



# D.B.S. WEEKLY BULLETIN

*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 22 - No. 36

Friday, September 10, 1954

\$2.00 a year

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The People: Canada's population was estimated at 15,236,000 at the start of July. The gain in the first 6 months of 1954 was 201,000, some 29,000 or 17% more than in the first half of 1953. (Page 11)

Trade: Transactions in goods and services with other countries in the first-half of 1954 left Canada with a current account deficit of \$347,000,000, a drop of \$18,000,000 from last year. (Page 4)

Labour: About 1% fewer had jobs in the first 6 months this year than in the first half of 1953, but per capita weekly earnings were 2.5% higher and total labour income was up 2%. (Page 5)

Banking: Value of cheques cashed was down slightly this July but was up nearly 6% over last year in the first 7 months. (Page 11)

Prices: The consumer price index rose four-fifths of a point between July 2 and August 2. Food prices averaged 2.1% higher, while advances in rents and residential building costs increased the shelter index 0.3%. (Page 8)

Food: The apple crop is expected to be 12% larger this year, but the pear crop will be 14% smaller and the peach crop 12% smaller than in 1953. There will be more plums, prunes, grapes, less apricots, cherries, loganberries. Rain, rust, hail and sawflies have seriously damaged the Prairie wheat crop. The sea-fish catch was 2% larger this July, but a sharp cut in the west coast salmon catch put the total value 14% under last year. (Pages 6 & 7)

Production: One-fifth less coal was mined this July and landed imports were 28.5% under last year. More copper, nickel, lead and Portland cement was produced in the first 6 months, but less zinc and silver. (Pages 9 & 11)

Education: School teachers' salaries have doubled since the war, tripled since 1939. On the other hand, educational qualifications are higher than in 1945 but are still under the pre-war level. (Page 2)

Transport: The decline in railway carloadings continued into the third week of August with 12% fewer cars loaded than a year earlier. Canal freight traffic was more than 13% lighter in July this year. (Page 10)

Canadian School Teachers Now Better Qualified, Better Paid Than In 1945

Bureau of Statistics reports. However, while salaries are far above the pre-war level, Canadian teachers still do not average as much professional training as in 1939.

The Bureau's latest report, which provides more information on teachers than ever before, covers the 68,963 teachers in city and rural schools in nine provinces last year (excluded: an estimated 27,550 teachers in Quebec). This is more than in any previous year and represents an increase of 19,418 or 39% since 1945. Since the war the number of men teachers has more than doubled while women teachers have increased by 23%. Last year 30% of the teachers were men, the highest proportion ever recorded. In 1945 only one-fifth were men and in 1939 less than 29%.

Close to 90% of the teachers had training equivalent to at least junior matriculation plus one year professional training in 1953, an improvement since 1945 when less than 88% were so qualified. However, in 1939 this group included 98% of the total. In one-room rural schools 29% of the teachers were sub-standard last year as compared with 32% in 1945 but only 4% in 1939.

The number of years of teaching experience and the length of time in present position were both considerably lower in city schools last year than in either 1945 or 1939. Average experience of teachers in city schools was 14 years in 1953 as compared with 17.5 years at the end of the war and 15.7 years in 1939, while average tenure was 6.2 years as compared with 10.2 years in 1945 and 11.3 years in 1939. Contributing factors to these declines have been the influx of younger teachers required to provide for the increases in enrolment and the buoyant economy in the post-war years.

Salaries of teachers averaged \$2,510 last year, more than double the 1945 average of \$1,207 and almost three times the 1939 average of \$854. The average salary in one-room rural schools was \$1,923, increasing to \$2,065 in rural schools of more than one room, \$2,583 in town and village schools, and \$3,322 in city schools.

Median Salaries In Elementary Schools In 13 Cities, 1952-53

	Men	Women
Halifax	\$3,370	\$2,724
Saint John	3,714	2,998
Toronto*	4,767	3,733
Hamilton*	3,963	3,150
Ottawa*	3,039	2,190
London*	4,128	2,965
Windsor*	4,183	2,563
Winnipeg	3,584	2,842
Regina*	3,811	2,483
Saskatoon*	3,886	2,525
Edmonton*	3,770	2,736
Calgary*	3,758	3,084
Vancouver	4,123	3,630

\*deflated by low salaries of members of religious orders

Provincial averages were highest in British Columbia at \$3,510, Alberta at \$2,781 and Ontario at \$2,771. The latter two, especially Ontario's, are depressed by the lower salaries of separate school teachers. The lowest averages were in Newfoundland (\$1,199) and Prince Edward Island (\$1,365).

Comparisons between 13 of the principal cities (see table) show Toronto with the highest average salaries for both men and women last year. Ottawa shows the lowest but this is because the teachers in the Roman Catholic separate schools, where salaries are low, outnumber those in the public schools.

MORE



The Bureau's figures show that the pupil-load is much higher in urban centres than in rural areas. Last year classes in city schools averaged 35.7 pupils and classes in town and village schools 34.6 as compared with an average of 28.3 in rural schools of two to five rooms and an average of only 18 in one-room rural schools. In city schools 22% of the classes had 40 or more pupils, while less than 3% of the one-room rural schools had this many. 14% of the one-room rural schools had less than 10 pupils and 37% had less than 15. The proportion was highest in Saskatchewan where 21% of these schools had less than 10 pupils and half less than 15.

The average enrolment per class was highest last year in British Columbia at 33.6 and Newfoundland at 33.5, and lowest in Saskatchewan at 22.2. Among cities, the greatest crowding was in St. John's, Newfoundland, where the average class had 42 pupils.

In eight of the provinces 6,115 teachers were reported to have left the profession in 1953. Estimates of 2,000 for Ontario and 1,500 for Quebec put the total at 9,600, or a loss of about 10%. The national average, however, was held down by a loss of about 7% in Ontario and perhaps less in Quebec, where a large proportion of the teachers are members of religious orders. The loss in the other provinces averaged about 15%. About a quarter of the total left to be married (some of these may later return to teaching), 15.5% turned to home duties (about 32% of the women teachers are married), 21% went into other occupations (but a large number were also gained from other occupations), and 16% dropped out to take further training.

Total reported joining teaching staffs in eight provinces (Ontario and Quebec excluded) was 7,233 last year. Of these, 43% came from training schools, 21% were housewives (mostly former teachers), 12% came from other occupations, and 24% came directly from secondary schools without benefit of professional training.

3,253 or 8% of the teachers in eight provinces (Ontario and Quebec excluded), had teacher certificates of provinces other than the ones in which they were teaching last year. Most of these (87%) were in the four western provinces, 36% in British Columbia and 27% in Alberta. In fact, 17% of the teachers in British Columbia came from outside the province while 12% of those teaching in Alberta were trained elsewhere.

1,336 or 41% of those teaching in provinces other than the ones in which they were trained held a Saskatchewan certificate, more than is normally trained in that province in two years. Approximately one-half the teachers gained by Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia came from Saskatchewan. Considering the numbers trained each year there have been significant teacher losses in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta also. (1)

## M E R C H A N D I S I N G

### Department Store Sales Increased 4% In Week

Department store sales rose 4% during the week ending August 28 as compared with a year earlier. There was a rise of 1.4% in Quebec, 2.3% in Ontario, 3% in Manitoba, 4.8% in Alberta and 17.7% in British Columbia. Sales in the Maritimes and Saskatchewan were down 9.6% and 0.6%, respectively.

Smaller Deficit On Transactions In Goods  
And Services In First 6 Months This Year

Canada's transactions in goods and services with other countries in the first half of 1954 resulted in a current account deficit of \$357,000,000, down \$18,000,000 from last year's first-half deficit of \$375,000,000. There were deficits of \$178,000,000 in the second quarter this year and \$179,000,000 in the first quarter, both of which were moderately lower than in 1953.

In the first half adjusted export and import values were both some 8% lower than last year, while receipts and payments for invisibles each fell 6%. The deficit on trade decreased by \$6,000,000 to \$126,000,000 and that on invisibles by \$12,000,000 to \$231,000,000. The second quarter deficit would have been significantly smaller if a technical statistical change had not affected the trade figures.

Although the current deficit in the second quarter was little changed from the first quarter, the movements of capital which financed it differed considerably. Portfolio security transactions, which in the first quarter led to net inflows of capital sufficiently large to cover practically all Canada's current deficit, were virtually in balance in the second quarter. Direct investment inflows were maintained at about the same rate as the first quarter. Total official holdings of gold and foreign exchange rose by \$37,000,000 over the quarter.

Exports And Imports Lower The decline in exports and imports which has continued since the fourth quarter of 1953 reflects a variety of influences. The most important factor on the export side has been the decline in wheat exports to overseas countries. The fall in Canadian imports reflects in particular the slowing down and reversal of the inventory growth so conspicuous for much of 1953. In some industries, such as textiles and some durable manufactures, activity has been reduced and imports affected.

Adjusted merchandise exports fell \$166,000,000 in the first half of 1954. About two-thirds of this decrease was in the second quarter. Imports fell by \$172,000,000, a decrease more evenly distributed over the two quarters. Export prices were 2 to 3% lower in each quarter, while import prices were about 1% higher. The terms of trade accordingly deteriorated by some 3%, but were still considerably more favourable than before 1952.

Deficit On Invisibles Net payments for invisibles in the first half were \$231,000,000, \$12,000,000 less than in 1953 when the deficit had exceeded that of any half-year period since the war. The decline in official contributions was close to this amount. While the deficit on other invisibles was not greatly changed, the level of both receipts and payments fell. There were very sharp declines in receipts and payments on freight and shipping account in the second quarter. The reduced volume of trade in certain commodities was primarily responsible for these changes. Reduced exports of wheat, which has a high freight content, were of major importance on the receipts side. Gold production available for export had fallen in the first quarter of 1954, reflecting both the high production levels of one year earlier and the strike which was in effect until mid-February 1954.

MORE



In the second quarter part of the first quarter decline was offset. Travel receipts and payments were almost unchanged from the first half of 1953. Receipts and payments both declined slightly in the first quarter and rose in the second. Net payments for interest and dividends were reduced in the first half. Dividend payments fell in the half-year, but part of this decline was offset by larger interest payments associated with the net new issues of recent quarters.

Transactions By Areas While the current deficit with all countries was not greatly changed there were important changes by areas. The deficit with the United States was decreased and the surplus with the United Kingdom increased in the half-year period, thus tending to decrease the overall deficit in the accounts. But the surplus with other countries was sharply reduced by the contraction in grain shipments and this offset much of the change with the United States and United Kingdom.

Direct Investment Maintained Net inflows of foreign capital for direct investment in Canadian industry are tentatively estimated to have totalled \$70,000,000 in the second quarter, about the same rate as in the first three months of the year. Capital imports for petroleum exploration and development accounted for about seven-tenths of the net inflow, continuing at the high levels of 1953. Inflows for mining brought the share of resource development as a whole to more than nine-tenths in contrast to about three-quarters of the total in 1952 and 1953. Other inflows for direct investment were smaller than last year and the net movement in the first half of the year was reduced by more than 25% from 1953. Portfolio security transactions in the second quarter of 1954 led to a capital inflow of only \$3,000,000 in contrast with \$169,000,000 in the first quarter. (2)

## EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS

Labour Income Moderately Higher In First 6 Months Canadian labour income in the first 6 months this year aggregated \$5,767,000,000, moderately above last year's \$5,674,000,000. June's total climbed to \$1,000,000,000 from \$975,000,000 in May and \$981,000,000 a year ago.

On average, the estimated number of paid workers with jobs in the first 6 months of 1954 was about 1% lower than in the same 1953 period, while per capita weekly earnings were more than 2.5% higher. Paid workers with jobs in all branches of the economy numbered 3,976,000 at mid-June as compared with 4,005,000 a year earlier. Average weekly earnings of the major non-agricultural industries surveyed amounted to \$58.94 at the end of June as compared with \$57.57 last year.

In the first half labour income in the finance and service group rose 9% from last year and the total for the distributive trades advanced 2.6%. There were declines of 1.5% in manufacturing, 3.2% in the primary industries, and 4.5% in construction. Labour income in the half-year by industrial groups, with last year's figures in brackets (in millions): agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping, mining, \$395 (\$408); manufacturing, \$1,937 (\$1,967); construction, \$360 (\$377); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, \$1,500 (\$1,462); finance, services, \$1,372 (\$1,258); and supplementary labour income, \$203 (\$202). (3)

Apple Crop Expected To Be 12% Larger This Year Canada's apple crop is expected to be 12% larger this year than last, according to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time the pear crop is estimated to be 14% smaller, and the peach crop is down 12%. The apple crop is estimated at 13,182,000 bushels (11,731,000 in 1953); pears, 1,227,000 (1,435,000); plums and prunes, 790,000 (775,000); peaches, 2,532,000 (2,895,000); apricots, 120,000 (165,000); cherries, 404,000 (449,000); strawberries, 28,543,000 quarts (30,075,000); raspberries, 15,551,000 quarts (15,113,000); loganberries, 1,518,000 pounds (1,687,000); and grapes, 88,002,000 pounds (80,533,000). (4)

Butter & Cheese Stocks Higher Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on September 1 this year totalled 66,598,000 pounds, up from last year's 62,362,000 pounds. At the same time cheddar cheese stocks rose to 20,223,000 pounds from 17,917,000 cold storage eggs to 81,000 cases from 42,000, and frozen eggs to 6,362,000 pounds from 6,355,000.

Holdings of creamery butter on September 1 with last year's figures in brackets were as follows (in thousands): Quebec, 3,900 (4,520) pounds; Montreal, 30,931 (28,030); Toronto, 11,546 (12,737); Winnipeg, 13,441 (9,689); Regina, 1,452 (1,214); Saskatoon, 446 (516); Edmonton, 2,831 (2,781); Calgary, 739 (933); and Vancouver, 1,312 (1,742). (5)

Sea Fishermen Landed More, Catch Worth Less This July Canada's sea-fishermen landed nearly 2% more sea-fish this July, but the catch was worth over 1% less than in July last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Landings weighed 343,630,000 pounds as against 337,761,000 a year earlier, but the value dropped to \$14,460,000 from \$16,881,000. Mainly responsible for the lower value was a sharp reduction in the West Coast salmon catch.

East Coast fishermen took 299,179,000 pounds of sea-fish this July, over 6% more than the 281,752,000 pounds caught in July last year, and the value was 6% higher at \$8,628,000 versus \$8,138,000. Among the species landed in larger quantities this year were cod, haddock, herring, sardines, lobsters, clams and scallops. The West Coast catch was almost 21% smaller this July at 44,451,000 pounds against 56,009,000, and the value was about one third less than last year at \$5,832,000 versus \$8,743,000. The salmon catch amounted to only 29,440,000 pounds as compared with 44,593,000 pounds in July last year, but landings of most other species were higher.

Up to the end of July Canada's fishermen had taken 986,590,000 pounds of fish from the sea this year, 14% more than the 864,036,000 pounds caught in the first seven months of 1953. The landed value, however, was down about 3% at \$42,724,000 versus \$44,026,000. Atlantic landings have been moderately better this year, totalling 765,293,000 pounds worth \$30,667,000 as against 747,544,000 pounds worth \$29,998,000 last year. Pacific landings rose more sharply in the first seven months to 221,297,000 pounds from 116,492,000, but the gain was mostly in the herring take which was reduced by strikes last year. In contrast to the jump in landings, the value of the West Coast catch in the first seven months was down to \$12,058,000 from \$14,028,000, reflecting the much lower landings of salmon this year. (6)

MORE



Crop Conditions Across Canada Weather conditions in the Maritimes for the past two weeks have been ideal for harvesting. About half the grain has been harvested and yields have been average or better. The potato crop is holding up well in Prince Edward Island, late blight threat having been reduced because of dry weather. In New Brunswick, blight is definitely affecting the late crop and yields will be reduced. The early potato crop in this province, however, yielded well. The Nova Scotia potato crop is good and apple prospects are better than expected earlier.

Haying has been completed under poor conditions in Quebec. Yields have been good but the hay is of medium quality only. About 30% of the grain crops has been cut but volume is somewhat reduced from beating down, lodging, rust and smut. Pastures are lush and milk flow abundant except in the Three Rivers area. Potatoes, corn and tomatoes have been adversely affected by cool rainy weather. Other vegetables are developing and ripening well. The tobacco harvest is nearly over and yields have been satisfactory. The blueberry crop has been large but prices are low.

Continued wet weather throughout most of Ontario has further delayed the harvesting of spring grain, and much of the crop still remaining in the field is badly weathered. Tobacco and tomatoes are ripening slowly due to the lack of warm, sunny weather, with resultant delay in harvesting. Soybeans are also maturing slowly and some rust is reported in the white bean crop. However, pastures, hay aftermath, corn and sugar beets have continued to improve and are now in good condition. Harvesting of late potatoes is progressing rapidly. Fall cultivation is now under way where conditions permit, with most farmers concentrating on the preparation of land for fall wheat.

Excessive rains, rust, hail and sawfly damage have all contributed to serious deterioration of crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces since early August. Heavy general rains are still delaying crop maturity. Fields in most areas, even where crops are ready to cut, are too wet to carry harvesting machinery. Harvesting is very late throughout the West, with many crops still immature and subject to frost damage. Apart from Manitoba where 25% of the threshing is completed and southern areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta where fair progress has been made, very little harvesting has been accomplished to date. Rust has seriously reduced yields over wide areas of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and, to a lesser extent, eastern Alberta. Threshing returns to date indicate sharp reductions from earlier indications in both yield and quality.

In British Columbia the weather has been generally cloudy with above normal precipitation during the past three weeks. In the lower Fraser Valley growth has hampered harvesting of grain crops and slowed development of such crops as corn and beans. Oats promised good yields but are now badly lodged. In the Kamloops, Armstrong and Vernon districts, cool, moist weather has greatly retarded operations, with about half the crops harvested. Yields of wheat, oats and peas are expected to be heavier than average in these districts. In the Prince George and Central interior sections, cool cloudy weather has made haying very difficult, retarded maturity of grains and caused considerable lodging. In the Peace River block cool showery weather has retarded ripening of crops and harvesting operations. Heavy yields are indicated for most crops.(7)

Consumer Price Index Increased 0.7% Between July 2 & August 2

The consumer price index advanced 0.7% from 116.2 to 117.0 between July 2 and August 2.

This increase was almost entirely attributable to a rise of 2.1% in the food index from 112.1 to 114.4, most of which was seasonal in its nature. Beef, lamb, eggs, citrus fruit, tea and most canned goods were higher, and potatoes registered a substantial increase of 13.8¢ per 10 pounds. Other fresh vegetables and pork were lower. These price changes were in combination with normal seasonal shifts in consumption.

The shelter index increased 0.3% from 126.6 to 127.0 as a result of advances in rents and residential building costs. No over-all change was recorded in clothing or household operation, and the indexes for these two main groups remained unchanged at 109.6 and 117.2, respectively. Within the clothing group, slight decreases for men's hats, women's hosiery, cotton dress print and children's shoes were offset by an increase in knitting yarn. In the household operation component, advances in coal, dishes, enamel saucepans and soap flakes counterbalanced declines in fuel oil, electrical appliances, mattresses and drapery material.

Other commodities and services moved from 117.6 to 117.7 as higher rates were reported for hospital services in several cities as well as newspapers in Ottawa. Gasoline prices were lower in 21 cities located mostly in Eastern Canada. (8)

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Total Index	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Household Operation	Other Commodities & Services
August 2, 1954	117.0	114.4	127.0	109.6	117.2	117.7
July 2, 1954	116.2	112.1	126.6	109.6	117.2	117.6
August 1, 1953	115.7	112.8	124.1	110.4	117.2	115.8

Wholesale Price Index Down Slightly In August

Industrial material prices at wholesale declined only slightly during August as 15 of the 30 price series registered no net change. However, moderate decreases for hogs, beef hides, raw rubber, raw sugar, tin, raw cotton, western wheat, domestic copper, iron ore and bleached sulphite pulp were sufficient to overbalance larger increases for western oats, fir timber, rosin, steers and domestic lead and move the composite index from 223.3 for the week of July 30 to 222.7 for the week of August 27.

Canadian farm product prices at terminal markets dropped during August from 211.5 to 206.9. The main weakness was in the animal products group as quotations for hogs, lambs, western calves, eggs, poultry and eastern cheese milk moved the index from 256.0 to 249.0. Steers and eastern calves were the only animal product sub-groups to record increases. The field products group also declined between the weeks of July 30 and August 27 although early August advances in this series brought the average for August slightly above that of July. Recessions in potato prices from earlier seasonal highs combined with declined in eastern and western hay to outweigh strength in eastern barley, corn, oats, rye and wheat and western flax and rye to lower the index from 116.9 to 114.7. (8)

MORE



### Common Stock Price Indexes Slightly Higher In August

Common stock prices in August tended to reach slightly higher levels than in July although the prevailing pattern revealed by the Bureau's weekly indexes was one of alternate advance and decline. The composite index for 99 common stocks moved from 184.7 to 186.8 between the weeks of July 29 and August 26 with the high point of 187.8 occurring in the third week.

The 79 industrial issues advanced from 184.7 to 188.1 in the same period, easing slightly in the final week from a high of 188.6. Utilities and banks, on the other hand, ended the week of August 26 slightly below the levels of the corresponding week in July; 12 utilities receded from 170.7 to 168.2, while eight banks eased from 216.9 to 216.6. All industrial sub-groups recorded increases, the most substantial being for milling, textiles and clothing and oils; declines occurred for transportation, telephone and power and traction issues.

The composite index for mining stocks advanced from 93.8 to 95.1 between the weeks of July 29 and August 26, mainly reflecting strength in base metals which moved from 154.8 to 158.3. Golds fluctuated narrowly throughout August, moving from 67.1 to 67.5. (8)

### Security Price Indexes

	<u>September 2</u>	<u>August 26</u> (1935-39=100)	<u>August 5</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>			
Total Common Stocks .....	187.6	186.8	186.9
Industrials .....	189.4	188.1	187.7
Utilities .....	167.7	168.2	170.6
Banks .....	216.0	216.6	216.7
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u>			
Total Mining Stocks .....	95.5	95.1	94.7
Golds .....	68.4	67.5	67.8
Base Metals .....	157.7	158.3	156.4

### MINERALS

#### Copper, Nickel And Lead Outputs Up In Half-Year

Production of copper, nickel, and lead in the first six months this year increased over a year earlier, but there were declines in zinc, and silver. Copper output amounted to 144,715 tons (135,368 a year ago); nickel, 77,443 tons (70,294); zinc, 172,279 tons (202,931); lead, 110,076 tons (100,635); and silver, 14,874,247 fine ounces (15,308,361). (9 & 10)

#### Production & Imports Of Coal Lower In July & Seven Months

Coal production declined almost 20% in July from a year earlier and landed imports fell 28.5%. The month's output amounted to 860,000 tons as compared with 1,074,000 a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the January-July period to 8,267,000 tons as compared with 8,809,000. Landed imports in July amounted to 1,804,000 tons as compared with 2,521,000, and in the seven months aggregated 9,018,000 tons as compared with 12,229,000. (11)

Railway Carloadings Reduced Railway carloadings continued below last year's level in the third week of August when 74,807 cars of revenue freight were loaded, 10,131 or 12% less than in the same week of 1953. Revenue cars received from connections numbered 26,958, a drop of 4,989 or 16% from last year.

Among important commodities moving in reduced volume this year were grains, iron ore, gasoline, iron and steel products, merchandise in less than carload lots and miscellaneous freight. Among the commodities showing increases in the latest week were coal, non-ferrous ores and concentrates and pulpwood.

Loadings were down in the week ended August 21 in both the eastern and western divisions. Eastern loadings totalled 48,229 cars, a drop of 5,668 or 10.5% from a year earlier, while western loadings amounted to 26,578 cars, a decrease of 4,463 or over 14%. Less grain, lumber, timber and plywood, merchandise in less than carload lots and miscellaneous freight were moved in the east and less grain, building sand, gravel and crushed stone in the west. More lumber, timber and plywood were loaded in the western division.

Cumulative 1954 loadings amounted to 2,292,377 cars at the end of the week, 247,900 or 10% less than in the 1953. Cars received from connections were off by 136,588 or 13% at 920,147. (12)

Canal Freight Traffic Freight transported through Canada's canals in July aggregated 4,005,573 short tons, 611,864 or 13.3% less than in the same month last year. Six of the 10 canals, including the three major systems, reported decreased activity this July, particularly in such commodities as wheat, barley, iron ore, soft coal and sand.

Freight shipped through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canal in July amounted to 14,085,864 tons as compared with 18,657,993 a year earlier, a drop of 24.5%. Traffic was lighter in both directions. East-bound cargoes declined to 12,786,746 tons from 17,153,437, and westbound traffic fell to 1,299,118 tons from 1,504,556.

On the Welland the month's traffic declined 17.8% to 2,206,672 tons from 2,682,989 last year, and the movement of freight on the St. Lawrence fell to 1,362,481 tons from 1,430,804. Freight traffic on the Richelieu, the Trent and Ottawa River canals rose in total to 38,495 tons from 37,820. (13)

Fewer Passengers Carried By Transit Companies This June Urban and interurban transit companies carried 2.9% fewer passengers this June than last and their earnings declined 3.4%. Total number of passengers was 109,953,223 as compared with 113,283,942, and revenues totalled \$13,331,753 as compared with \$13,760,436.

Urban passengers dropped to 102,911,223 from 105,562,722 and the revenues fell to \$9,513,347 from \$9,669,804. On interurban lines 7,042,000 passengers were carried, down from 7,721,220 and the revenues were off to \$3,818,406 from \$4,090,632. (14)



Half-Year Population Gain  
17% Larger Than Last Year

Canada's population increased by 201,000 in the first six months this year, 29,000 or 17% more than in the first half of 1953. The Bureau estimated the July 1 population at 15,236,000, which compares with 15,035,000 at the start of 1954. Last year's July 1 estimate of 14,821,000 compared with 14,649,000 at the beginning of 1953.

The gain in the year ended July 1 was 415,000 or 2.8%, which compares with an increase of 354,000 or 2.4% in the 12 months ended July 1 last year. In the first six months of 1954 the population increased at an annual rate of 2.7% as compared with an annual rate of increase of 2.3% in the first half of 1953. The July 1 population represented a gain of 41,000 over the June 1 estimate of 15,195,000.

The Bureau's population estimates for intercensal years are obtained by adding births and immigrants to the census total (14,009,000 at the start of June 1951) and deducting deaths and an estimate of emigration. Since the war the birth rate has been rising and the death rate falling, while the step-up in immigration has outweighed an increase in emigration. Provincial population figures are given only in the annual June 1 estimate.

## BANKING

Cheques Cashed In Clearing  
Centres Down Slightly In July

Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in July totalled \$12,541,611,000, slightly below last year's corresponding total of \$12,709,887,000. The cumulative total for the January-July period was up 5.6% to \$87,140,131,000 from \$82,545,763,000 in the same period of 1953. In July, advances in Ontario and Quebec were offset by declines in the other economic areas, while payments in the seven-month period were higher in all areas except the Prairie Provinces.

In the seven months the total for Ontario climbed to \$39,105,782,000 from \$36,814,127,000 a year earlier, Quebec to \$25,045,247,000 from \$22,582,927,000, British Columbia to \$6,849,649,000 from \$6,619,054,000, and Atlantic Provinces to \$2,545,270,000 from \$2,432,012,000. The Prairie total was down to \$13,597,183,000 from \$14,097,643,000. July totals by economic areas (in thousands): Ontario, \$5,629,879 (\$5,571,749 last year); Quebec, \$3,493,468 (\$3,344,615); Prairie Provinces, \$2,057,290 (\$2,296,910); British Columbia, \$992,634 (\$1,102,576); and the Atlantic Provinces, \$368,341 (\$394,038). (15)

## MANUFACTURING

Half-Year Output Of  
Portland Cement Up

Production of Portland cement in the first half of this year totalled 11,056,223 barrels, moderately above last year's 10,638,348, and shipments to customers were slightly higher at 10,548,052 as compared with 10,432,188. End-of-June stocks in plants and warehouses rose to 1,419,143 barrels from 958,070. June production amounted to 2,072,477 barrels as compared with 1,951,459, and the shipments totalled 2,578,824 as compared with 2,191,484. (16)

MORE

Shipments Of Asphalt  
Roofing Materials Down

Shipments of asphalt roofing materials declined in July from a year earlier. The month's shipments of asphalt shingles amounted to 341,289 squares (343,566 last year); smooth surfaced roofing in rolls, 104,577 squares (107,844); mineral surfaced roofing in rolls, 104,190 squares (114,011); roll type sidings, 35,424 squares (42,477); tar and asphalt felts, 4,716 tons (4,643); and tar and asphalt sheathings, 1,264 tons (1,469). (17)

Proportion Of Manufacturing Output Produced  
In 25 Leading Cities Declined In Five Years

The proportion of the gross value of Canada's manufacturing output accounted for by the 25 leading manufacturing cities declined from 68.8% in 1946 to 55.3% in 1951. In 1951 the value of products manufactured in Canada was \$16,392,187,132, more than double the 1946 value of \$8,035,692,471. Output in the 25 leading centres increased more moderately to \$9,067,515,406 from \$5,525,857,533.

The 25 leading cities actually had fewer factories in 1951 than in 1946, the number decreasing to 13,286 from 13,851. This was 35.9% of the 37,021 manufacturing establishments in Canada in 1951 as compared with 44.3% of the 31,249 in operation in 1946. The number employed in manufacturing in the cities dropped to 671,689 in 1951 from 719,940 in 1946, while the total number of manufacturing employees in Canada increased to 1,258,375 from 1,058,156, the proportion working in the 25 cities declining to 53.4% from 68%.

Manufacturing payroll increased in the five years to \$1,836,726,370 from \$1,231,526,285 in the 25 cities and to \$3,276,280,917 from \$1,740,687,254 in the country as a whole, the 25 leading centres accounting for 56.1% of the total in 1951 as compared with 70.1% in 1946. The proportion of manufacturing's bill for materials and fuel and electricity accounted for by firms in the 25 cities also decreased in the five years. The cities paid 56.8% of the material costs of \$9,074,526,353 in 1951 as compared with 68.2% of \$4,358,234,766 in 1946, and 44.2% of the fuel and electricity costs of \$376,713,996 as compared with 59.1% of \$210,452,725 total five years before.

Montreal continued to be Canada's leading manufacturing city in 1951 but its \$1,849,153,995 output represented only 11.2% of the national total as compared with 1946 when its \$1,147,945,303 production represented 14.3%. The only other city with manufacturing output of more than a billion dollars was Toronto, which accounted for \$1,763,192,114 or 10.7% of the Canadian total in 1951 as compared with \$1,036,939,790 or 12.9% in 1946. In contrast to the top two, third-ranking Hamilton increased its proportion of the national total to 4.6% in 1951 from 3.8% in 1946, the value of its products more than doubling to \$755,546,928 from \$308,033,098.

Windsor also increased its proportion of the national total in the five years, to \$626,292,546 or 3.8% in 1951 from \$244,925,148 or 3% in 1946, and replaced Vancouver as the fourth-ranking manufacturing city. Vancouver's output showed a more moderate rise to \$461,594,390 from \$270,165,166, its proportion of the national total declining to 2.8% from 3.3%. Next in order of gross manufacturing value in 1951 were Montreal East, Winnipeg, Sarnia, Kitchener, and London. In 1946 Winnipeg ranked sixth, followed by Montreal East, Kitchener, Calgary, and London. Sarnia ranked twelfth in 1946, while Calgary had dropped to thirteenth place by 1951. (18)

MORE



More Bath Tubs And Sinks Left  
Factories In First Six Months

Canadian factories shipped 71,733 bath tubs in the first six months this year, 4,261 or over 6% more than in the first half of 1953, according to a special statement on a number of sanitaryware items by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Half-year production was up to 78,616 from 76,536 last year, and mid-year stocks totalled 20,962 versus 18,323.

Factory shipments of flat-rim and roll-rim sinks rose 19% in the first half to 95,325 from 79,876 a year earlier. Shipments of sink and drainboard combinations increased to 10,136 from 9,474 and sink and laundry tray combinations to 1,698 from 1,679, but deliveries of one- and two-section laundry trays decreased to 14,055 from 15,116. Shipments of wash basins increased to 84,207 from 81,202.

## RELEASED THIS WEEK

(Publications numbered similarly to reviews to indicate source of latter)

- 1- Teachers' Salaries & Qualifications in Nine Provinces, 1952-53, 25¢
- 2- Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter, 1954, 25¢
- 3- M: Estimates of Labour Income, June, 10¢
- 4- M: First Estimate of Commercial Fruit Production & Preliminary Estimates of Planted Acreages of Certain Vegetables Grown for Sale in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario & British Columbia, 1954, 10¢
- 5- M: Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products in 9 Cities, September 1, 10¢
- 6- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, July, 25¢
- 7- Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, 10¢
- 8- Price Movements, August, 10¢
- 9- M: Copper & Nickel Production, June, 10¢
- 10- M: Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, June, 10¢
- 11- M: Preliminary Report on Coal Production, July, 10¢
- 12- M: Railway Carloadings Weekly, August 21, 15¢
- 13- Summary of Canal Statistics, July, 10¢
- 14- M: Transit Report, June, 10¢
- 15- Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, July, 10¢
- 16- M: Cement & Cement Products, June, 10¢
- 17- M: Asphalt Roofing, July, 10¢
- 18- Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1951, Section III: Geographical Distribution, 75¢
- Canadian Statistical Review, August, 35¢
- Trade of Canada, Articles Exported to Each Country, 6 Months Ended June, 50¢
- M - Memorandum

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.,  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa, 1954  
4502-503

Trade: Transactions in goods and services with other countries left Canada with a current account deficit of \$375,000,000 in the first 6 months this year. This was \$18,000,000 or 4% under 1953's first-half deficit.

Apple crop is expected to reach 13,182,000 bushels this year, 12% more than the 1953 harvest of 11,731,000 bushels.

Minerals: 10% more nickel, 9% more lead and 7% more copper was mined in the first six months this year, but 15% less zinc and 3% less silver was produced.

Leather footwear output dropped 7% in the first 6 months this year to 19,564,000 pairs from 21,124,000 in the first half of 1953.

Sinks: Canadian factories shipped 95,325 flat-rim and roll-rim sinks in the first 6 months this year, 15,449 or 19% more than in the first half of 1953.

Labour income reached \$5,767,000,000 in the first 6 months this year, \$93,000,000 or about 2% more than in the first half of 1952. About 1% fewer had jobs, but per capita weekly earnings were up 2.5%.

Peach crop is estimated at 2,532,000 bushels this year, 14% smaller than the 1953 yield of 2,893,000 bushels.

Refrigerators: Canadian factories shipped 147,582 electric models for home use in the first 6 months this year, 9,455 or 9% fewer than in the first half of 1953.

Manufacturing: The proportion of the gross value of Canada's manufacturing output accounted for by the 25 leading manufacturing cities declined from 68.8% in 1946 to 55.3% in 1951.

Teachers: Since the war the number of men teachers has more than doubled while women teachers have increased by 23%. Last year 30% of the school teachers in 9 provinces (Quebec excluded) were men, the highest proportion ever recorded. In 1945 about 80% were women.

Portland cement output rose 3% in the first 6 months this year to 11,056,223 barrels.

Baked Beans: 22,592,000 pounds were produced in the second quarter this year, 4,631,000 or 17% less than in the same period of 1953.

Teachers: An estimated 9,600 or about 10% of Canada's teachers left the profession last year, 25% to be married, 21% to go into other occupations, 16% to take further training and 15.5% because of homeduties.

Turkeys: Of the 3,500,000 Canadian farmers at the start of August, over 21% were in Ontario, 19% in Alberta, 17% in Saskatchewan, 16% in Quebec, 15% in Manitoba, 8% in British Columbia and less than 4% in the Maritimes.

Population of Canada increased by 201,000 in the first 6 months this year, 29,000 or 17% more than in the first half of 1953. The July 1 total of 15,236,000 represented a gain of 1,227,000 since the 1951 Census.

Pears: The 1954 crop is estimated at 1,227,000 bushels, 12% less than the 1,435,000 bushels harvested in 1953.

Teachers: Close to 90% of the school teachers in 9 provinces (Quebec excluded) had training equivalent to at least junior matriculation plus one year of professional training in 1953, an improvement since 1945 when less than 58% were so qualified. In 1939, however, this group included 98% of the total.



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010729416