

Minister of Northern Affairs and Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. The agenda this year is concerned mainly with the changing life of the Eskimo people. Within this broad frame of reference the discussions will touch on the role of the Eskimo in Arctic affairs, the economy of the land, a changing society, the culture of the Eskimo, education in the Arctic and the Greenland experiment.

* * * *

MORE SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

Private elementary and secondary schools operating in Canada in 1957-58 (excluding Quebec) numbered 378 compared to 356 in 1956-57. A special statement compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows: number of schools by denomination, type and level of teaching; annual fees for day pupils and boarders; teachers classified by academic and professional qualifications; and full-time teachers according to annual salary. This compilation can be ordered at no charge from the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Enrolment in Canada's elementary and secondary grades of publically-controlled schools in 1957-58 rose 5.4 per cent to 3,474,642 children from 3,297,450 in 1956-57, according to advance Dominion Bureau of Statistics' figures. Pupil enrolment in private schools was 131,708, making a total of over 3,600,000 children in Canadian elementary and secondary schools versus almost 3,500,000 in 1956-57.

A special compilation, showing enrolment by province and territories for publically-controlled and private schools by grade, is available at no charge from the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

* * * *

ELECTRIC CAPACITY IN 1962

Total net generating capability in Canada in 1958 amounted to 18,628,000 kilowatts, an increase of 13.1 per cent over the 1957 total of 16,469,000 kilowatt hours, according to the fifth annual report titled "Electric Power Survey of Capability and Load" which is based on a survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Canadian Electrical Association.

This survey embraces all producers of electric energy in Canada which generate 10,000,000 kilowatt hours or more per annum. The 1959 report is based on returns from 130 companies, half of which are utilities and the other half industrial establishments which generate power primarily for their own use. These 130 producers account for approximately 99 per cent of total generation in Canada.

Further annual increases totalling 28.8 per cent over the next four years are expected to result in a net generating capability in 1962 of 23,999,000 kilowatts. The proportion of

thermal generation to the total is expected to rise from 14.6 per cent in 1958 to 22.9 per cent in 1962. Firm power peak load within Canada in 1958 was 15,485,000 kilowatts, an increase of 3.8 per cent over the 1957 total of 14,925,000. The forecast for 1962 is 20,137,000 kilowatts, an estimated rise of 30 per cent.

The indicated reserve for Canada rose to 2,991,000 kilowatts from 1,394,000 in 1957. By 1962, it will have risen to 3,756,000 kilowatts, a reserve equivalent to 18.6 per cent of firm demand as compared with this year's 19.1 per cent. Firm energy requirement rose 1 per cent in 1958 to 87,173,000,000 kilowatt hours from 86,333,000,000 in 1957. A rise of 7.6 per cent to 93,841,000,000 kilowatt hours in forecast for 1959 and an increase of 33.7 per cent to 116,545,000,000 for 1962.

* * * *

FAMILY FOOD EXPENDITURE

Weekly food expenditures reported by sample families in five Canadian cities -- Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver -- in 1957 averaged \$22.70 per family or \$6.56 per person, according to advance figures based on a sample survey in these five cities by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

On the average, 28 per cent of each weekly food dollar went for meat and fish, 15 per cent for fruits and vegetables, 12 per cent for dairy products, 12 per cent for bakery and cereal products, 5 per cent for fats and oils, 3 per cent for eggs, 1 per cent for frozen food, 12 per cent for other groceries for home use, and 12 per cent for foods purchased and eaten away from home.

The Bureau's survey sampled families of 2 to 6 persons comprising eight family types (two adults; two adults and one, two, three and four children; three adults; three adults and one child; four adults), with family incomes ranging from \$2,500 to \$7,000 in the 12 months preceding the survey month.

Respondents were asked to keep a record of food expenditures for a two-week period in each month, the maximum participation per family being three consecutive survey periods. Field representatives instructed the respondents on record-keeping at an introductory interview and collected the completed records at the end of each of the first two survey periods. On the final visit, record forms for a third month were left with the respondent to be returned by mail.

An initial sample of 280 families submitted records in January 1957, after which a new sample, averaging about 130 families, was drawn each month to yield an average monthly sample of about 300 families. The 1,743 families from whom records were taken, returned on the average four weekly records per family, or 7,195 weekly records in all.