construction, transportation, storage and communication and service groups. Employment in trade showed a seasonal advance of four per cent, and there was a small increase in financial institutions. (5)

GROSS VALUE OF 1951 FIELD CROPS
PUT AT NEARLY TWO BILLION DOLLARS

Gross dollar value of principal field crops produced on Canadian farms in 1951, based on average prices received by farmers during

the August-January period of the current crop year, is now estimated at a record level of \$1,977,105,000. This compares with the previous record of \$1,854,500,000 set in 1950.

The present estimate represents a substantial advance over the preliminary estimate of \$1,856,000,000, released on December 13 last. The increase is due primarily to the recent increase in the initial price paid to Western Canadian farmers for wheat. Other contributing factors have been interim payments on sugar beets and price advances in individual crops, particularly potatoes.

Both production and value estimates will not be finalized, however, until disposition and price data for the entire crop year are available. Production estimates are also subject to revision on the basis of acreage data to be obtained from the 1951 Census of Agriculture and, in the case of Prairie grain crops, on the eventual outcome of spring harvesting of wintered-over crops. In the latter connection, the results of surveys showing the estimated proportion of Western grain crops remaining for harvest at December 31 last, published in the D.B.S. Weekly Bulletin, dated Saturday, February 2, are included in the present report.

On the basis of current estimates, the wheat crop accounts for \$755,000,000 or approximately 38 per cent of the total value of 1951 field crops. Oats accounts for about \$316,000,000; hay and clover for \$247,000,000; barley for \$200,000,000; and potatoes for \$100,000,000. On a provincial basis, Saskatchewan led all other provinces in value of field crop production, as shown in the accompanying table, followed by Ontario, Alberta, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia.

It should be noted that the value estimates do not represent cash income received from sales but are gross values of field crop production. (6)

Values of Field Crops, by Provinces, 1948-51

<u>Province</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951 (1)</u>
	Thousands of Dollars			
Prince Edward Island	23,484	25,526	20,330	26,704
Nova Scotia	25,260	22,472	23,877	25,679
New Brunswick	37,921	33,120	28,948	44,453
Quebec	195,722	193,361	211,802	197,298
Ontario	378,378	359,256	423,874	452,489
Manitoba	218,367	201,504	225,834	181,161
Saskatchewan	458,968	425,403	541,833	596,404
Alberta	348,912	283,865	347,491	415,405
British Columbia	33,703	34,780	30,474	37,512
Canada	<u>1,720,715</u>	<u>1,579,287</u>	<u>1,854,463</u>	<u>1,977,105</u>

(1) Preliminary; based on prices received by farmers for August-January period only.

CATTLE AND SHEEP NUMBERS GREATER,
BUT FEWER HORSES ON FARMS AT DECEMBER 1

There was an increase in the number of cattle and sheep on Canadian farms at December 1 last year over the corresponding date in 1950, while the total number of horses continued the steady downward trend which began in 1942, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The total number of cattle and calves, including milk cows, was 8,962,000, eight per cent above the December 1, 1950 estimate of 8,292,000. There was a general increase in 1951, the number being 10 per cent higher than a year earlier in eastern Canada and six per cent in the West. The cattle population in British Columbia was virtually unchanged. The number of milk cows at December 1 -- cows and heifers, two years old and kept mainly for milk purposes -- rose slightly to 3,513,000 from 3,497,000 at December 1, 1950. The increase in the East was about one per cent but this was largely offset by a decline of over one per cent in the Western provinces.

Estimated number of sheep and lambs at December 1 advanced three per cent over a year earlier, the gain in the East being five per cent, but only nominal in the West.

The number of horses on farms again dropped off to 1,421,000 from 1,595,000 at December 1, 1950, the declines in the eastern and western provinces being 12 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. (Mem. 1)

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP
THREE PER CENT IN WEEK

Department store sales rose three per cent during the week ending February 9 as compared with the same week last year, according to preliminary figures. Sales in Saskatchewan advanced 19 per cent, Alberta 13 per cent, the Maritimes eight per cent, Manitoba four per cent, and Quebec two per cent. There were declines of four per cent in British Columbia and one per cent in Ontario.

OUTPUT OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS
AT ALL-TIME PEAK LEVEL IN 1951

Production of electric energy by Canada's central electric stations reached an all-time record total of 57,399,668,000 kilowatt hours in the calendar year 1951, an advance of 13 per cent over the previous peak of 50,902,519,000 in 1950. All provinces shared in the increase.

Consumption of primary power -- production, less net exports and secondary power -- rose to 51,895,212,000 kilowatt hours from 46,084,703,000 in the preceding year. Gross exports to the United States during the year advanced to 2,375,420,000 kilowatt hours from 1,925,780,000 the year before.

In December the output of electric energy advanced to 5,110,757,000 kilowatt hours from 4,936,303,000 in the preceding month and 4,674,364,000 in the corresponding month of 1950. Consumption of primary power rose to 4,624,310,000 kilowatt hours from 4,470,729,000 in November and 4,241,458,000 in December, 1950, while gross exports to the United States increased to 214,387,000 kilowatt hours from 203,736,000 in November and 177,996,000 in December, 1950.

Production in Quebec climbed over eight per cent during the year to 29,795,550,000 kilowatt hours from 27,475,570,000 in 1950. With the addition of several large plants, Ontario's production rose nearly 26 per cent to 16,903,001,000 kilowatt hours from 13,437,351,000, while the total for British Columbia rose five per cent to 4,404,595,000 kilowatt hours from 4,194,593,000. Output in Manitoba increased to 2,561,574,000 kilowatt hours from 2,452,722,000.

There was a rise in output in Alberta during the year to 984,025,000 kilowatt hours from 857,380,000 in 1950, Saskatchewan to 973,608,000 kilowatt hours from 897,902,000, Nova Scotia to 875,380,000 kilowatt hours from 763,869,000, New Brunswick to 756,929,000 kilowatt hours from 696,218,000, Newfoundland to 125,607,000 kilowatt hours from 105,646,000, and Prince Edward Island to 23,399,000 kilowatt hours from 21,268,000.

At the end of 1951 the installed capacity of Canada's hydro developments was estimated at 13,340,000 horsepower, an increase of 685,000 horsepower over the preceding year's total of 12,655,000. New plants and extensions planned for the next four years will add some 3,400,000 horsepower to the current total. (Mem. 2)

PRODUCTION OF GOLD LOWER IN
NOVEMBER AND 11-MONTH PERIOD

Canadian production of gold declined in November and the first 11 months of the year from the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's output amounted to 372,374 fine ounces as compared with 378,294 in November, 1950, and in the 11-month period totalled 3,988,258 fine ounces as against 4,058,731 a year earlier.

Output in Ontario in November dropped to 215,673 fine ounces from 218,213 in November, 1950, Quebec to 85,705 fine ounces from 87,784, and the Yukon to 5,394 fine ounces from 13,220. Combined total for Manitoba and Saskatchewan was up to 23,727 fine ounces from 20,683, British Columbia to 23,302 fine ounces from 20,686, and the Northwest Territories to 17,934 fine ounces from 16,921. (Mem. 3)

CARLOADINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the seven-day period ended February 14 this year totalled 75,847 cars as against 78,064 in the preceding week, but averaged above the nearest comparable week of 1951. Loadings in the eastern division amounted to 49,781 cars, and in the western region totalled 26,066 cars. Receipts from foreign connections aggregated 38,465 cars. During the first six periods of 1951, a total of 486,631 cars were loaded and 232,021 cars were received from connections, indicating an increase in volume of freight handled so far this year. (Mem. 4)

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES
OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS IN NOVEMBER

Operating revenues of Canadian railways rose to a new monthly peak for November, the month's total rising five per cent to \$94,715,059 from \$89,864,918 in November, 1950. Expenses were up more sharply to \$83,544,626 from \$72,583,841, or by 15 per cent. The resulting operating income was \$7,304,141 compared with \$13,541,249 a year earlier, and was at its lowest level for any November since 1938 when it stood at \$6,501,388.

All revenue accounts except mail showed increases in November over the same month of 1950. Freight receipts advanced to \$76,840,463 from \$72,185,480 a year earlier, passenger fares to \$6,682,083 from \$5,725,216, and express earnings to \$4,095,576 from \$3,350,386. Mail pay dropped sharply to \$1,122,361 from \$3,563,466, due to retroactive back pay in November, 1950.

All expense accounts continued to climb over 1950 levels. Maintenance of way and structures increased to \$16,359,621 from \$13,033,185, maintenance of equipment charges to \$19,612,063 from \$17,313,838, traffic expenses to \$1,566,183 from \$1,534,179, transportation to \$40,857,402 from \$35,823,432, miscellaneous charges to \$1,228,089 from \$1,162,775, and general expenses to \$3,921,268 from \$3,716,432. (Mem. 5)

1950 SALARIES OF TEACHERS
IN PUBLICLY-CONTROLLED SCHOOLS

Annual average salary rates for teachers in publicly-controlled schools were generally higher in Canada in 1950 than in 1949, according to an advance release of 1950 salary data for eight provinces by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The median salary for all schools was highest in British Columbia at \$2,668, showing an increase from \$2,502 the previous year; while Newfoundland had the lowest at \$966, down from \$976 in 1949 due to an increase in the number of unqualified teachers.

Alberta had the second highest median salary for all schools with \$2,279 compared to \$2,163. Ontario was next at \$2,109 compared to \$1,974, followed by Manitoba with \$1,689 compared to \$1,593. For Saskatchewan, the 1950 median was up to \$1,580 from \$1,514.

The following table shows median salaries of teachers in 1950 for city schools, town and village schools, rural schools with more than one room, and rural schools with one room, in each of the eight provinces, and 1949 figures for Nova Scotia:-

Median Salaries of Teachers in Nine Provinces, 1950

Province	City	Town and Village	More Than		All Schools	
			One Room Rural	One Room Rural	1950	1949
Newfoundland	\$1,591	\$1,182	\$ 942	\$ 751	\$ 966	\$ 976
Prince Edward Island	1,813	1,243	1,093	1,022	1,083	1,048
Nova Scotia (1949)	2,223	1,792	1,278	1,144	(1)	1,520
New Brunswick	2,311	1,493	1,237	1,128	1,341	1,258
Ontario	2,623	2,158	1,877	1,788	2,109	1,974
Manitoba	2,360	1,707	1,589	1,483	1,689	1,593
Saskatchewan	2,414	1,840	1,708	1,482	1,580	1,514
Alberta	2,770	2,310	2,297	1,976	2,279	2,163
British Columbia	2,935	2,549	2,221	2,071	2,668	2,502

(1) The average salary figures for Nova Scotia as published in the Annual Report of the Department of Education for 1950 show the 1950 average for rural teachers as \$38 above the 1949 average and the 1950 average for urban teachers as \$24 less than the 1949 average. It is likely the changes in the median salaries were similar.

TELEPHONE INSTALLATIONS
AT HIGH LEVEL IN 1950

Continued heavy demand both for business and residential telephone service brought new telephone installations in 1950 to 217,480 as compared with the all-time peak total of 247,744 in 1949. This raised the total number of telephones in use to 2,917,092, a gain of eight per cent over 1949. Unfilled requests for telephone connections at the end of 1950 indicated continued expansion throughout 1951. Total telephones per hundred population increased from 19.93 in 1949 to 21.07, with all provinces registering improvements.

Number of residential telephones in use increased 129,883 from 1,481,876 in 1949 to 1,611,759, or by 8.8 per cent, while business telephones rose from 762,294 to 813,352, or by 6.7 per cent. Rural and public pay telephones also showed appreciable increases over 1949. Dial telephones in use totalled 1,811,194 as against 1,627,202, representing 62 per cent as against 60 per cent of installations, while those on manual switchboards numbered 1,105,898 as against 1,072,410, or 38 per cent as against 40 per cent in the previous year. Estimated number of completed calls for all systems in 1950 rose to 5,012,610,978 from 4,559,255,525 a year earlier, an increase of 9.9 per cent.

CANADIAN PLANTS INCREASED
SOAP PRODUCTION IN 1950

Canadian factories produced 231,894,000 pounds of soap with a factory selling value of \$38,656,000 in 1950, an increase of 17,259,514 pounds and \$419,017 over 1949's 214,634,486 pounds and \$38,236,983.

More soap powders and more toilet, shaving, liquid, textile and mill soaps were produced in 1950, but figures for soap chips and flakes, bar laundry and household soaps, castile and soft soaps showed declines from the previous year. Production of synthetic detergents was 51,753,000 pounds valued at \$9,101,000, a jump of 14,529,730 pounds and \$1,316,620 from 1949's 37,223,270 pounds and \$7,784,380.

Production of soap powders in household packages increased to 95,858,000 pounds from 84,830,257, and in bulk to 9,838,000 pounds from 7,406,815. Production of soap chips and flakes in household packages decreased to 16,070,000 pounds from 17,736,647, and in bulk to 13,089,000 pounds from 14,145,399.

Toilet soap production in 1950 was 40,375,000 pounds compared with 36,307,335 pounds in 1949, while liquid soap production rose from 10,276,209 pounds to 11,256,000. Total production of shaving soaps in 1950 was 3,211,000 pounds compared to 2,979,775 pounds in 1949, an increase of 231,225 pounds. (8)

BOILERS, TANKS AND PLATE
WORK INDUSTRY IN 1950

Production by establishments in the boilers, tanks and plate work industry in 1950 was valued at \$60,090,000, a gain of 10 per cent over the 1949 figure of \$54,562,000. Fifty-six plants were in operation in the year, unchanged from 1949. These concerns gave employment to a total of 6,223 workers who were paid \$17,904,000 in salaries and wages against 6,642 employees earning \$17,980,000. Materials used in manufacturing processes cost \$20,982,000 compared with \$20,156,000. (9)

BRASS AND COPPER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Gross factory value of products manufactured by brass foundries and other plants engaged chiefly in the manufacture of commodities (other than electrical equipment and wire cloth) from brass, bronze and copper totalled \$126,201,000 in 1950 as compared with \$115,408,000 in 1949, an increase of nine per cent. (10)

MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS INDUSTRY IN 1950

Gross factory selling value of products turned out by manufacturing plants engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities in 1950 amounted to \$76,373,000, seven per cent above the preceding year's figure of \$71,502,000. Establishments in Ontario produced 53 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 44 per cent.

Two-hundred and ten factories were in operation during the year employing 7,524 persons who were paid \$16,638,000 in salaries and wages against 218 plants with 7,658 persons earning \$16,117,000 in 1949. Cost of materials used totalled \$24,621,000 against \$22,901,000. (11)

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. Wholesale Trade, December (10 cents).
2. Trade of Canada: Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, December (10 cents).
3. Trade of Canada: Imports for Consumption -- Summary Bulletin -- December (20 cents).
4. Ninth Census of Canada: Bulletin 1-1 -- Population of Electoral Districts by Sex, 1951 (25 cents).
5. Employment and Payrolls, December (25 cents).
6. Revised Estimate of Production and Value of Field Crops (10 cents).
7. Telephone Statistics, 1950 (25 cents).
8. The Soaps, Washing Compounds and Cleaning Preparations Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
9. The Boilers, Tanks and Plate Work Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
10. The Brass and Copper Products Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
11. The Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations Industry, 1950 (25 cents).
12. Civil Aviation, July (10 cents).
13. Civil Aviation, August (10 cents).

Memoranda

1. Live Stock Survey, December 1, 1951 -- Cattle, Sheep and Horses -- (10 cents).
 2. Central Electric Stations, December (10 cents).
 3. Gold Production, November (10 cents).
 4. Carloadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
 5. Operating Revenues, Expenses and Statistics of Railways, November (10 cents).
 6. Grain Statistics Weekly (10 cents).
 7. Salt, December (10 cents).
 8. Products Made from Canadian Clays, October (10 cents).
 9. Statistics on Hides, Skins and Leather, December (10 cents).
 10. Asphalt Floor Tiles, January, 1952 (10 cents).
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