THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1919

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK

1919

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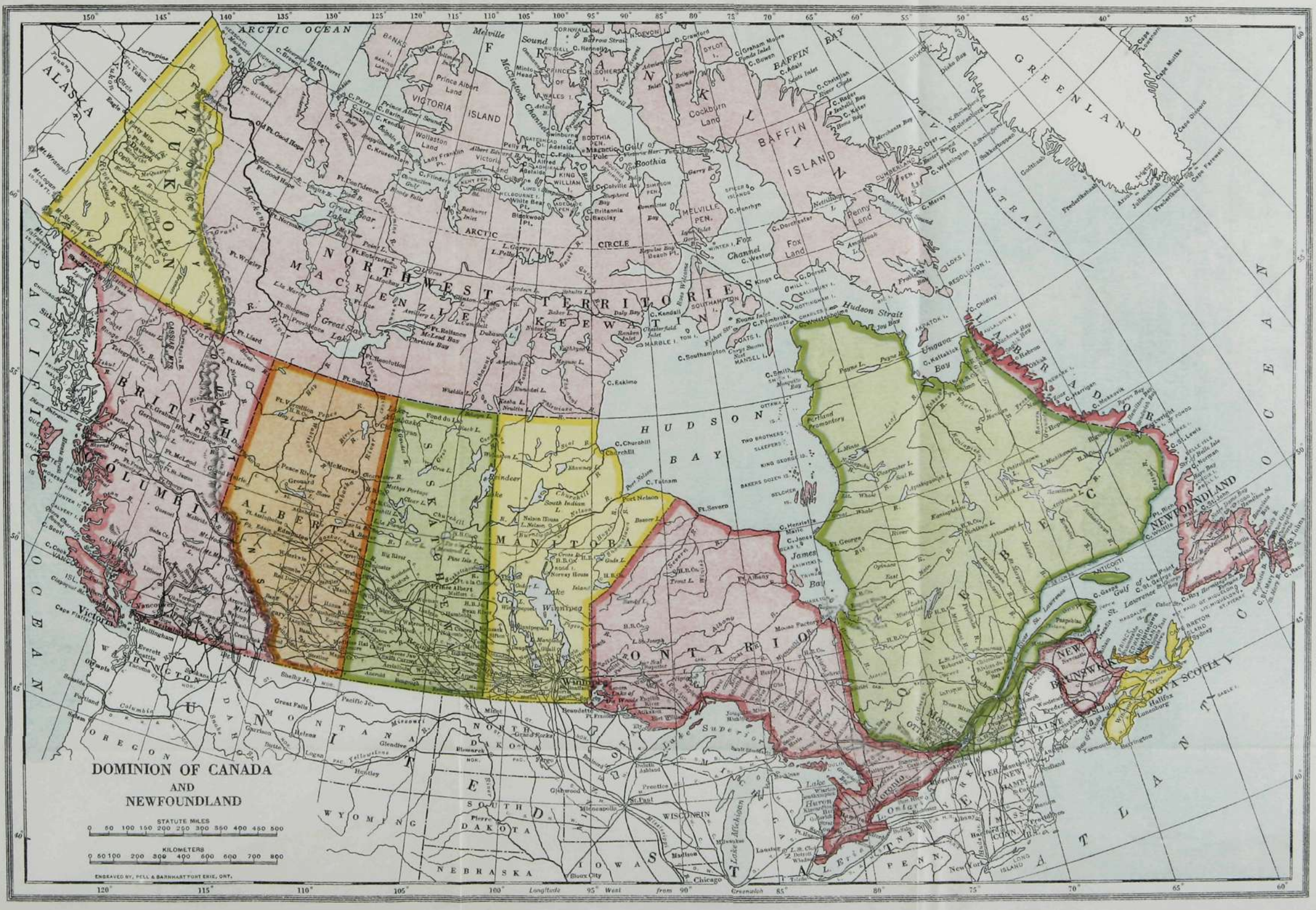
1920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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
MACKENZIE
KEEWATIN
FRANKLIN
BAFFIN ISLAND
GREENLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
HUDSON BAY
HUDSON STRAIT
Melville Sound
McClintock Channel
Prince Albert Land
VICTORIA ISLAND
Wollaston Land
Cockburn Land
Boothia
Gulf of Boothia
Prince of Wales I.
Somerset I.
Melville Pen.
Fox Channel
Fox Land
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
Athabasca L.
Reindeer Lake
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Ungava Bay
Labrador
Anticosti
Cape Breton Island
Vancouver Island
Queen Charlotte Is.
Prince Rupert
Victoria
Vancouver
Edmonton
Calgary
Regina
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Fort William
Port Arthur
Sault Ste. Marie
Toronto
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
St. John
Halifax
Sydney
Fredericton
Charlottetown
Yellowknife
Fort Simpson
Fort Smith
Fort Resolution
Fort Providence
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Fort Vermilion
Fort McMurray
Fort Churchill
Fort Nelson
Fort Severn
Fort Albany
Moose Factory
Norway House
Cumberland House
Battleford
Prince Albert
Grand Prairie
Peace River
Dawson
Whitehorse
Mayo
Stewart
Prince Rupert
Port Simpson
Skidegate
Nanaimo
New Westminster
Kamloops
Nelson
Trail
Kootenay
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Red Deer
Brandon
Portage la Prairie
Kenora
Sudbury
North Bay
Timmins
Cochrane
Kapuskasing
Hamilton
Kingston
Belleville
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Windsor
London
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Owen Sound
Sarnia
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Brantford
Guelph
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Ingersoll
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Muskoka
Haliburton
Lindsay
Cobourg
Port Hope
Trenton
Napanee
Brockville
Prescott
Cornwall
Alexandria
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Jordan
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Thorold
Welland
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Queenston
Niagara-on-the-Lake
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Merritton
Grantham
Dunnville
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Haldimand
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Goderich
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Sudbury
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Espanola
Little Current
Manitoulin Island
Sault Ste. Marie
Michipicoten
Wawa
White River
Schreiber
Port Arthur
Fort William
Kenora
Rat Portage
Dryden
Ignace
Sioux Lookout
Red Lake
Pickle Lake
Lake of the Woods
Rainy River
Fort Frances
International Falls
Minnesota
North Dakota
South Dakota
Montana
Wyoming
Idaho
Washington
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Iowa
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DuBois
Clearfield
Altoona
Johnstown
Somerset
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Connellsville
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Wheeling
Parkersburg
Huntington
Ashland
Ironton
Portsmouth
Zanesville
Cambridge
Steubenville
Wheeling
Weirton
Morgantown
Fairmont
Clarksburg
Elkins
Cumberland
Hagerstown
Frederick
Baltimore
Annapolis
Washington
Alexandria
Fredericksburg
Richmond
Petersburg
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Norfolk
Portsmouth
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Hampton
Williamsburg
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Rocky Mount
Tarboro
Greenville
Washington
Elizabeth City
Edenton
Hertford
Manteo
Nags Head
Kitty Hawk
Kill Devil Hills
Roanoke Island
Cape Hatteras
Ocracoke
Beaufort
Morehead City
Atlantic Beach
Swansboro
Jacksonville
Camp Lejeune
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THE CANADA YEAR BOOK, 1919.

The special feature of the Canada Year Book of 1919 is an illustrated History of the Great War, 1914–1918, with appendices showing the number of rewards for gallantry and honourable service granted to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

A reorganization of the official statistics of Canada, which is now in progress by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is reflected by improvements in various sections, including especially those of Education (Section V); Trade and Commerce (Section VIII); Transportation and Communications (Section IX); and Finance (Section XI). In the last named section the Provincial Public Accounts, after exhaustive analysis, have been reclassified to permit of true comparability as between province and province and as between one year and another.

In all sections is given the latest information available up to the time of printing, and all the tables include, wherever possible, the figures of 1919. Articles and tables not requiring alteration or bringing up to date have not been repeated, but are noted for purposes of reference in the Retrospective Index on page xii.

The volume has been edited by Mr. ERNEST H. GODFREY, F.S.S., with the assistance of Mr. S. A. CUDMORE, B.A. (Oxon.) Grateful acknowledgments of valuable co-operation are again tendered to officers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments throughout Canada, including Mr. R. E. GOSNELL, of the Department of Public Information, for assistance in compiling the record of principal events and legislation. The tables have been compiled by Mr. JAMES SKEAD and Mr. JOSEPH WILKINS, and the diagrams have been drawn by Mr. R. E. WATTS.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1920.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles:—Land, 3,603,910: Water, 125,755: Total, 3,729,665.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Estimated population...No.	7,725,000	7,928,000	8,140,000	8,361,000	8,593,000	8,835,000
Immigration.....No.	384,878	144,789	48,537	75,374	79,074	57,702
Agriculture—						
Wheat.....Acres	10,293,000	15,109,415	15,369,709	14,755,850	17,353,902	19,125,968
Oats..... "	10,061,500	11,555,681	10,996,487	13,313,400	14,790,336	14,952,114
Barley..... "	1,495,600	1,718,432	1,802,996	2,392,200	3,153,711	2,645,509
Corn..... "	256,000	253,300	173,000	234,339	250,325	264,607
Potatoes..... "	475,000	485,777	472,992	656,958	735,192	818,767
Hay and Clover.... "	7,997,000	7,776,995	7,821,257	8,225,034	10,544,625	10,595,383
Wheat.....Bush.	161,280,000	393,542,600	262,781,000	233,742,850	189,075,350	193,260,400
Oats..... "	313,078,000	464,954,400	410,211,000	403,009,800	426,312,500	394,387,000
Barley..... "	36,201,000	54,017,100	42,770,000	55,057,750	77,287,240	56,389,400
Corn..... "	13,924,000	14,368,000	6,282,000	7,762,700	14,214,200	16,940,500
Potatoes..... "	85,672,000	60,353,000	63,297,000	79,892,000	104,364,200	125,574,900
Hay and Clover....Tons	10,259,000	10,612,000	14,527,000	13,684,700	14,772,300	16,348,000
Wheat..... $	196,418,000	356,816,900	344,096,400	453,038,600	381,677,700	364,857,000
Oats..... $	151,811,000	171,009,100	210,957,500	277,065,300	331,357,400	317,097,000
Barley..... $	21,557,000	27,985,800	35,024,000	59,654,400	77,378,670	77,462,700
Corn..... $	9,808,000	10,243,000	6,747,000	14,307,200	14,214,200	22,080,000
Potatoes..... $	41,598,000	36,459,800	50,982,300	80,804,400	102,235,300	118,894,200
Hay and Clover..... $	145,999,000	152,531,600	168,547,900	141,376,700	241,277,300	338,713,200
Field Crops—						
Total area.....Acres	**33,436,675**	**39,140,460**	**38,930,333**	**42,602,288**	**51,427,190**	**53,049,640**
Total value..... $	**638,580,300**	**825,370,600**	**886,494,900**	**1,144,636,450**	**1,367,909,970**	**1,452,437,500**
Live Stock—						
Horses..... No.	2,947,738	2,996,099	3,258,342	3,412,749	3,609,257	3,667,369
Milch Cows..... "	2,673,286	2,666,846	2,833,433	3,202,283	3,538,600	3,548,437
Other Cattle..... "	3,363,531	3,399,155	3,760,718	4,718,657	6,507,267	6,536,574
Sheep..... "	2,058,045	2,038,662	2,022,941	2,369,358	3,052,748	3,421,958
Swine..... "	3,434,261	3,111,900	3,474,840	3,619,382	4,289,682	4,040,070
Horses..... $	371,430,363	373,381,000	418,684,300	429,123,000	459,155,000	435,070,000
Milch Cows..... $	153,632,637	163,919,000	198,896,300	274,081,000	307,244,000	327,814,000
Other Cattle..... $	143,498,156	152,461,000	204,476,900	270,595,000	398,814,000	381,007,000
Sheep..... $	14,550,710	16,226,000	20,927,200	35,576,000	48,802,000	50,402,000
Swine..... $	42,418,325	43,653,000	60,701,000	92,886,000	112,751,000	102,309,000
Total value..... $	**725,530,191**	**749,640,000**	**903,685,700**	**1,102,261,000**	**1,326 766 000**	**1,296,602,000**
Dairying[1]—						
Cheese, factory.....lb.	-	183,887,837	192,968,597	194,904,336	174,878,313	167,734,982
Butter, creamery.....lb.	-	83,991,453	82,564,130	87,526,939	93,298,348	101,554,131
Cheese, factory..... $	-	27,097,176	35,512,622	41,180,623	39,456,532	44,805,794
Butter, creamery..... $	-	24,385,052	26,966,355	34,274,218	41,859,156	55,182,422
Miscellaneous dairy products..... $	-			18,424,485	26,025,162	33,665,277
Total value dairy products..... $	-			**93,879,326**	***107,340,850***	**133,653,493**
Fisheries—						
Total value..... $	**33,207,748**	**31,264,631**	**35,860,708**	**{39,208,378[2] {52,312,044[3]**	**60,363,502[4]**	
Minerals[1]—						
Gold..... oz.	773,178	918,056	930,492	738,831	710,526	767,167
Silver..... "	28,449,821	26,625,960	25,459,741	22,221,274	21,284,607	15,675,134
Copper..... lb.	75,735,960	100,785,150	117,150,028	109,227,332	118,415,829	74,124,653
Lead..... "	36,337,765	46,316,450	41,497,615	32,576,281	43,846,260	43,895,888
Nickel..... "	45,517,937	68,308,657	82,958,564	84,330,280	92,076,034	44,542,953
Pig Iron..... Tons	783,164	913,775	1,169,257	1,170,480	1,194,000	38,457
Coal..... "	13,637,529	13,267,023	14,483,395	14,046,759	14,979,213	13,586,300
Cement..... bbl.	7,172,480	5,681,032	5,369,560	4,768,488	3,591,481	4,991,340
Gold..... $	15,983,007	18,977,901	19,234,976	15,272,992	14,687,875	15,858,749
Silver..... $	15,593,631	13,228,842	16,717,121	18,091,895	20,597,540	17,418,522
Copper..... $	10,301,606	17,410,635	31,867,150	29,687,989	29,163,458	14,041,549
Lead..... $	1,627,568	2,593,721	3,532,692	3,628,020	4,055,779	3,057,788
Nickel..... $	13,655,381	20,492,597	29,035,498	33,732,112	36,830,414	17,817,181
Pig Iron..... $	10,002,856	11,374,199	16,750,898	25,025,960	33,000,000	899,406
Coal..... $	33,471,801	32,111,182	38,817,481	43,199,831	55,752,671	54,051,720
Cement..... $	9,187,924	6,977,024	6,547,728	7,724,246	7,076,503	9,783,393
Total value..... $	**128,863,075**	**137,920,759**	**177,201,534**	**189,646,821**	**210,204,970**	**173,075,913**

[1] The figures for 1919 are subject to revision. [2] Fiscal year 1916–17. [3] Calendar year 1917. [4] Calendar year 1918.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—con.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Manufactures[1]—						
Employees.....No.	–	514,883	680,238	692,067	680,238	–
Capital..... $	–	1,994,103,272	3,070,105,730	2,786,649,727	3,070,105,730	–
Salaries and wages..... $	–	289,764,503	628 659,605	553,305,675	628,659,605	–
Products..... $	–	1,407,137,140	3,451,584,040	3,015,577,940	3,451,584,040	
Trade —						
Exports[2]..... $	431,588,439	409,418,836	741,610,638	1,151,375,768	1,540,027,788	1,216,443,806
Imports[3]..... $	618,457,144	455,446,312	507,817,159	845,356,306	962,543,746	916,429,335
Total..... $	**1,050,045,583**	**864,865,148**	**1,249,427,797**	**1,996,732,074**	**2,502,571,534**	**2,132,873,141**
Coin and Bullion—						
Exports..... $	23,560,704	29,366,368	103,572,432	196,547,048	3,491,403	
Imports..... $	15,235,305	131,992,992	34,260,202	28,081,120	12,279,173	
Total..... $	**38,796,009**	**161,359,360**	**137,832,634**	**224,628,168**	**15,770,576**	
Exports, domestic—						
Wheat.....Bush.	120,426,579	71,913,385	157,745,469	189,643,846	150,392,037	41,808,897
Wheat flour..... bbl.	4,832,183	4,952,337	6,400,214	7,425,723	9,931,148	9,205,439
Oats.....Bush.	34,996,664	17,768,166	26,816,322	66,368,832	54,877,882	17,879,783
Hay..... Tons	191,515	131,875	255,407	198,914	440,368	492,208
Bacon..... lb.	23,859,754	76,801,419	144,918,867	207,213,267	199,957,475	120,622,092
Butter..... "	1,228,753	2,724,913	3,441,183	7,990,435	4,926,154	13,659,157
Cheese..... "	144,478,340	137,601,661	168,961,583	180,733,426	169,530,753	152,207,037
Wheat..... $	117,719,217	74,293,548	172,896,445	244,394,586	366,341,565	96,985,056
Wheat flour..... $	20,581,079	24,610,946	35,767,044	47,473,474	95,896,492	99,931,659
Oats..... $	13,379,849	8,961,126	14,637,849	33,918,479	37,644,293	15,193,527
Hay..... $	1,787,050	2,232,558	5,849,428	4,219,091	5,073,814	7,666,491
Bacon..... $	3,763,195	11,811,825	25,710,767	43,011,439	57,995,116	39,046,058
Butter..... $	309,046	639,625	1,018,769	2,491,992	2,000,467	6,140,864
Cheese..... $	18,868,785	19,213,501	26,690,500	36,721,136	36,602,504	35,223,983
Fisheries..... $	20,623,560	19,687,068	22,377,977	24,889,253	32,602,151	37,137,072
Forest produce..... $	42,792,137	42,650,683	51,271,400	55,907,209	51,899,704	70,551,901
Manufactures..... $	57,443,452	85,539,501	242,034,998	477,399,676	636,602,516	555,429,130
Minerals..... $	59,039,054	51,740,989	66,589,861	85,616,907	73,760,502	77,514,508
Gold[4]..... $	13,326,755	15,406,510	16,870,394	19,671,026	13,688,700	9,202,033
Silver[5]..... oz.	36,758,276	25,355,305	27,794,566	23,844,261	21,960,827	19,758,478
Copper..... lb.	83,250,198	62,999,718	111,046,300	126,489,800	77,534,900	65,612,400
Nickel..... "	50,580,536	45,412,017	70,443,000	82,620,400	83,049,900	79,164,400
Coal.....Tons	1,498,820	1,512,487	1,971,124	1,899,185	1,902,010	1,826,639
Silver..... $	20,971,538	13,516,390	14,298,351	15,870,803	18,428,571	19,519,642
Copper..... $	9,489,729	6,552,005	14,670,073	22,744,825	10,710,705	8,684,191
Nickel..... $	5,374,738	5,063,656	7,714,769	8,925,554	9,029,535	11,170,359
Coal..... $	3,703,765	4,466,258	6,032,765	6,817,034	8,684,038	10,169,722
Imports for consumption—						
Agricultural produce..... $	53,544,539	52,449,384	54,018,369	69,768,892	91,932,169	
Animals and their produce $	29,880,211	27,873,971	37,555,794	54,929,204	53,026,776	
Fisheries..... $	2,331,772	1,856,298	1,591,073	2,476,279	2,923,626	–
Forest produce..... $	16,789,413	9,613,891	5,240,154	6,902,193	9,751,171	
Manufactures..... $	417,555,537	286,214,321	305,474,649	468,502,848	531,745,562	–
Minerals..... $	71,694,173	54,171,002	48,022,694	69,740,069	112,212,829	–
Miscellaneous[6]..... $	41,896,804	155,260,437	90,174,628	201,117,941	160,951,523	
Steam Railways—						
Miles in operation .....No.	30,795	35,578	37,434	38,604	38,879	38,896
Capital..... $	1,808,820,761	1,875,810,888	1,893,125,774	1,985,119,991	1,999,880,494	2,009,909,510
Passengers .....No	46,702,280	46,322,035	49,027,671	53,749,680	50,737,294	78,371,716
Freight.....Tons	101,393,989	87,204,838	109,659,088	121,916,272	127,543,687	116,699,572
Earnings..... $	243,083,539	199,848,072	261,888,654	310,771,479	330,220,150	382,976,901
Expenses..... $	178,975,259	147,731,099	180,542,259	222,890,637	273,955,436	341,866,509
Electric Railways[7]—						
Miles in operation.....No.	1,561	1,590	1,674	1,744	1,616	1,696
Capital..... $	147,595,342	150,344,002	154,895,584	161,234,739	167,253,093	171,894,556
Passengers. .....No.	614,709,819	562,302,373	580,094,167	629,441,997	487,365,456	686,124,263
Freight.....Tons	1,845,923	1,433,602	1,936,674	2,333,539	2,497,530	2,474,892
Earnings..... $	29,691,007	26,922,900	27,416,285	30,237,664	24,299,890	35,696,532
Expenses..... $	19,107,818	18,131,842	18,099,906	20,098,634	17,535,975	26,839,070

[1] Including all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees; employees include outside piece workers in 1915 and 1917. For 1918 the figures are preliminary and do not include outside piece workers. [2] *Exports of domestic merchandise only.* [3] *Imports of merchandise for home consumption.* [4] The figures for 1919 are for gold exported to foreign countries only. [5] Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc. [6] Coin and bullion included. [7] Statistics for 1918 do not include Montreal Tramways.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Canals—						
Passengers carried..No.	287,326	250,836	263,648	244,919	212,143	
Freight..... Tons.	37,023,237	15,198,803	23,583,491	22,238,935	18,883,619	
Shipping (sea-going)—						
Entered..... Tons	14,982,393	13,132,944	12,616,927	14,789,781	15,780,160	11,694,613
Cleared..... "	14,586,093	12,269,642	12,210,723	14,477,293	17,006,967	13,566,780
Total..... "	**29,568,486**	**25,402,586**	**24,827,650**	**29,267,074**	**32,787,127**	**25,261,393**
Telegraphs, Government, miles of line.....	9,933	10,488	10,699	10,924	10,950	11,428
Telegraphs, other, miles of line.....	35,128	36,484	38,552	39,196	39,438	37,771
Postal—						
Money orders issued..... $	109,500,670	89,957,906	94,469,871	119,695,535	142,959,168	142,375,809
Revenue..... $	12,956,216	13,046,650	18,858,410	20,902,384	21,345,394	21,602,713
Expenditure..... $	12,822,058	15,961,197	16,009,139	16,300,579	18,046,558	19,273,584
Revenue..... $	163,174,395	133,073,482	172,147,838	232,701,294	260,778,953	312,946,747
Expenditure..... $	127,384,473	135,523,207	130,350,727	148,599,343	178,284,313	232,731,283
Gross debt..... $	544,391,369	700,473,814	936,987,802	1,382,003,268	1,863,335,899	2,676,635,725
Assets..... $	208,394,519	251,097,731	321,831,631	502,816,970	671,451,836	1,102,104,692
Net debt..... $	335,996,850	449,376,083	615,156,171	879,186,298	1,191,884,063	1,574,531,032
Chartered Banks—						
Capital paid up..... $	114,759,807	118,982,741	113,175,353	111,637,755	110,618,504	115,004,960
Assets..... $	1,555,676,935	1,596,424,643	1,839,286,709	2,111,559,555	2,432,331,418	2,754,568,118
Liabilities (excluding capital and reserves)..... $	1,309,944,006	1,353,629,123	1,596,905,337	1,866,228,236	2,184,359,820	2,495,582,568
Deposits[1]..... $	1,144,210,363	1,198,340,315	1,418,035,429	1,643,203,020	1,909,895,780	2,189,428,885
Savings Banks—						
Deposits in Post Office.. $	41,591,287	39,995,406	40,008,418	42,582,479	41,283,479	41,654,920
Government..... $	13,976,317	14,006,157	13,520,009	13,633,610	12,177,283	11,402,098
Special..... $	39,110,439	37,817,474	40,405,037	44,139,978	42,000,543	46,799,877
Loan Companies—						
Assets..... $	70,588,091	71,992,666	70,872,297	69,676,223	69,995,036	
Liabilities..... $	70,588,091	71,992,666	70,872,297	69,679,193	69,995,224	
Deposits..... $	8,104,072	9,193,194	8,987,720	8,934,825	7,802,539	
Trust Companies—						
Assets..... $	10,740,640	7,306,350	7,826,943	7,656,292	8,836,137	
Liabilities..... $	10,743,400	7,306,350	7,826,943	7,656,292	8,836,137	
Dominion Fire Insurance—						
Amount at risk Dec. 31. $	3,456,019,009	3,531,620,802	3,720,058,236	3,986,197,514	4,523,514,841	
Premium income for year $	27,499,158	26,474,833	27,783,852	31,246,536	35,954,408	
Provincial Fire Insurance—						
Amount at risk Dec. 31 . $	–	–	849,915,678	891,299,821	1,000,541,101	
Premium income for year $	–	–	3,902,504	4,081,815	4,185,851	
Dominion Life Insurance—						
Amount at risk Dec. 31.. $	1,242,160,478	1,311,616,677	1,422,179,632	1,585,042,563	1,785,061,273	–
Premium income for year $	41,094,095	45,106,678	48,093,105	54,843,609	61,641,047	
Provincial Life Insurance—						
Amount at risk Dec. 31.. $	–		348,097,229	415,870,273	239,126,190	–
Premium income for year $	–	–	5,311,003	7,397,193	4,821,839	–

[1]Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada.

NOTE.

In the foregoing Summary the statistics of immigration, fisheries, (1914-17), trade, shipping, the Post Office, the public debt, revenue and expenditure and the Post Office and Government Savings Banks relate to the fiscal year ended March 31. Agricultural, dairying, fisheries (1917-18), mineral, manufacturing, banking, insurance, loan and trust companies' statistics relate to the calendar years and railway statistics to the years ended June 30. Canal statistics are those of the navigation seasons. The telegraph statistics relate to the fiscal years for Government lines and to the calendar years for other lines.

Heliotype Co., Ltd., Ottawa *Edgar Bundy, A.R.A., pinxt.*

LANDING OF THE FIRST CANADIAN DIVISION AT ST. NAZAIRE, FRANCE, 1915

Canada Year Book, 1919

I.—HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1918.

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ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

THE news of the murder of the Austrian Heir Apparent, and his wife, in the streets of Serajevo, the capital of the province of Bosnia, on June 28, 1914, came upon the world like a thunderbolt from a blue sky. Demonstrations of popular indignation and hostility to Serbia followed in Vienna and other Austrian cities. The government press in Austria and Germany at once adopted the theory that the murder was the result of a wide-spread conspiracy in that country, although the assassin declared that he alone was responsible for the deed. Three weeks of ominous silence followed. On July 23, Austria presented an ultimatum to Serbia which it was impossible for that country to accept and remain an independent state, and to which was attached a peremptory demand for its entire acceptance in forty-eight hours. Within the period named, Serbia, with Russian approval, announced her willingness to accede to all the Austrian demands except two, which she desired should be referred to the Hague Tribunal.

At noon, on July 28, Austria declared war by an open telegram, and on the following night, the Austrian batteries on the left bank of the Danube, and their gun boats in the river, began a bombardment of Belgrade, the Serbian capital. An invasion of that country followed at once.

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, made strenuous efforts to maintain peace. He proposed a European

conference to meet in London. France and Italy accepted without delay. The German Government replied on July 27 that it would accept mediation "in principle," reserving its right to assist Austria if attacked. On July 30, Russia ordered a general mobilization of its army. At midnight of July 31 the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg (now Petrograd) presented an ultimatum from his government, requiring Russia to begin demobilization within twelve hours, or before noon on the following day. As soon as the limit named in the ultimatum had expired, both the German and Austrian Governments ordered a general mobilization of their armies and navies, and at seven o'clock that evening Russia was informed that a state of war existed between Germany and that country. On the same day, the President of the French Republic signed a decree for general mobilization, after receiving information that Germany had presented an ultimatum to Russia, and was beginning to mobilize, thus declaring the intention of France to stand by its ally. Sir Edward Grey had already instructed the British Ambassadors at Berlin and Paris to ask whether the neutrality of Belgium, in the event of war, would be respected by Germany and France. The French Government replied promptly in the affirmative, except in the event of some other power violating that neutrality, when France might find herself compelled in self-defence to act otherwise. On August 2 the German Government required Belgium to take up an attitude of friendly neutrality by permitting German troops to pass through her territory for the invasion of France, granting a time limit of twelve hours in which to make a reply. On the night of August 1 German troops invaded Luxemburg and during the following day, overran the entire Duchy and entered French territory near Longwy. On August 3 France informed Germany that a state of war existed between them in consequence of this invasion. Next day the British Government sent an ultimatum to Germany requiring that country to respect the neutrality of Belgium, which the German chancellor had already declared it would be necessary to violate. Before this was received, the German troops had entered Belgian territory in force and attempted next day, to capture Liège, its chief industrial city, by direct assault. Having undervalued the efficiency of the garrison, they attacked in close formation and were repelled with heavy loss. On August 5, in consequence, the British Government declared the existence of a state of war between Great Britain and Germany, as having begun at eleven p.m. on the preceding day. It is worthy of remark that all belligerents sedulously abstained from making a distinct declaration of war. Italy announced its intention of remaining neutral on the ground that the war undertaken by Austria was an aggressive confiict.

For many years the governing classes in Germany had been schooled in the belief that this gigantic struggle between the great powers of Europe was inevitable and must result in "world power or downfall" for Germany. They had diligently prepared for it by taking every measure which the resources of the country would permit to increase its military and naval strength. The deepening of the Kiel canal had been accomplished. This gave the navy a safe harbour

of refuge with outlets at once into the Baltic and the North sea. It has been aptly compared to a "fox's earth with a double entrance." The law for the immense increase of the army had not yet come into full effect, and the projected preparations for offensive warfare were not entirely completed. Every conceivable plan for the invasion of France as the most redoubtable adversary had been critically considered. There were three possible routes for this invasion: one leading directly from Germany into France was barred by a chain of great defensive fortresses, with the exception of the somewhat narrow gap of Mirécourt between Toul and Epinal. The other two passed through the neutral states of Luxemburg and Belgium. All of these were eventually to be utilized. The invasion was to take the form of a great tidal wave sweeping irresistibly across the frontier on the broadest front, and ultimately enveloping and destroying the French field army and dictating terms in the capital. Success must be gained by the utmost swiftness and ruthless energy in execution, combined with a decided numerical superiority. Owing to the great extent of the country, the incompleteness of its railway system and presumed inefficiency of its government, it was considered improbable that the mobilization of the Russian army could be effected in less than six weeks. In France, the mobilization period was two days longer than in Germany; consequently it seemed possible that the German army might overwhelm France and be in a position to turn effectively upon the Russians afterwards.

The course that would be pursued by Great Britain was a matter of vital importance to both countries. The German chancellor frankly thought it incredible that Great Britain would risk the existence of her empire for the sake of a mere "scrap of paper" as he scornfully described the treaty for the maintenance of Belgian neutrality. If Great Britain remained neutral, the superiority of the German and Austrian fleets was so great as to insure them naval supremacy. The French feared that British assistance, if given at all, would come so late as to be of small avail. The declaration of August 5 was made so promptly as to relieve them from their worst apprehensions in that respect.

OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, 1914.

On August 6 the Germans brought up their heavy howitzers, and in the course of the day, to the amazement of the soldiers of other nations, drove the Belgians out of two of their strongest forts at Liège. Still the Belgian resistance was obstinate and the Germans lost precious time in their advance. Some of the forts held out for many days, and as long as this continued, it was impossible for them to utilize the railways to pass the city in great force, and supply their troops. This delay enabled the French and British armies to advance and meet them on the frontier between France and Belgium.

As a diversion in favour of the Belgians the first French army made a premature inroad into Alsace. A force based upon Belfort crossed the frontier and occupied Altkirch on August 7, and took possession of the large industrial city of Mulhausen next day. On the 9th, however, this force was attacked from two directions and

driven out. It was strongly reinforced and again advanced. There was hard fighting on the march, but on August 19, Mulhausen was again taken with several batteries of German field guns and many prisoners. The whole of Upper Alsace was apparently evacuated by the Germans and the French advanced to the Rhine.

The German mobilization was completed on August 14, and on August 19, the Belgian army was defeated at Louvain and driven into Antwerp. On August 20 the Germans occupied Brussels and levied a huge war contribution. Their armies, estimated at nearly a million of men, were rapidly advancing against the allied forces assembling near the Franco-Belgian frontier. The French mobilization was completed on August 17, and on the same day it was announced that a British expeditionary force, consisting of five infantry divisions and five cavalry brigades had actually landed in France. The movement of these troops, which began seven days before, had been kept a profound secret. The main body of the French army had in the first instance occupied a defensive position extending from Belfort to Mézières near the Belgian frontier, some seventy-five miles southeast of Brussels. This had recently been extended westward by the movement of French troops and the British army to a line reaching from Namur through Charleroi to Mons, the British army being on the extreme left near Mons. Another French army was placed under orders to come up on the left of the British extending the line to the fortress of Lille. It was confidently expected that the ring of forts surrounding Namur and strongly garrisoned would delay the German advance for a considerable period. The bombardment of these forts by heavy howitzers began on the morning of August 22. They were completely wrecked and surrendered on the afternoon of the 24th. The fall of this town exposed the left flank of the allied army to an enveloping movement which the Germans were not slow to undertake.

The Second French Army had forced the passes of the Vosges mountains and advanced into Lorraine. Their success in several small engagements induced them to make an ill advised attack on a strongly prepared position at Morhange which was repelled with heavy loss in men and guns. They were closely pursued across the frontier and retreated to the south of Lunéville, which was occupied by the Germans. This entailed the retreat of the First Army from Alsace, and a large portion of it was immediately sent by rail to the extreme left of the allied line to form a part of the new Sixth French Army which was being organized near Amiens. Of twenty-five army corps of the first line troops in the German army, all but four were now massed for operations in France with the intention of making a rapid and irresistible onslaught upon the allied armies, which it was intended to envelop by a double flanking movement in the hope of bringing about another and greater Sedan. August 23 was a bad day for the allies. One French army was defeated at Charleroi; another at Virton, in advance of Nancy. The Sixth French Army failed to come up on the left of the British, who had held their position near Mons with great difficulty and heavy losses. Consequently, they were compelled to retreat to avoid being turned on both flanks. Lille surrendered and

a general retreat of the whole allied left, from Verdun westward began toward Paris. On August 24, a flood of Uhlans swept through the north of France. They occupied Valenciennes, Denain and many other towns. The First German Army under General von Kluck continued its advance at top speed, trying to outflank the British in their retirement and drive them towards Maubeuge. The obvious purpose of its wide sweep westward was at once to turn the successive escarpments which form the natural defences of Paris to the eastward and envelop the opposing forces. Hot fighting took place at Landrecies on August 25, and next day at Le Cateau. The losses on both sides were severe, but the British were obliged to abandon many guns on continuing their retreat. Fighting took place that day on a front of almost one hundred miles. A very fierce assault by the Germans in the neighbourhood of Nancy was repelled with great loss. Mézières was abandoned by the French. The allied forces were pushed back all along the line on their left. On August 27 the old frontier fortress of Longwy surrendered after a bombardment of several days. Maubeuge was invested. The Germans advanced to the forest of the Argonne. The French Cabinet resigned and was replaced immediately by a stronger one, General Gallièni was appointed Governor of Paris. Arrangements were made for the removal of the French ministry to Bordeaux.

Large Russian armies had entered Eastern Prussia and Galicia, where they had gained important victories. The inhabitants were flying before them in terror. Three German army corps were promptly sent eastward by rail to oppose the invaders. The German operations in France were driven forward with furious energy and speed, regardless of losses and the exhaustion of the troops, in the hope of winning decisive victory before turning against their eastern enemy. The tired men were ruthlessly spurred onward and reminded of the military maxim that "sweat saves blood." As their mobilization was more effective than that of the allies, they still greatly outnumbered them in the decisive theatre of war, west of Verdun. The British army was again outflanked and driven from Cambrai on August 26, and from St. Quentin on the 28th. On the 29th it was directed to fall back to a selected position behind the Marne, on a line extending from Compiègne to Soissons. Amiens, Laon and Reims were abandoned. The Fifth French Army on the British right made a fierce counter-offensive at Guise with some success, but its left attack failed and the line of the Somme was abandoned. The Sixth French Army, however, was hastily forming up on the British left, but retired toward Paris. The bridges crossing the Marne and other rivers were everywhere destroyed in the retreat. On September 3, the French Government removed to Bordeaux. General Joffre advised Sir John French to retire behind the Seine which he did, and the Germans crossed the Marne. It was no longer possible for them to outflank the allied left which then rested securely on the great fortress of Paris garrisoned by half a million men. Their whole enveloping movement had therefore failed. Their losses had been very great, not only in battle but on the march, owing to the feverish haste of their movements. Their First Army which had been moving directly upon Paris, swerved

sharply to its left and marched eastward, thus presenting its right flank to an allied attack. The German line of communication extended back nearly two hundred miles through Belgium, to their own country, and the railways in many places were destroyed and bridges broken. In this perilous situation, the fateful decision was taken to withdraw six additional army corps and send them eastward for the protection of East Prussia and the support of the Austrian Army, which had been badly beaten in Galicia. After their departure, the advantage of numbers was considerably on the side of the allies.

On September 5 representatives of Great Britain, France and Russia signed an agreement binding each power not to conclude a separate peace, nor discuss conditions of peace without the consent of the others. General Joffre issued an order of the day, directing a general offensive to begin next morning. In the evening a sortie from the garrison of Verdun captured a large provision train on its way to the army of the German Crown Prince. The battle of the Marne began at sunrise on September 6, and continued for seven days. The right of the allies rested on Verdun, their left on Paris. The front of battle covered one hundred and fifty miles, and it is estimated that two and a half millions of men were engaged. By noon of the first day, von Kluck discovered the danger of his position and commenced a hurried retreat covering the movement of his columns by strong rear guards. His retirement exposed the flank of the armies on his left which in turn, were forced to retire. Maubeuge, however, surrendered on the 7th, with its garrison of forty thousand men, having endured a fierce bombardment for twelve days. The besieging force was liberated to strengthen other German armies. After retiring across the Marne, the Germans turned at bay and fought desperately to hold their ground. On September 11, the army of the Crown Prince launched a general attack on the French positions at the Grand Couronné de Nancy, which failed with great loss. On the following day, however, the Germans succeeded in taking the forts of Troyon and Camp des Romains on the Meuse and crossed that river at St. Mihiel. The German armies on their right retired across the river Aisne. Amiens, Reims, Chalons sur Marne were evacuated by them. Many prisoners and guns were lost in their retreat. The victors themselves were so amazed at their success, that it became popularly known in France as "the miracle of the Marne." Foremost among the contributory causes of the German defeat, were the physical exhaustion of their troops, the breakdown of their transport service and the withdrawal of nine army corps at the critical moment to the eastern front.

They had already prepared a strong defensive position on the plateau north of the Aisne, with its right resting on the wooded hills near Noyon, and destroyed the bridges in their front. Four lines of railways leading from Belgium were available for their supply, and another connecting these, ran from east to west, close in rear. Their operations at first were wholly defensive, but were followed later by occasional counter-attacks. The allies prolonged their line steadily to their left in the hope of turning the German position, and striking their communications. The Germans responded by a similar extension

of their lines northward, and at the end of the third week of the fighting on the Aisne, the lines held by the opposing forces reached La Bassée, within ten miles of the Belgian frontier.

Antwerp, the new seat of the Belgian Government, had been besieged by the Germans. Their bombardment began on September 28. The protecting forts were soon reduced to silence. A considerable body of British troops and marines had arrived for the assistance of the garrison, but on October 5, the situation was definitely pronounced hopeless, and the evacuation of the city began. Four days later, the Germans took possession.

A great force of cavalry followed by two newly organized German armies, began its advance on the roads leading to Dunkirk and Calais. Lille and the manufacturing towns in its vicinity were soon occupied by them without resistance. The British army had been reinforced from England, and by a strong contingent from India, which landed at Marseilles, and it was hastily moved from its position on the Aisne to a new line extending from La Bassée to Ypres. French and Belgian troops continued the line to the North Sea at Dixmude. In the middle of October, the Germans began a great attack near Ypres, making desperate efforts to force their way to Calais and Dunkirk. This lasted almost without intermission until November 5, when its failure was tacitly confessed. The allies acting on the defensive had lost one hundred thousand men while the loss of the Germans was undoubtedly much greater. At its conclusion, four millions of men faced each other in parallel lines of entrenchments, extending from the North sea to the Swiss frontier, a distance in a direct line of three hundred and fifty miles, but following the sinuous battle front, measuring more than five hundred. During the remainder of the year, these lines practically remained stationary, with little gain or loss of ground on either side.

OPERATIONS ON THE EASTERN FRONT, 1914.

The Russian advance against East Prussia and Galicia began on August 16. Two large armies were directed upon the former province. The first of these, known as the army of the Niemen, defeated a German corps in a rear guard action at Gumbinnen, and threatened Kœnigsberg, the great frontier fortress. The other, called the army of the Narew, advanced successfully in the region of the Masurian lakes and occupied Allenstein. On August 22, General Paul von Hindenburg was placed in command of the German armies on this front. By a skilful use of railways and mechanical transport, and taking advantage of the natural features of the country he enveloped and practically annihilated the army of the Narew near Tannenberg on August 30 and 31. Having been strongly reinforced from the western front, he turned swiftly against the army of the Niemen and drove it across the frontier with heavy loss. He next invaded and overran the greater part of the province of Suwalki. The Russians took up a position behind the Niemen, which Hindenburg failed to cross. He was subsequently worsted in a series of actions near Augustowo, September 28-October 3, and forced to retire into East Prussia. Having been strongly reinforced from the west, the Germans

again advanced and captured the great industrial city of Lodz. They then marched against Warsaw but were checked before reaching that city.

The Russian invasion of Galicia was more fortunate. After some minor successes, they won a very great victory over an Austrian army near Lemberg on September 2. They drove the Austrians across the river San, captured Jaroslav, and besieged the great fortress of Przemysl. They then advanced upon Cracow. The Austrian army was heavily reinforced by Germans and the Russians retired to the line of the Vistula to protect Warsaw. Here they were attacked and succeeded in holding their ground in a battle of six days' duration, when a strong force of cavalry enveloped the German left wing and forced them to make a long and costly retreat. Early in December, the Russians renewed the siege of Przemysl and again advanced towards Cracow.

The Austrian invasions of Serbia had been repelled with severe loss and a Serbian army invaded Bosnia and besieged Serajevo. In November, the Austrian army was reinforced, drove out the Serbians and pursued them into their own country. Belgrade was bombarded and laid in ruins. On December 5, the Serbian army defeated the invaders and recaptured Belgrade on the 14th.

Montenegro declared war on Austria on August 7, and assisted the Serbians in their invasion of Bosnia. On October 31, diplomatic relations between Turkey and the Allies were broken off. Following upon a Germano-Turkish attack upon the Russian Black Sea coast, Great Britain declared war against Turkey and annexed Cyprus on November 5, and France declared war next day. A Holy War against the Allies was proclaimed by the Sultan on November 25. The allied fleet bombarded the forts at the Dardanelles. The Turks invaded the Caucasian frontier of Russia, but were almost immediately driven out. Troops from India landed at the head of the Persian Gulf, and occupied the port of Basra on November 21. The Turks were defeated by this force at Kurna on the Tigris on December 8, and the richest part of the Delta was occupied by the victorious troops.

NAVAL AND COLONIAL WARFARE, 1914.

With the entry of Great Britain into the war, the command of the seas passed into the hands of the Allies. It became no longer possible for the reservists of Germany and Austria to return from beyond the seas, and the conquest of the German colonies was an easy matter. About half of the German shipping at the declaration of war was on the high seas or in foreign and colonial ports. The destruction of German commerce and the close blockade of her ports must eventually accomplish her ruin. Her fleet, however, still commanded the Baltic and enabled her to carry on a prosperous trade with Scandinavia, and the outer world through Scandinavian ports. The main task of the British Grand Feet in the North sea was to prevent German squadrons or single ships from reaching the Atlantic or from remaining at sea any length of time without meeting a superior British force. The first encounter of any magnitude took place in the Bight of Heligoland on August 28. Three German cruisers and two torpedo boats were destroyed.

Small German squadrons made flying raids upon the English ports on two occasions. Appearing off Yarmouth on November 3, they caused some damage, and on December 16, the ports of Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby were bombarded and many inhabitants killed or wounded. The German cruisers, which were then at sea, were able to inflict considerable damage on British and allied shipping. The most successful of these were the Karlsruhe, the Emden and the Kœnigsberg. The Emden was finally destroyed by the Australian cruiser "Sydney" at the Cocos islands on November 9, and the Kœnigsberg was bottled up in the Rufigi river in German East Africa, where she was subsequently destroyed. On November 3, a British squadron of three cruisers encountered a German squadron of much superior force off the harbour of Coronel in Chile. The German Admiral von Spee skilfully taking advantage of weather conditions, succeeded in sinking the Monmouth and Good Hope, while the third British vessel escaped. When this event became known to the Admiralty, another squadron of superior strength was secretly equipped and despatched under Admiral Sturdee in search of the victors. On the morning of December 5, the German squadron of five ships was sighted off the Falkland islands and four of them were quickly destroyed. They were gallantly fought to the last.

Several British cruisers and destroyers were sunk by submarines, and on October 27 the "Audacious," a new super-dreadnought, was sunk by a mine off the north coast of Ireland. German merchant shipping was quickly swept from the face of the ocean, being captured or interned in neutral ports.

The war against the German overseas possessions was vigorously prosecuted. The German colony in Samoa was taken by an expedition from New Zealand on August 29. The Bismarck Archipelago was captured by the Australians on September 12, and King William's Land, and Yap in the Caroline islands were occupied by them in the latter part of the same month. The colonial forces of British South Africa invaded German South West Africa. Japan declared war against Germany on August 23. In September, a Japanese army, joined by a small British force, besieged the fortress of Tsingtau which surrendered on November 7. The Marshall islands were occupied by the Japanese on October 6.

An insurrection in South Africa headed by Generals de Wet and Beyers was quickly suppressed by the colonial forces.

A Canadian expeditionary force was rapidly assembled in August, 1914, at the training camp of Valcartier, near Quebec, where it remained until transportation and a sufficient escort of ships of war could be provided late in the following month; and on October 14, this force consisting of approximately 32,000 men arrived at Plymouth. Contingents from Australia and New Zealand were transported to Egypt. A large force of British territorial troops was despatched to India, liberating an expeditionary force of British and Indian troops for service in France. The French Nineteenth Army Corps from Algeria was conveyed across the Mediterranean unmolested, and great numbers of native troops were recruited for service in the French dominions of Africa and Asia, and brought to France. Such

movements of troops would not have been practicable without absolute control of the sea.

At the end of the year, Germany had signally failed in her main purpose of destroying the French and British armies, and afterwards in a very desperate effort to reach the Channel ports. She had, however, overrun Belgium and remained in possession of a tenth of the soil of France containing its most valuable mines of coal and iron, and several of its greatest industrial towns. Austrian armies had been soundly beaten by the Russians and Serbians, and the province of Galicia had been lost.

OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, 1915.

In January the Allies made three determined efforts to pierce the German lines in Alsace, in Champagne, and at Souchez, north of Arras. A French force crossed the Aisne near Soissons and gained a precarious foothold north of the river. The stream rose in flood during the night and carried away most of the bridges, thus isolating the force on the north side. It was attacked by greatly superior numbers on the 13th and driven across the river with heavy loss. On the morning of March 13, a formidable offensive began on the British front at Neuve Chapelle, ten miles west of Lille. The German entrenchments were levelled by a well directed artillery fire and carried by the infantry without much difficulty. The advance was continued as far as the second line, where the assaulting troops were compelled to halt through disorganization. The artillery was unable to continue its barrage from want of ammunition and the expected reinforcements did not come up. The position won was maintained and German counter-attacks were repelled with great loss. Neuve Chapelle has been aptly described as a victory that "halted half way through lack of prompt support and co-ordination." On March 14, the Germans commenced a terrific bombardment of the British lines at St. Eloi. Shortly after, they sprang an immense mine and blew up part of the British entrenchments which were then carried by assault. Next day the British counter-attacked and retook most of the lost ground. On April 17, the British sprang a mine under Hill 60, three miles south-east of Ypres, and carried the German works by assault. Fierce fighting followed during the next five days. On the evening of the 22nd the Germans discharged a great volume of poisonous gas against the French trenches north of Ypres, which was carried toward them by a favourable wind. The French African troops holding this line were surprised and became panic-stricken. A whole division was nearly destroyed in consequence. The Germans poured into the gap and began to cross the canal. At the same time, they attempted to use gas against the Third Canadian Infantry Brigade, on the French right. Here the direction of the wind was not so propitious and the Canadians firmly held their lines and repelled the attack which was renewed against the Second Canadian Brigade on the following afternoon with no better success. These assaults with gas continued intermittently until the middle of May. Within two weeks, the allied troops were supplied with gas helmets and respirators and the temporary advantage of the Germans was at an end. They had forced

the Allies to shorten their lines at Ypres, but failed to take the city and were ultimately driven back across the canal.

The month of April was also marked by a resolute effort on the part of the French to expel the Germans from their foothold across the Meuse at St. Mihiel. They made limited progress on the flanks of the German salient, but failed to carry the main position. Their losses were severe. To relieve the British and assist the Russians in their operations, General Foch began a great offensive on a front of twenty miles north of Arras on May 10. The first line of German trenches was overwhelmed by a terrific storm of shells and carried with little difficulty. The Germans were well prepared in their alternative lines of defence, and succeeded in holding their positions, although these attacks were continued with little relaxation for the next three months. The British attacked La Bassée, and gained some ground,but eventually failed again from want of artillery ammunition. On July 30, the Germans retook some trenches they had lost near Hooge by making use of flame projectors for the first time.

The Allies began a prolonged bombardment on September 1, which lasted for twenty-five days, preparatory to an advance on a wide front. The British attacked near La Bassée, and penetrated the German lines to a depth of two miles. The French gained some ground on the British right, and in Champagne pierced the German lines on a front of fifteen miles. Nearly 30,000 prisoners were taken, but the Allies failed to break the German third line. Troops were swiftly brought from the Russian front, yet subsequent counter-attacks made by the Germans in the months of October and November did not recover much of their lost ground and proved very costly. For the remainder of the year, operations on this front were of a local and unimportant nature.

OPERATIONS ON THE EASTERN FRONT, 1915.

At the beginning of the year, Warsaw was still the chief objective of the German movements. Their attacks upon the Russian positions in January and February in western Poland were generally unsuccessful. A great army was collected in East Prussia which began its advance on July 7, and drove the Russian forces across the Niemen. At the same time, a formidable Austro-German offensive started in the Carpathians with the purpose of relieving Przemysl. This force was beaten in a great battle near Halicz on March 11; Przemysl surrendered with its garrison of 120,000 men on March 22. The battle in the Carpathians continued until the middle of April when the roads became impassable by continuous rains. The German offensive was afterwards resumed by a skilful attack under the command of Field Marshal von Mackensen. After a terrific artillery preparation on May 2, the Germans succeeded in piercing the Russian positions at Gorlice and forced retreat to the line of the river San. Here the Russians were again attacked and, after a battle which lasted for two weeks, were forced to retire; and Przemysl was retaken. Another battle began for the possession of Lemberg, which was captured by the Austrians on June 22. In the middle of July, a gigantic offensive

commenced all along the eastern front. The Germans forced the passage of the Narew, and advanced against Warsaw. Libau was taken on August 1; Ivangorod fell on August 4, and Warsaw was occupied on the 5th. The Russian armies were pursued with great energy, but succeeded in effecting their retreat without suffering a decisive overthrow. The remainder of their frontier fortresses were taken in rapid succession, or evacuated, and the remnant of their troops retired beyond the river Dvina where they were rallied and received strong reinforcements. In September, they once more assumed the offensive and gained a considerable success south of the Pripet marshes.

During the whole of this period, their well organized network of military railways enabled the Germans to concentrate large masses of troops at almost any point in the theatre of war. Whole armies were conveyed rapidly by this means from front to front and flank to flank.

THE ITALIAN FRONT, 1915.

Italy declared war on Austria on May 23, 1915. Next day Italian troops invaded Austrian territory on all adjacent fronts. The cities of Trent and Trieste were their main objectives. The blockade of the Austro-Hungarian ports was taken over by the Italian navy. Owing to the great natural strength of the Austrian positions, and their careful fortification, the advance of the invaders was slow and costly. On July 25, they gained a foothold on the Carso plateau on the road to Trieste, but were subsequently obliged to retire by the overwhelming fire of the Austrian artillery. This year terminated without any further advance. The natural obstacles of a mountainous country proved well nigh insuperable and could only be overcome by immense exertions and great engineering skill. In many instances batteries, constructed at a height of nine or ten thousand feet above the sea level, were firing at targets above the clouds. An accumulation of water was usually as urgent as a supply of ammunition.

CONQUEST OF SERBIA, 1915.

In the end of September, 1915, a large German army under the command of von Mackensen was concentrated on the northern frontier of Serbia. A week later the Bulgarians definitely entered into the war as allies of the central powers. The Austro-German armies crossed the frontier on October 6 in great force. Their advance was very slow but quite irresistible. The Serbian army was driven steadily before them, and the country overrun. By the beginning of December its remnants were driven into the mountains of Montenegro and Albania, where many perished from disease and privation. French and British troops had occupied the Greek port of Salonik. on October 5, and moved northward along the railway into southern Serbia, where they occupied an extensive intrenched position. Here they were attacked by the Bulgarians on December 6, and after nine days severe fighting compelled to retire to Saloniki.

CAMPAIGN AT THE DARDANELLES, 1915.

After closely blockading the entrance to these straits for some months, a powerful British and French fleet was assembled for a naval attack in February, 1915. The coast defences had meanwhile been greatly strengthened, and a powerful army assembled for their protection under the direction of German officers. The bombardment began on February 19, and was continued at intervals until the evening of March 2. Several of the forts were silenced and greatly damaged. On March 20, the attack was renewed. Three battleships of the allied squadron were sunk during the day by mines or gun fire. This was a serious reverse.

A military expedition under the command of Sir Ian Hamilton had already been organized to attack these defences in the rear. It consisted of a British, an Australian-New Zealand and a French army corps, numbering 120,000 men. A much larger force of Turkish troops, with a considerable number of German officers and soldiers had been assembled to oppose the invasion. A landing was effected on April 25, with serious losses. A limited foothold was secured on the peninsula but after most persistent efforts, the troops failed to carry the heights dominating their position. Siege operations were then undertaken, which continued in the face of insuperable difficulties until the end of the year, when the undertaking was reluctantly abandoned, and the allied troops were withdrawn, after months of incredible efforts in which they had displayed indomitable courage and tenacity.

OPERATIONS IN EGYPT AND MESOPOTAMIA, 1915.

The British garrison in Egypt had been strongly reinforced the year before. The Suez canal was fortified and guarded by strong garrisons. An advance of the Turks from Syria was repelled in the first week of February, 1915. Subsequent small raids were easily repulsed. In April the British-Indian force in Mesopotamia was reinforced by a second division, and General Sir John Nixon took command. The Turks were defeated at Shaiba on April 12, and again at Nasiriyeh on the Euphrates about ninety miles above on July 24. They were again defeated at Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris on September 28, and closely pursued by a British division under General Townshend. They were driven from a fortified position in Ctesiphon, twenty miles from Bagdad, on November 22. Afterwards they were greatly reinforced and Townshend was obliged in turn to retire to Kut-el-Amara, where he was surrounded and besieged.

A formidable attempt of the Turks to invade Russian territory in the Caucasus was defeated. One Turkish army corps was forced to surrender and two others were entirely routed. The Russians gained ground slowly in Armenia and Persia.

CONQUEST OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA, 1915.

The rebellion in South Africa terminated on February 3, with the surrender of the last rebel leader. The colonial forces under the command of General Louis Botha, the premier of the Union, under-

took the invasion of German South West Africa. The principal port had already been occupied by a small British force. Two divisions of the colonial forces entered the colony and marched upon Windhoek, the capital, which was occupied on May 12. The German governor surrendered on July 9 with the remnant of his force.

NAVAL WARFARE, 1915.

At the beginning of the year only four German cruisers were still at sea. Two of these sought refuge at ports in the United States in the month of April and were interned. The Dresden, sole survivor of the battle at the Falkland islands, was overtaken by a small squadron at Juan Fernandez, on March 14, and sunk. The Karlsruhe is stated to have been destroyed by accident. The Kœnigsberg, blockaded in the Rufigi river in German East Africa, was destroyed by two British monitors on July 11. On January 24, a German squadron, apparently on its way to attack some British port, was encountered by a British squadron of superior force about thirty miles from the coast of England. In the action which followed, the German cruiser Blücher was sunk and the remainder driven off in a damaged condition. The British battle cruiser, Lion, and the destroyer, Meteor, were temporarily disabled, but the losses of the crews were small. On February 4, a proclamation was issued by the German Admiralty, declaring all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as a war zone after the 18th of that month, in which every hostile ship would be destroyed by their submarines. Many vessels were destroyed in pursuance of this policy, with the loss of thousands of lives. The sinking of the Cunard liner "Lusitania," the largest British ship in the Atlantic service, on May 7, by which 1,153 persons perished, caused a tremendous outburst of indignation in all neutral countries, as well as among the allied nations. The submarine campaign, however, absolutely failed in interrupting commerce between the British Isles and the rest of the world, or in interfering materially with the transport of troops and supplies into the several theatres of war. British submarines on the other hand succeeded in entering the Baltic and the Sea of Marmora, where many hostile vessels were destroyed by them. Allied commerce on the high seas was protected and the commerce of their enemies completely stopped.

PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS DOMINIONS AND COLONIES, 1915.

The First Canadian Division had trained at Salisbury Plain during the fall and winter, and crossed to France toward the end of February, 1915. The frontispiece to this volume facing page 1, represents the landing of the Canadian troops at St. Nazaire. They were engaged with distinction at Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy and Neuve Chapelle. Sir John French reported that at Ypres, in April, 1915, they "held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage," and that they "averted a disaster which might have been attended with the most serious consequences." (See the

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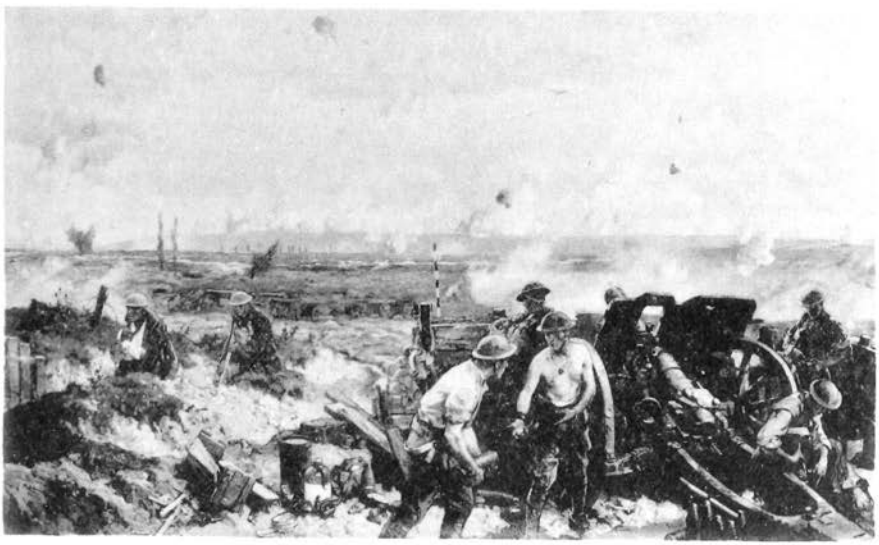
SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES, 1915

Canada Year Book, 1919



Heliotype Co., Ltd., Ottawa *R. Jack, A.R.A., pinxt.*

TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE, 1917

Canada Year Book, 1919

illustration facing page 14) A second division arrived in England early in the summer, and in November a third division was organized. On September 14, a Canadian Corps of two divisions was formed in France with Lieut.-General E. H. Alderson in command. The total number of troops recruited for service in Canada by the end of the year was officially reported as amounting to 212,690. In a New Year's message published on the last day of the year, the Prime Minister stated that the military force contributed by Canada would be increased to half a million of men. Subscriptions to the various war funds were augmented by many millions of dollars.

The support afforded by Australia was equally cordial both in troops and money. At the beginning of November, it was officially stated that 92,000 men from Australia had actually been despatched to the theatre of war. At the same time New Zealand had sent 25,000 men to the front, and the Union of South Africa, besides supplying large contingents of troops for service in South, West, East and Central Africa, had furnished 6,500 men for service in Europe. Newfoundland had supplied 1,600 men for service on land besides sending many men to the navy. The British colonies in the West Indies sent two thousand men, and smaller contingents were furnished by Ceylon and Fiji.

ECONOMIC RESULTS OF THE WAR, 1915.

Early in the year 1915 it became apparent that the German authorities were seriously alarmed by the tightening of the British blockade. The entire control of provisions and all military supplies was taken by the Imperial Government, and decrees were enacted for fixing prices. All stocks of certain metals were reserved for military use. Before the end of the year, it was confessed that the scarcity of food was bearing very heavily upon the poorer classes, for whom only a sufficient supply of grain and potatoes could be provided. This difficult situation had been alleviated to a certain extent by the occupation of Belgium and the great industrial districts of northern France and Poland, with their valuable mines of coal and iron, numerous blast furnaces and textile factories. Every effort was made to turn these to the best account. It was admitted that on several occasions, the German armies had been placed in a critical situation by a shortage of artillery ammunition late in the autumn of 1914, and again in the summer of 1915.

The chief object of the campaign against Serbia was to establish an overland communication with Turkey, and obtain supplies from that source. The importation of raw materials, food stuffs and certain manufactures, and the export of her own industrial products, had become vital conditions of the economic life of Germany. Consequently, the sinister effects of the blockade were felt more and more daily as the war continued. In Austria-Hungary, a general seizure of all grain and flour was decreed on February 26, and a system of per capita distribution inaugurated in the large cities next month. The prices of food rose enormously, and in the autumn entailed great suffering upon the working classes.

French commerce was seriously affected by the war. Exports were diminished by one half, while imports increased in value by ten per cent. Strong measures were adopted in June to increase the supply of munitions. Skilled mechanics taken from the factories on mobilization were recalled with that object. By the middle of the month 650,000 persons were engaged in producing munitions.

Imports into Great Britain greatly increased, but there was a considerable reduction in exports. A Ministry of Munitions was established in June, and a great campaign inaugurated to increase the output of shells and artillery. A Munitions Bill, which placed the government in nearly as complete control of the persons employed in work shops and ammunition factories as it had over the troops in the field, was quickly enacted.

A National Registration Bill was passed in July; in November the system of recruiting was re-organized, and before the end of the year the government reluctantly decided to adopt a modified form of conscription.

OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, 1916.

In December, 1915, General Joffre was appointed to command all the French armies, and was succeeded by General de Castelnau in command of the French troops engaged in France. Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Sir John French in command of the British forces in France, and late in December, 1915, the Indian army corps was transferred to Mesopotamia. At the commencement of the year, the German forces were probably much outnumbered on the western front, but they held dominating positions which were not easily attacked. In the month of January, their armies on that front were heavily reinforced and resumed the offensive at several points, apparently to test the strength of the allied positions and keep them in uncertainty as to their future intentions. On the morning of February 21, a tremendous artillery preparation began in the sector of Verdun, followed by a fierce infantry attack in the afternoon, which carried several of the French first line positions. Their assaults were continued on the two following days, and by the night of the 24th they had captured the whole of the first line of the French intrenchments on the right bank of the Meuse, and taken several thousand prisoners at the cost of terrible losses. The French garrison was continually reinforced, and kept well supplied with ammunition. It is stated that four thousand motor trucks were constantly employed on this service, and two hundred thousand men brought up to hold the defences. The struggle continued with a dreadful sacrifice of life on both sides, with little intermission until March 22. The fort of Douaumont, a very commanding position, was taken by the Germans, but otherwise their gains were insignificant. A lull in the fighting occurred between the 22nd and the 28th of March, when the attacks were renewed on both banks of the river, and continued until April 25. Three fortified villages which had been converted by an intense bombardment into shapeless heaps of ruins were taken, but a great final assault utterly failed, and the assailants never succeeded in really approaching the main defences of the place.

MAP OF THE EASTERN FRONT

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THE WESTERN FRONT in FRANCE and BELGIUM

Farthest Advance of Germans, 1914 . .
Hindenburg Line, 1917 . . . . . .
Farthest Advance of Germans, 1918 . .
Final Battle Line, Nov. 11, 1918 . . .
(Neutral Zone along the Rhine)
Principal Railroads . . . . . .
Principal Canals . . . .

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60

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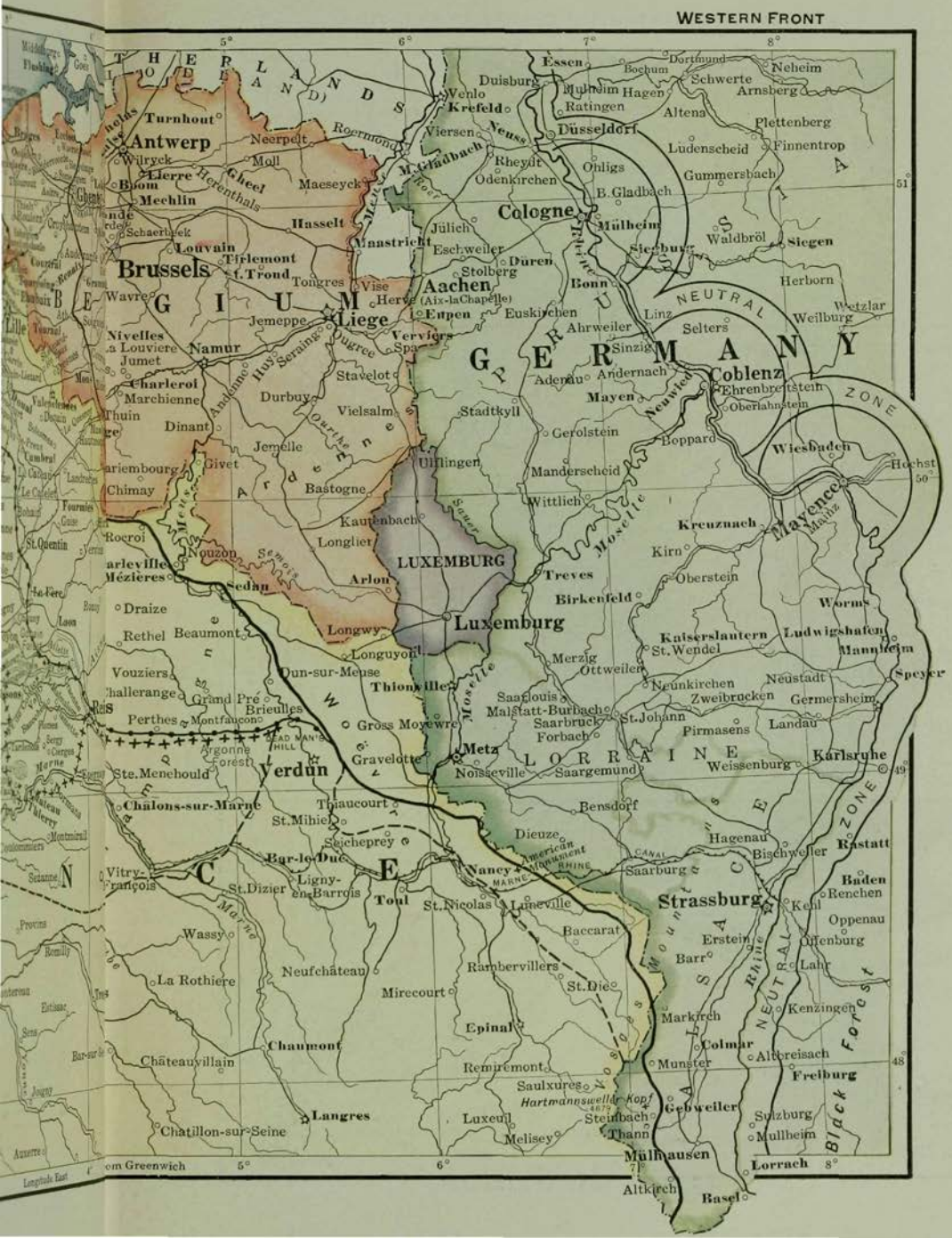
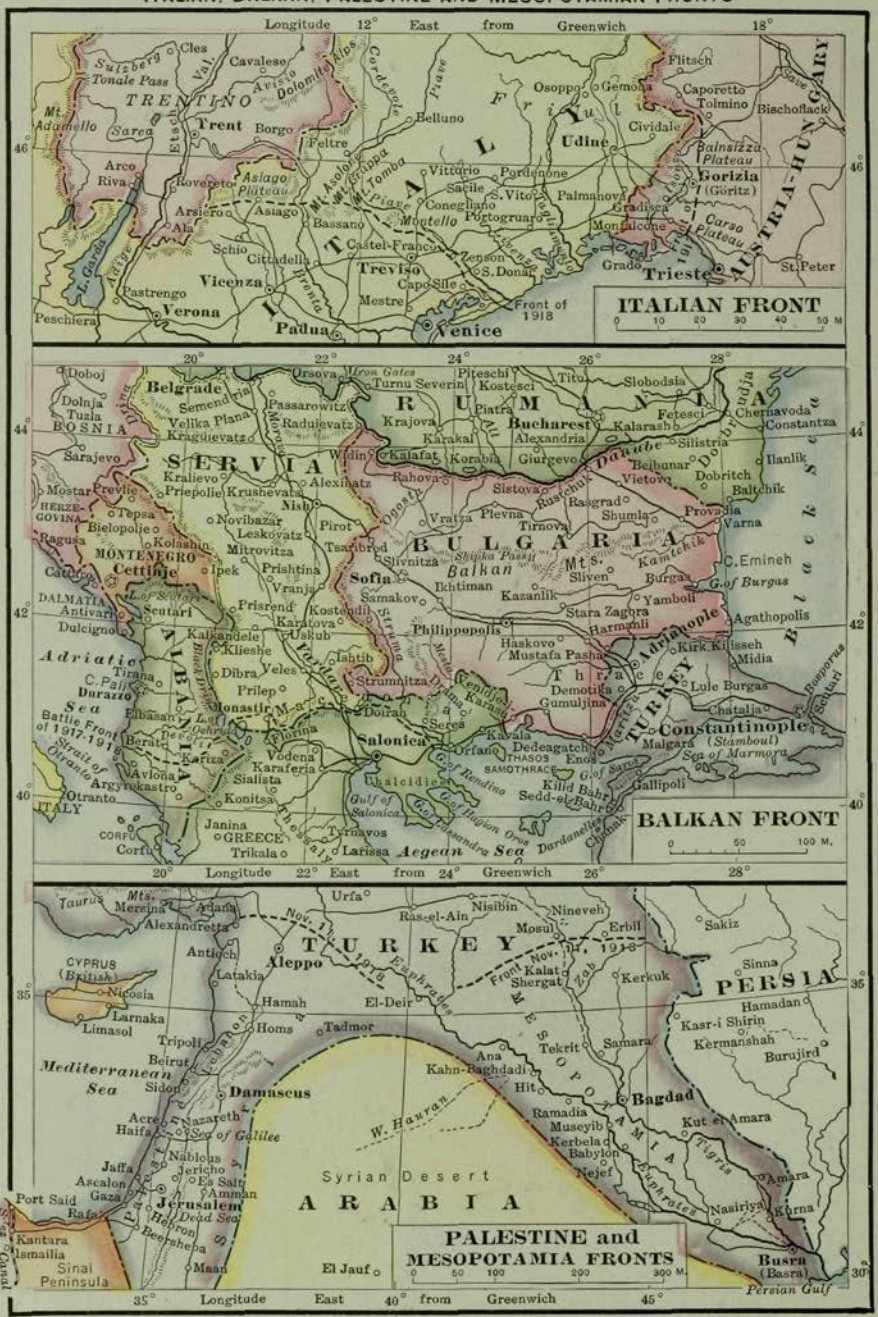
THE M. N. WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.


WESTERN FRONT
THE NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
GERMANY
Brussels
Antwerp
Liege
Namur
Aachen
Cologne
Coblenz
Mayence
Luxemburg
LUXEMBURG
Metz
LORRAINE
Verdun
Strassburg
Sedan
Chalons-sur-Marne
Bar-le-Duc
Nancy
Toul
Thionville
Longwy
Arlon
Treves
Wiesbaden
Mannheim
Ludwigshafen
Karlsruhe
Freiburg
Colmar
Epinal
Chaumont
Langres
Mulhausen
Basel
Meuse
Moselle
Rhine
Marne
Ardennes
Hindenburg Line
NEUTRAL ZONE
Black Forest
Vosges Mountains
Hartmannswillr Kopf 4079

ITALIAN, BALKAN, PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIAN FRONTS



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Fighting began again during the first week in May and lasted on the left bank of the Meuse, until the first of July. Fort Vaux was taken on June 6, and on June 9 one hundred thousand men were employed on a front of only three miles in a desperate assault on the heights of Thiaumont which they eventually carried. The British offensive on the Somme caused a great diversion of troops in that direction and compelled the Germans thenceforth to remain on the defensive in this sector.

The long delayed allied attack on that part of the German lines was preceded by a tremendous bombardment lasting continuously for five days on a broad front, by frequent raids at night with small parties to ascertain its results, and by successful assaults on the German aircraft. Many of their observation balloons were brought down, and allied æroplanes bombed divisional headquarters and the principal railway stations in rear. Decisive ascendancy in the air was secured in the sector selected for the main offensive, and the concentration of troops was carried out with all possible secrecy. The British forces had been heavily reinforced and two new armies formed. A large additional frontage was taken over by them from the French on the Somme. The time for the assault was fixed for 7.30 a.m. on July 1. Sir Henry Rawlinson commanded the British troops allotted for the attack, which was made on a front of twenty miles against the Thiepval ridge, while the French attacked on an eight mile front on both sides of the river Somme, to their right, under the orders of General Foch. The British attack failed on the extreme left, owing to insufficient preparation, but the German first line was pierced on a front of sixteen miles in the face of an obstinate resistance, chiefly from machine guns concealed in positions where they could not be reached by artillery fire. The French were successful all along their front, as an attack there seems to have been somewhat unexpected. The advance was continued on July 2 and 3. On the following day, operations were delayed by heavy thunderstorms, but the French continued to gain ground. Heavy reinforcements had been received by the Germans who began violent counter-attacks upon the British.

On the 7th a division of the Prussian guard made a desperate attack on the British position near Contalmaison, which was repelled with great loss, many prisoners being taken. Fighting continued day after day with great fury, and the Germans were driven from a large portion of their second line by the end of the month. Numerous desperate struggles took place for small positions. The fighting in the month of August continued daily with slow but steady gains of ground on the part of the Allies, yet at no point did they succeed in breaking through. The artillery bombardment was continued with unprecedented energy. On some occasions, ninety thousand shells were fired within an hour by the allied guns, and in certain instances, more than a million inside of twenty-four hours. A great force of cavalry and horse artillery was held in readiness close in rear, with the intention of taking advantage of a breach in the enemy's position. A great joint attack was delivered with considerable success on a front of forty miles on September 3, in which twenty-eight allied divisions

were engaged. On September 14 and 15, the British assaulted the German positions near Courcelette, which was carried by the Second Canadian Division. Many heavy armoured landships or "Tanks" were first brought into action on this occasion with great success, and the German losses were extremely heavy, as they had massed troops for a counter attack in their front trenches. On September 26, the First Canadian Division captured the Hessian trench and other British troops carried the great Hohenzollern redoubt, noted for its elaborate system of defences and deemed impregnable. Next day they carried the Stuff redoubt and two thousand yards of adjacent trenches, and on the 28th the Schwaben redoubt which commanded the valley of the Ancre river. During the first week of October, operations were greatly impeded by heavy rains, but on the 7th the British made an advance of twelve hundred yards on an eight mile front. The French undertook a vigorous and skilfully prepared offensive near Verdun on October 24, when they recaptured Douaumont, and in a few hours regained nearly all the ground they had lost on the east side of the Meuse since the beginning of the German offensive, taking several thousand unwounded prisoners. Operations were then begun against Fort Vaux, which was evacuated by the Germans on November 2, as a result of a furious bombardment. The weather during November was highly unfavourable for operations on the entire western front owing to incessant rains which soon converted the country into a sea of mud; still on November 12, the French captured Saillisel, a strong position north of the Somme and pierced the German fourth line. Next day the British attacked on both sides of the river, favoured by a dense mist, and penetrated the German intrenchments to a depth of a mile on a front of three thousand yards, taking five thousand prisoners. Many heavy bombardments and trench raids took place during the remainder of the year without appreciable gain on either side.

After several days artillery preparation, the French executed a successful attack on the German lines east of the Meuse, near Verdun, and carried their intrenchments on a front of six miles, taking nearly twelve thousand prisoners and many guns on December 15.

The German offensive at Verdun had failed disastrously. The allied offensive had also fallen far short of the objectives in view. Both operations entailed immense sacrifices in life and enormous expenditures of ammunition.

OPERATIONS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, 1916.

The weather prevented active operations on this front during the early months. The snow was deep, and misty weather interfered with the effective use of artillery. The rugged character of the country made supply of the opposing forces a task of extreme difficulty. Continuous preparations had been carried on by the Austrians during the winter and early spring for an offensive on a great scale in the Trentino, when the weather became favourable. In March all their main positions were fiercely bombarded to prevent reinforcements from being sent to the French front. The Austrians had brought

large bodies of men from the Russian front, and had conducted all their operations with such profound secrecy that when their principal attack commenced, the Italians were ill prepared to oppose it. On May 14 the Austrians began a violent bombardment of the Italian positions on a front of many miles. They employed upwards of two thousand guns, of which eight hundred were of very large calibre, among them forty howitzers of the largest class. The force assembled for this attack numbered 350,000. The infantry assault began on May 18, and continued to gain ground in the valleys of Adige and Brenta until June 2, when it was checked upon a new line many miles in rear. The Austrians reported the capture of thirty thousand prisoners and three hundred guns. For the next two weeks they continued to attack the new Italian positions from day to day on various parts of the line, and on one occasion along its whole front, but failed to make any important advance. Three divisions were then hastily withdrawn to oppose the Russian offensive in Galicia. On June 25, the Austrian retreat began to a selected position protected by strong rear guards, but was not effected without serious losses.

An Italian offensive had been planned to take place on the Isonzo, simultaneously with the allied attack on the Somme and the Russian invasion of Galicia, having Gorizia as its main objective. This had been postponed on account of the Austrian advance in the Trentino. The attack began on August 6, and Gorizia was taken three days later. The advance was continued successfully until August 17, when it was checked. Their offensive on this front was not resumed until October 11. Several lines of trenches were captured on that and the following day. On the Carso plateau, a further advance was made on November 1 and 2, when a portion of Austrian intrenchments was carried and many prisoners taken. Further active operations were prevented by bad weather.

OPERATIONS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, 1916.

At the beginning of the year the Russians still occupied a defensive line in front of their railway, extending from the gulf of Riga to the frontier of Rumania, over seven hundred miles in length. Here they repelled every attempt of the enemy to pierce their positions and reach the railway. On December 23, 1915, they commenced an offensive to divert attention from their projected operations in the Caucasus. Fierce fighting continued until the middle of January, 1916, along the Strypa and Styr rivers without any important success on either side. On March 16 the Russians advanced towards Vilna to relieve the pressure at Verdun and possibly to anticipate a German offensive in the vicinity of Riga. Little progress was made before a thaw put an end to operations at the end of the month. Another great offensive on their part began in June, with three army groups acting under the immediate direction of the Czar with General Alexieff as chief of staff. This movement opened with simultaneous attacks on selected portions of the Austrian line, south of the Pripet marshes on June 4. Both the opposing Austrian armies were forced back with heavy loss in prisoners, chiefly of discontented soldiers who

voluntarily surrendered by entire units. Lutsk was taken on June 6 and Dubno on the 8th. The Austrians were then heavily reinforced by troops from the line north of the marshes and by some German troops from Verdun and Austrians from the Trentino, who were hurried across from the other fronts by railway. The Russians reported the capture of nearly two hundred thousand prisoners and more than two hundred guns. It was believed that the principal Austrian armies had been reduced to half their former strength. The Austro-German forces commenced their counter-offensive on June 16, and continued it until the end of the first week in July, driving back the Russians for many miles. The Russians renewed their advance on July 4 with considerable success. On July 16 they again attacked and advanced on the city of Brody, which was taken on the 28th. Their other operations farther south were also successful, and they cut the railway leading from Galicia into Transylvania. On August 2 von Hindenburg was given supreme command of the Austrian and German armies on the entire eastern front, and under his able direction a vigorous effort was made to check their further progress. Indecisive fighting continued with little interruption during the remainder of that month.

On August 27 Rumania published a declaration of war upon Austria-Hungary, and made a surprise attack upon the troops guarding the passes of the mountains on the Transylvanian frontier. This step was undoubtedly accelerated by the recent Russian successes. Two days later, the Russian army of the Danube began its march southward through Rumania and crossed the Danube. On the same day Field Marshal von Hindenburg was appointed chief of staff of the German army in place of General von Falkenhayn, who took command of the Austrian and German forces assembling for operations against Rumania. The Rumanian army invaded Transylvania, and in five days advanced fifty miles. It occupied Kronstadt, the commercial capital of the province, and several other large towns. An army of Bulgarians, Germans and Turks under von Mackensen, entered the Rumanian province south of the Danube, and gained a considerable success by the capture of the fortress of Turtukai and the occupation of Silistria. Mackensen was afterwards unsuccessful in a battle lasting for five days commencing on September 16, and was compelled to retire some distance. In the beginning of October the Rumanians were expelled from Transylvania, and forced to retire into their own country. On October 23 Mackensen captured Constanza, the chief Rumanian port on the Black Sea, and advanced upon the great bridge over the Danube, at Cernavoda, which was destroyed by the Rumanians. In the middle of November von Falkenhayn's army forced the mountain passes and advanced upon Bucharest. Mackensen's troops crossed the Danube and formed a junction with the army under Falkenhayn. The Rumanians were decisively defeated in a battle on the Arges river, a few miles southwest of Bucharest on December 3. That city was occupied by the Germans three days afterwards. The remnant of the Rumanian army joined the Russian troops which had entered eastern Rumania, and took up strong defensive positions along the Sereth river.

The Italians had landed two divisions in Albania in December, 1915, and advanced as far as Durazzo, which they held until February. An Austrian army invaded Montenegro in the beginning of the year, and captured Cettinje, the capital, on January 13. Ten days later they took Scutari, and advanced towards Durazzo, which was evacuated by the Italians and occupied by the Austrians on February 26.

At a conference of the Allies it had been decided that Saloniki should be retained as an indispensable base for future operations, and a strong defensive position was prepared far in advance for the protection of the city. A large part of the allied armies engaged in the Gallipoli peninsula were after its evacuation transferred to Saloniki. The remnants of the Serbian army were taken to the island of Corfu for a long period of rest and recuperation after the privations and sufferings of their terrible retreat. These troops, numbering in all upwards of 100,000 effective men, were then transported to Saloniki, to reinforce the allied armies there. The Allies began a vigorous offensive early in September on a front of one hundred and twenty-five miles, and the Bulgarians were steadily driven back in the direction of Monastir. Fighting continued with little intermission until November 19, when that town was taken by the Allies and proclaimed as the temporary capital of Serbia.

THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS AND MESOPOTAMIA, 1916.

The Russian army in the Caucasus was strongly reinforced in December, 1915, and January, 1916. Its offensive operations were considerably hastened by the evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula by the allied British and French armies, by which a large Turkish force would be released for service elsewhere. In the midst of severe winter weather an advance was commenced upon Erzerum, the principal Turkish fortress in Armenia. The Turkish army assembled for its protection was routed on January 18, and the fortress evacuated by the Turks on February 16. Another army supported by a fleet on the Black sea took Trebizond on April 18, and the conquest of Turkish Armenia was practically completed by the end of August.

The British division commanded by General Townshend had been besieged at Kut-el-Amara since December 3, 1915. Several determined attacks were repulsed, and the Turks then decided to reduce the garrison by starvation. A relieving column commanded by General Aylmer, after advancing a considerable distance and driving a covering force from several positions, was finally checked on April 23. On April 25 Townshend's division, which was reduced to less than 9,000 troops, was obliged to surrender.

The effective defence of the Suez canal was an object of great importance to the Allies. Garrisons had been established at posts several miles east of the canal to keep hostile forces at a distance. Some of these were unsuccessfully attacked in the early part of the year and again in August. The British troops then began a systematic advance along the coast, building a railway and constructing a pipe line for the conveyance of water as they went. A commanding position was occupied in the heart of the Sinai peninsula, and British

aircraft bombed several Turkish military posts on the frontier of Palestine.

THE WAR IN AFRICA, 1916.

Early in February a considerable German force was driven from Cameroon into Spanish Guinea, where it was interned. The conquest of the province was completed by the surrender of the last German garrison on February 18. General Smuts, in command of the British forces in German East Africa, continued his advance with success. Another British force entered that country from Rhodesia. The Germans were defeated in several small engagements, and the seat of government surrendered on September 4. At the end of the year, only about one quarter of the province still remained in the hands of the Germans.

NAVAL WARFARE, 1916.

The command of the sea had passed absolutely into the hands of the Allies. No German merchant ship ventured to make its appearance on the high seas. The German efforts to destroy the commerce of the Allies were limited to the activity of a single light cruiser and to submarine attacks. The British Grand Fleet, having its base in the magnificent harbour of Scapa Flow, encircled by the Orkney islands, kept undisputed possession of the North sea. The lesser channels into this fine sheet of water were blocked with impassable obstacles, the two large entrances guarded by batteries of heavy guns and a double barrier of steel nets provided with gates to admit the passage of ships. A ring of observation balloons constantly hovered over the islands. Many hundreds of mine sweepers and destroyers kept constant watch and ward without. From this secure lair, thronged with countless colliers, tenders, and store ships of all kinds, squadrons of cruisers, battle cruisers and battle ships attended by aircraft went forth periodically to scour the sea. Communication between all parts of the Grand Fleet was maintained by wireless telegraphy.

On the afternoon of May 31, the battle cruiser division of the fleet, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, consisting of six ships, sighted a squadron of five similar German vessels, which retired southeastward toward the main body of the German fleet, then out of sight. Beatty gave chase at once. It was about 2.30 p.m. Rather more than an hour later, the action began at a range of 18,500 yards. A few minutes afterwards a vast column of black smoke shot into the air to a great height from the "Indefatigable", the rear ship of Beatty's squadron. When it cleared away that vessel had disappeared. Only two men of its crew of nine hundred were picked up. Shortly afterwards some ships of the fifth British battle squadron came up and opened fire at a range of 20,000 yards, and the third ship in the German line was soon seen to be on fire. A little later the British battle cruiser, "Queen Mary", blew up from the explosion of her magazine, and only twenty of her crew of one thousand persons were saved. The action had continued on parallel courses for about an hour when three divisions of the German battle fleet were descried approaching. The British squadrons then stood away on a northwesterly course, which would bring them closer to the remainder of

their fleet, known to be coming up rapidly. As the surviving battle cruisers were ships of great speed, they easily ran ahead and crossed the course of the German fleet, with the intention of leaving a clear field of fire for their own battle ships and then striking in between the Germans and their base. The fifth battle squadron consequently had to sustain for some time the fire of four German cruisers and several of their battleships. One of the German cruisers however soon fell out of the line and took no further part in the battle. At 6.20 p.m., the third British battle cruiser squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Hood, came in sight and rashly approached within 8,000 yards of the German battle ships. The " Invincible ", Hood's flag ship, was soon sunk by a shell, and all but six of the crew perished. Sir John Jellicoe then appeared with the two remaining squadrons of battle ships which formed into line and chased the German fleet from the scene of action. Haze, mist, and dense artificial clouds of smoke assisted their escape as evening fell. During the night the German fleet was overtaken by British light cruisers and destroyers which attacked them fiercely and inflicted heavy losses in ships. These losses were carefully concealed at the time, and have never been accurately ascertained. The British battle ship " Marlborough " was struck by a torpedo, but succeeded in returning to port. Besides the ships already named, three armoured cruisers and eight British destroyers were sunk. Three German battle ships were seen to sink, and a fourth was subsequently added to the number on good authority. The next morning found the British fleet in undisputed possession of the scene of action, and the German fleet never afterwards ventured forth, except on one occasion, when it quickly retired again into port on the approach of its opponents.

The submarine activity of the Germans increased in vigour and ferocity. Thousands of small auxiliary vessels were employed in conjunction with the British fleet in detecting and chasing them, and many were destroyed. A French transport was sunk in the Mediterranean and upwards of 3,000 men perished. Two British battleships and one light cruiser were destroyed by mines or torpedoes, and on June 6, the cruiser " Hampshire ", with Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of War, and his staff on board on their way to Russia, was sunk west of the Orkney isles, and only a single petty officer and eleven seamen were saved out of the entire crew. The destruction of merchant shipping belonging to the Allies and neutral countries by mines and submarines attained serious proportions.

PARTICIPATION OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS DOMINIONS AND COLONIES, 1916.

In Canada, an Order in Council passed on January 12, authorized an increase of the Canadian military forces to half a million. Great but fruitless efforts were made to reach that number by voluntary enlistment. An official statement published at the end of the year showed that the number of recruits obtained since the beginning of the war, up to November 30, 1916, aggregated 381,438 of all ranks and branches of the service. The volume of contributions for the different patriotic funds was doubled.

On November 11 Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, whose activity and energy had greatly stimulated recruiting and organization, tendered his resignation, at the request of the Prime Minister, as a result of serious differences of opinion in matters of administration. He was replaced by the Hon. A. E. Kemp, already a member of the Cabinet without portfolio. A National Service Board was established for the purpose of increasing enlistments without interfering with important industries. The Canadian troops in France were increased to three complete divisions and formed into an army corps under the command of Sir Julian Byng. Large contingents of Canadian Railway and Forestry troops were also sent to Europe. Many men enlisted for special service in mechanical transport and inland navigation. A Canadian cavalry brigade was formed and, with several batteries of horse artillery, was attached to the Fifteenth British Army corps. Garrisons of Canadian troops were maintained in Bermuda and Santa Lucia.

An official document, published by the Government of Australia, stated that 103,000 men had been recruited by voluntary enlistment in that Commonwealth and sent into the field, and that 100,000 more would be required to replace prospective casualties before July 1, 1917. A bill proposing conscription was submitted to a vote of the electors in October, but defeated by a small majority.

The Union of South Africa continued with success the task it had undertaken of expelling the Germans from that continent.

The troops from New Zealand in Mesopotamia and France were kept up to strength by voluntary enlistment.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a speech in September, made the statement that a larger number of men in proportion to its population had enlisted in the army and navy from Newfoundland than from any other part of the British Empire. The colony contributed, according to information furnished by the Newfoundland Department of Militia, 12,132 men out of a population of 256,290; 7,312 others volunteered their services, but were rejected.

Besides an entire army corps despatched to Mesopotamia to accomplish the relief of Kut, troops from India were sent to Egypt for the defence of the Suez canal, to East Africa, Cameroon, and southern Persia, and garrisons were furnished for Mauritius and Singapore, as well as for the defence of Aden and the new posts on the Afghan frontier. Large contributions to patriotic funds and the military services were made by native rulers and nobles.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR, 1916.

The great shortage and high price of food in Austria caused serious discontent. A more stringent system of government control of provisions was established with three meatless days a week. In Germany a Food Regulation Board was appointed with extensive powers. Meat cards were made compulsory and a maximum ration of meat was established. Reports of food riots became frequent. A Munitions Department was created at the end of October, and a man-power bill enacted making all able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and sixty subject to industrial or military service.

In France the cabinet was reorganized and the war services concentrated in the hands of a war council of five members. The post of Commander in Chief of the armies was abolished. General Joffre was appointed technical adviser to the government, but retired soon afterwards. General Nivelle was selected to command all the armies in France on December 12, and General Sarrail, in command of the army at Saloniki, was placed directly under the Minister of War. A law was passed offering bounties for the encouragement of wheat growing.

A conscription bill was passed by the parliament of Great Britain on January 24th, after a short debate. Ireland was excluded from the provisions of this bill. As a result three-quarters of a million of single men were added to the military forces.

The number of war workers had increased by July 1, 1916, to three and one-half millions, of whom 660,000 were women, and 4,000 factories, controlled by government, were producing munitions.

An economic conference of the Allied Governments was held at Paris in June, which framed many drastic proposals.

On Good Friday, April 21, a German submarine landed Sir Roger Casement, with a few companions and a small consignment of arms on the coast of Kerry, in Ireland. Casement was arrested shortly afterwards, and no body of men assembled to meet him or make use of these arms. On April 24, however, a serious insurrection took place in Dublin. Organized bodies of insurgents took possession of the post office, law courts, railway stations, and several adjacent houses. Fighting continued for several days before the rebels were subdued. Less important risings occurred at some small towns elsewhere in Ireland, which were soon put down. A number of prisoners were tried and executed by sentence of court martial. Casement was hanged in London on August 3.

The British Cabinet was re-organized in December, when the Right Hon. David Lloyd George became Premier. A war council of five members was then formed with him at its head.

On February 23, Portugal seized many German merchant ships which had remained in Portuguese ports since the beginning of the war. Four days later Germany protested against this action, and on March 9 declared war on Portugal. The Portuguese Government announced that its action had been taken " as a result of our long-standing alliance with England, an alliance that has stood unbroken the strain of five hundred years." A Portuguese force co-operated with British troops from Rhodesia in driving the Germans out of the southern portion of the German colony in East Africa. A division of Portuguese troops was despatched to France to act with the British Expeditionary Force.

OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, 1917.

The removal of large bodies of their troops to the Russian and Rumanian fronts had been one of the contributory causes which compelled the Germans to revert to a defensive attitude in the autumn of 1916. The month of January, 1917, was mild and the ground soft with rain, interfering materially with military operations on a large scale. Minor operations continued in several portions of

the line. A new sector on the Somme salient between Bapaume and Peronne was taken over by the British, extending their front to one hundred miles. February began with remarkably cold weather, which delayed their contemplated offensive. An attack beginning on February 17, opposite Miraumont on both sides of the Ancre river, was successful. Serre, a position of some importance, was taken on February 25, and three days later the British advanced posts were within two miles of Bapaume. On March 9 Irles near Peronne was taken with little resistance, and it became apparent that the Germans were slowly retiring in a methodical manner. Bapaume was occupied on March 16, and Peronne and Chaulnes were taken on the 18th. The German rear guards were in some degree harassed by the British cavalry, but they effectively destroyed the roads, buildings, trees, and property of all kinds as they retired. Their new line ran through Cambrai, St. Quentin, and Laon. It was twenty-five miles shorter than the old and much stronger. They had evacuated an area of six hundred square miles, including some important towns. The Canadian cavalry brigade, with three batteries of Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, attached to the Fifteenth British corps, won much distinction in this fighting. The Germans frankly announced that the chief object of their retirement was to upset the allied plans for acting on the offensive, and they carried out the devastation of the country evacuated with such systematic and ruthless thoroughness that any advance across must be very slow and difficult. The next attacks of the Allies were directed at the supporting points between which this retirement had been made. The principal objectives selected for the British Armies were Arras and Lens, while the French directed their attack upon Laon. On the morning of April 9, after two days' intense bombardment, the British delivered an attack on a front of eleven miles extending far south of Arras. The German front lines were taken with small loss. On the same day the Canadian corps attacked and carried the commanding position on Vimy Ridge near Lens, which had successfully resisted two former assaults, and was deemed impregnable by the Germans. (See the illustration facing page 14.) The defenders clung desperately to several strong points until the 11th, when the Canadians gained the summit at the north end of the ridge and advanced gradually down the eastern slope. At the same time other British troops continued their advance along the road from Bapaume towards Cambrai, driving German rear-guards before them. Another attack near Arras on April 23 also succeeded. Considerable ground was gained and 3,000 prisoners were taken.

The French carried the German positions on a front of twenty-five miles between Soissons and Reims on April 16, penetrating to a depth of two miles and taking 10,000 prisoners and many guns. They continued their advance on the two following days and repelled all counter attacks. On April 23 the British attacked on an eight-mile front between Vimy and Croisilles, and gained ground at all points, although opposed by seven German divisions. The French attack was resumed on May 4 and 5, upon the German positions along the Chemin-des-Dames, or Ladies' Road, on the high ground north of the Aisne. The town of Craonne was taken but the southern

attack failed with severe loss. Between April 9 and May 12 the Allies reported the capture of fifty thousand prisoners and four hundred and forty-four guns with nearly one thousand machine guns and many trench mortars. On May 15 General Petain, who had won renown by his successful defence of Verdun, was appointed commander in chief of the French armies in France in place of General Nivelle, who took command of a group of armies under him. General Foch, who had been in partial retirement for six months, succeeded General Petain as chief of staff. Hard fighting continued near Arras where the Germans made violent counter-attacks on the British troops. An Australian division carried the salient near Bullecourt on the night of May 9, but was partially driven out next day. The position was finally taken by them on the 17th. The change of command of the French armies encouraged the Germans to assault their newly won line along the Ladies' Road, but they failed to gain much ground, and were eventually expelled from the heights overlooking the valley of the Ailette. Early on the morning of June 7 an attack was made on the salient south of Ypres on a front of nine miles by the British.

The ridge between Messines and Wytschaete had been strongly fortified with three lines of intrenchments protected by broad belts of wire entanglements and many concrete emplacements for machine guns. Nineteen deep mines had been excavated beneath this ridge from the British trenches and loaded with many hundreds of tons of high explosives. For two weeks preceding the attack an overwhelming fire of artillery directed from aircraft had been maintained against the German works, and nearly succeeded in silencing their fire. The mines were exploded simultaneously with a concussion that was felt in London and formed craters some of which were eighty feet deep and of great width. The infantry advanced at once under cover of the smoke and carried the front line in a few minutes, then moving forward against the second line. The garrisons of the two villages continued to resist obstinately until the afternoon, but the remainder of the position was taken shortly after daylight when the assailants again pressed on and penetrated the third line. Violent counter assaults were repelled during the following night, and trenches on a two mile front were captured near Souchez. More than 7,000 prisoners and twenty guns were taken.

The Allies had secured a decided ascendency in the air and adopted a settled policy of harassing and wearing down the German resistance by continual raids and surprise attacks on different parts of their line. A great force of British artillery was concentrated near Lens on a narrow front and a violent bombardment continued for the remainder of the month of June. Constant small gains of ground were made, but the Germans resisted stubbornly from concealed positions among the mounds of slag and refuse from the mines, which are such a striking feature of the country in that locality. The British had also taken over the sector next the coast, but a heavy bombardment seriously damaged their trenches and destroyed the bridges they had thrown across the river Yser. An attack by a superior force succeeded in overwhelming a body of troops on the further side of the river whose retreat had thus been cut off. A

sudden attack by the Canadian Corps carried the trenches on a six hundred yard front south of Lens on July 22. In the latter part of the month of July the Germans assumed the offensive on the French front along the Chemin-des-Dames, employing specially selected and trained "shock troops" who gained some ground from which they were eventually expelled. On July 31 a combined attack by French and British troops began on a front of twenty miles, preceded by a tremendous bombardment and followed by the use of gas-shells on a large scale. The German front lines were rendered untenable but their troops promptly took refuge in shell craters and prepared positions for machine guns, from which they made a desperate resistance. The greater part of their second line was carried, however, and the third line penetrated. Determined counter-attacks recovered some of the lost ground. Heavy rains then seriously interfered with further operations. Fresh gains were made by the Canadian Corps near Lens. On August 15, advancing on a front of two miles, the First and Second Canadian Divisions captured Hill 70 and gained ground in some places to a depth of two miles. Violent counter-attacks were repelled and they continued to close in upon that town, a place of great importance as a great coal-mining centre from which the Germans had extracted large supplies of fuel. Several of its suburbs were evacuated by the Germans and occupied by British advanced posts. An allied attack near Ypres, preceded by a large number of tanks, was also successful and substantial advances were made. Heavy rains inundated the low country in that vicinity in the latter part of August, and delayed further active operations. The offensive was resumed by the British near St. Julien on September 18, after a prolonged bombardment. Under the protection of a devastating curtain of fire, sweeping along in front of the advancing infantry, several strong German positions were easily taken and organized for defence. Counter-attacks on these trenches were repelled a few days later. Another offensive on a front of nine miles gained further ground in the direction of the Passchendaele ridge on October 4, and five days afterwards a joint attack with the French gained ground to the west of this point. The French resumed their offensive in the vicinity of Laon on October 23, taking fort Malmaison and several neighbouring fortified villages and quarries with eight thousand prisoners. Important artillery positions were gained here and guns brought up to them, from which an enfilading fire was directed on other German intrenchments which were abandoned a few days later when they retreated across the Ailette, destroying the bridges behind them.

Sir Julian Byng was appointed to command the Third British Army, and Sir Arthur Currie succeeded him in command of the Canadian Corps on June 9.

The Canadian Corps took over the Passchendaele sector from the Australian and New Zealand divisions which had previously held it. With the usual preparation of a violent bombardment successful assaults were made on the German positions on October 26 and 30 by the Third and Fourth Divisions, and on November 6 and 10 by the First and Second Canadian Divisions, the last of which carried

Heliotype Co., Ltd., Ottawa *Official Photograph*

SURVIVORS OF THE SQUADRON OF THE FORT GARRY HORSE RETURNING TO THE CANADIAN LINES

the high ground northeast of the village of Passchendaele. These gains were not made without desperate fighting in which the Canadian troops engaged lost nearly fifteen thousand men.

Suddenly transferring a large striking force to his right, the British general began a surprise attack on the renowned Hindenburg Line near Cambrai. Great bodies of troops were secretly moved into an advanced position by night. No preparation by an artillery bombardment or by trench raids was made. The movement of seven infantry divisions was preceded by the advance of three hundred and sixty tanks, which took place shortly after daybreak on November 21. These powerful machines tore their way through the German entanglements and crawled over their trenches before artillery fire could be successfully directed against them. They paved the way for the advance of the infantry and cleared out many machine gun positions by an enfilading fire. Two lines of German works were carried along a front of ten miles to a depth of five miles in several places. Nearly ten thousand prisoners and more than one hundred field and heavy guns were taken. Next morning the Germans recovered Bourlon Wood, the most advanced position taken by the British in the direction of Cambrai, where the trees greatly interfered with the successful operation of the tanks. On the three following days the greater part of this forest and the neighbouring village were taken by the British, but they were unable to make further progress as the enemy had brought up a superior force of artillery and infantry which eventually compelled them to abandon the village.

Two divisions of British cavalry and two brigades of Indian cavalry with many horse artillery batteries had been massed in rear of the infantry, with instructions that if the last trench line beyond the Scheldt canal between Marcoing and Masnières was carried, they were to push forward through the gap and sweep around Cambrai on both flanks. One squadron of the Fort Garry Horse actually passed the canal on a temporary bridge under machine gun fire near Masnières before it was known that the infantry had not succeeded in carrying the heights beyond. They charged and took a German field battery and came under heavy machine gun fire by which a number of officers and men were killed or wounded. It was then growing dark and they sought shelter in a sunken road until it became evident that they were unsupported. The horses were turned loose and the remnant of the squadron made their way back on foot. Lieutenant H. Strachan and forty-three other ranks succeeded in regaining their lines bringing with them a few prisoners out of a total of one hundred and twenty-three who rode off. During this retreat they were obliged to fight their way most of the time, with rifle and bayonet, dispersing several bodies of the enemy whom they encountered. For his gallantry and leadership on this occasion Lieutenant Strachan was awarded the Victoria Cross.

The remainder of the cavalry were held back and the projected dash forward was never attempted. After the failure of their last counter-attacks near Bourlon the Germans made a sudden and much more successful effort on a front of seven miles in the bend of the river between Masnières and Villers-Guislain, where it had not

been expected. Here a strongly-organized front line was weakly held and strong masses of infantry broke through on a front of three miles. They pushed rapidly forward, seized a portion of the railway and occupied the villages of Villers-Guislain, Gouzeaucourt and Gonnelieu. The British and Indian cavalry and horse artillery were brought forward in great haste and checked the German advance. The Germans made frequent desperate assaults on these troops who were soon supported by infantry and succeeded in repelling them. Gouzeaucourt and Gonnelieu were retaken, but on December 1 the British withdrew to a stronger position behind the Scheldt at Masnières. Fighting continued in this area until the middle of December without much gain or loss of ground on either side. The Germans announced the capture of six thousand prisoners and sixty guns in this offensive, and recovered about one third of the ground they had lost. On November 25 the French attacked and gained considerable ground north of Verdun. The important successes of the Austrians and Germans on the Italian frontier caused the transfer of large bodies of British and French troops to that theatre of war. Offensive operations on their part terminated in consequence, and the arrival of reinforcements for the Germans late in the year seemed to portend an attack.

THE ITALIAN FRONT, 1917.

An Italian offensive on March 3 in the Trentino resulted in small gains. They began a bombardment on a front of thirty miles in the vicinity of Gorizia on May 12. Five days' fighting ended in the capture of several strong Austrian positions with nearly 7,000 prisoners. In this operation the Italians were powerfully assisted by British heavy artillery. On May 24 they carried another series of trenches on the Carso plateau, taking nine thousand prisoners. In conclusive fighting continued for several days, but on June 5 the Austrians made successful counter-attacks south of Jamiano taking nearly ten thousand prisoners. Another Austrian attack east of Gorizia on July 14 was repelled with heavy loss, and a lull in operations followed for several weeks. The Italians began another formidable offensive on the upper Isonzo on August 19, assisted by the fire of not less than two thousand guns distributed along a front of thirty-seven miles. Taking advantage of a dense fog bridges were thrown over the river at several points and crossings effected. Many squadrons of æroplanes numbering in all two hundred and fifty machines, flew over the Austrian lines and bombed the troops massed in reserve. The first line of trenches was carried, and in two days' fighting the Italians took thirteen thousand prisoners. Several strong positions were subsequently evacuated by the Austrians, but they obstinately retained their ground facing Gorizia. Several German and Turkish divisions then arrived to their assistance and by counter-attacks succeeded in recovering much of the lost ground. During the first and second weeks in September an extremely numerous and well organized force was concentrated for a renewal of this offensive, containing ten divisions of veteran German troops. At the same time a very subtle and successful propaganda was carried on among

disaffected troops in the Italian army. After a short but very destructive bombardment of the Italian possessions, the attack was carried out on a front of nineteen miles and the Italians were forced to retire precipitately across the Isonzo with a loss of 10,000 prisoners. The pursuit was pressed with great energy and success, and the new Italian position was outflanked and threatened with envelopment. Gorizia was retaken on October 28. The Italian armies were constantly outflanked, and they were forced out of successive strong positions in which they attempted to retard the enemy's advance. The frontier was crossed and the invaders occupied Udine on October 29, while the disorganized Italian armies retired behind the Tagliamento. This position was held for five days when their bridge-heads were destroyed by a fierce bombardment and the Austro-German troops crossed the river. The Italians fell back behind the Livenza, another parallel stream, and thence to the line of the Piave. The capture of one hundred and eighty thousand prisoners and fifteen hundred guns was announced from Berlin in these operations which became known as the battle of Caporetto.

On November 21 the Austrians gained another considerable success on the upper Piave in the vicinity of Belluno, where they cut off and captured a body of fourteen thousand Italians. General Cadorna was replaced as commander in chief by General Diaz, and a war board, composed of Generals Cadorna, Foch and Sir H. H. Wilson, was established. British and French troops speedily arrived from France bringing with them a great force of artillery, and a strong line of defence was organized behind the Piave. Repeated efforts to cross that river were repelled and some troops who had succeeded in getting over were driven back with severe loss. British gunboats destroyed bridges on the Austrian line of communication in the Piave Delta. On December 5 the German troops resumed their efforts to turn the Italian line from the north and carried several strong positions taking a considerable number of prisoners. Repeated Austrian attacks between the Brenta and Piave failed with heavy loss and although they made considerable advances on other fronts they were unable to reach the Italian plain and turn the line of the Piave.

OPERATIONS ON THE RUSSIAN AND RUMANIAN FRONTS, 1917.

General von Mackensen continued his advance driving the Russian and Rumanian forces over the Sereth and Danube with heavy losses, and captured Focsani on January 8. Other fortified positions in that vicinity were taken by his army a few days later. The Rumanian army had been practically destroyed and the country conquered.

Desultory fighting continued along the river Aa and the marshy country near Riga, during the entire month of January, and the Austro-German forces displayed considerable activity in Galicia and Volhynia.

On March 15 a despatch from Petrograd announced the fall of the Imperial Government and the substitution of a provisional revolutionary authority. A German attack on the bridge-head of

Toboly was successful on April 6; the fortress of Brody was bombarded a week later, and the Russians retired across the Styr, destroying all bridges over that stream. The Germans then suspended operations and attempted to enter into friendly relations with the Russian troops with the object of concluding a separate peace. The Russian officers found great difficulty in maintaining even a semblance of discipline. By special orders from the revolutionary government, soldiers were instructed to cease saluting their officers and to decide by voting whether they would execute the orders they received. Three generals of great distinction resigned as a protest against the interference of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers with military operations. In June, Kerensky, the new Minister of War, visited the troops at the front, and after hearing his address, they voted for a resumption of hostilities. On July 1 Russian troops began an advance from Tarnopol in the direction of Lemberg, forcing back the Austro-German army and taking many prisoners. Halicz was taken by them on July 10, but heavy rains prevented effective pursuit of the Austrian garrison who retired behind the Lomnica river. A vigorous Austro-German counter-offensive began on July 9, which was completely successful; as many regiments of Russian troops retreated without fighting or refused to obey orders. Tarnopol was captured by the Austrians on July 24, and they crossed the Sereth without opposition. The Russian government restored the death penalty for desertion and took other drastic measures for re-establishing discipline. On August 3 the Russians evacuated Czernowitz and entirely withdrew from the province of Bukowina.

The Dvina was crossed by the Germans on September 2, when the Russian garrison evacuated Riga and retreated along the coast of the Baltic. The German fleet co-operated in the pursuit and much war material was taken from the retiring forces. General Korniloff, who was in command of one of the Russian armies, marched in the direction of Petrograd, with the declared intention of overthrowing the government. This movement failed and he was made prisoner. A Russian republic was proclaimed on September 14, with Kerensky as Prime Minister, but this government was overthrown on November 8, by the Bolshevists, who had pronounced in favour of an armistice and a separate peace with Germany. Meanwhile the Germans had taken Jacobstadt on September 21, and occupied the islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga on October 12 and 13. The new Russian government shortly after its establishment opened negotiations with the Central Powers by requesting an armistice.

THE SERBIAN AND GREEK FRONTS, 1917.

During the early months of the year the allied fleets maintained a close blockade of the Greek ports. Military operations of slight importance were carried on in Macedonia and Serbia. The Italians gained ground in Albania and occupied the capital on June 10. Two days later the abdication of King Constantine of Greece, in favour of his second son, who had declared for the Allies, was announced. Soon afterwards Athens and other Greek cities were occupied by

allied troops. A French commission was appointed to aid in organizing and training the Greek army for active participation in the war.

THE WAR IN MESOPOTAMIA AND ASIA, 1917.

A British army corps continued its advance up the Tigris with Bagdad as an immediate objective. The Turks were compelled to abandon Kut on February 24 and were hotly pursued by the British and Indian cavalry who took many prisoners and guns. A great quantity of materials shipped from Germany for the construction of the Bagdad railway was also taken. General F. S. Maude, who had taken command of the British force in succession to Sir Percy Lake, advanced up the river with great rapidity, defeating the Turks in several rear-guard actions. Bagdad was taken on March 11, with the greater part of the Turkish artillery. At the same time a Russian force advanced westward through Persia to co-operate. The eighteenth Turkish corps was defeated by General Maude and the end of the railway line was occupied on April 23. Hot weather then made further operations almost impracticable. A division of Australian troops advancing from the Sinai peninsula entered Palestine early in March, and on April 22, had arrived in front of a strong Turkish position covering Gaza, where they remained stationary for the next two months. In the beginning of July General Sir E. H. Allenby took command of this force. Turkish cavalry were defeated near Beersheba on July 19. That place was not captured until the end of October when operations were renewed with great vigour. The Turkish position at Gaza was turned by cavalry on the night of November 7, and the British army advanced in two columns, one following the coast line of the Mediterranean, the other moving forward from Beersheba. Joppa was taken by the Australians on November 17. A Turkish position within five miles of Jerusalem was carried by assault three days later. The city was gradually invested and compelled to surrender on December 9. The moral effect of these operations upon the Mohammedan population was very great, and all danger of an attack upon the Suez canal was effectually removed.

THE WAR IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA, 1917.

A division of Indian troops landed in German East Africa on June 10, and took part in the operations in that colony during the remainder of the year. Early in December General Vandeventer commanding the British troops reported that the conquest of the colony was complete, the remnant of the German forces, having retreated into the adjacent Portuguese territory, where he was making active preparations to pursue.

NAVAL WARFARE, 1917.

The German High Seas Fleet remained at anchor under the protection of their strong defensive works at the Kiel canal. The few naval actions which took place occurred between light vessels engaged in patrolling or making raids. German submarines showed increased activity and did great damage. The policy of unrestricted submar-

ine warfare by which the Germans still hoped to secure the ultimate victory which they had not succeeded in gaining on land, was brought into effect on February 1. Ten vessels were sunk on that day. During the course of the year, one British and one Russian battleship, several British cruisers, destroyers, hospital ships, troop ships and a very large number of merchantmen were sunk by them. An immense number of small armed vessels of various descriptions was constantly engaged in detecting and hunting them down and many were destroyed, although the particulars of their actual destruction were not made public. One German surface cruiser succeeded in returning to her base after destroying several vessels. On May 12 a British squadron bombarded Zeebrugge and another bombarded the docks and harbour of Ostend on September 22. Two German destroyers were sunk on April 21 in an unsuccessful raid against Dover. A German submarine shelled Scarborough on September 4 and evaded pursuit.

THE ENTRY INTO THE WAR OF THE UNITED STATES, 1917.

The announcement by the German Government of the adoption of unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1, caused an immediate crisis in its relations with the United States. The German Ambassador was given his passports next day. All diplomatic relations were severed, and the President addressed the Congress on the situation with convincing force. On April 6 Congress formally adopted a resolution declaring the existence of war with Germany. The ports of the United States were thrown open to the allied fleets and the naval forces of the country placed upon a war footing. All interned German ships were seized. On April 14 Congress voted a war credit of seven billions of dollars and authorized loans of three billions to the allied nations. An act for raising troops by a select draft was passed and received the President's signature on May 18, by which all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty were required to register by June 5. Arrangements were immediately made for recruiting and training a million of men and great camps for their accommodation were swiftly formed. The visit of British and French missions resulted in a declaration that a division of the regular army would be sent to France at an early date. The safe arrival of these troops was announced on June 22. Other contingents followed in rapid succession, and the movement of troops belonging to the National Guard began on October 15, and continued during the remainder of the year. Some battalions of United States infantry entered the French front-line trenches for training about the end of October. Their first casualties were reported to have occurred in an attack by German "shock-troops" on November 3.

PARTICIPATION OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS DOMINIONS AND COLONIES, 1917.

Hitherto the four divisions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force serving in the field had been maintained at full strength by voluntary enlistment without much difficulty. Recruiting declined, and early in the year it became evident that the maintenance of the

force in the field by that means could no longer be relied on with certainty. In addition to the army corps and troops training in England, as reinforcements, several battalions of railway and forestry troops had been organized, who were employed under the orders of General Headquarters. Many British reservists living in Canada had rejoined their regiments at the beginning of the war, and a large number of Canadians had enlisted in the British Royal Flying Corps, the Royal Naval Aviation Service and the Auxiliary Motor Boat Patrol Service. A return completed to November 15, showed that the total number of persons who had joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force since the beginning of the war was 441,862. A Bill providing for compulsory military service was introduced in Parliament on June 11, and became law on August 29. It provided for raising 100,000 men, and the first drafts were to report on January 3, 1918. A war income tax was also imposed. The Ministry was reorganized as a Union Government on October 12, and a general election, held on December 17, resulted in favour of the new administration by a large majority. The contributions for patriotic purposes greatly increased during the year. The appointment of a food controller was made on June 21, and regulations were adopted for the sale and distribution of various food products. Prices for wheat were fixed to the end of the crop year, August 31, 1918. An Order in Council under the War Measures Act was passed on December 22, prohibiting the importation into Canada of intoxicating liquor on and after December 24, 1917.

The Imperial Expeditionary Forces from Australia and New Zealand were maintained by voluntary enlistment by the most strenuous efforts. Various methods of indirect pressure were adopted to promote recruiting. In Australia a single men's tax was introduced to compel single men and widowers without children of military age who had not enlisted to contribute ten per cent of their taxable income in addition to the ordinary income tax. A war profits tax was also imposed by the Federal Parliament. The Government of India maintained its expeditionary force at full strength and made a contribution of one hundred million pounds towards the cost of the war. Many of the ruling princes and chiefs gave further liberal gifts of money.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR, 1917.

In Austria-Hungary the shortage of food caused extreme discontent and much suffering. In Bohemia and Hungary demonstrations by noisy crowds culminated in rioting and bloodshed.

The German Chancellor was forced to resign and with him retired the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Prussian Minister of War. A reduction of the bread ration of the people caused bitter discontent followed by violent demonstrations. A strike of seventeen thousand workmen took place at the Krupp works at Essen and many others occurred at other industrial centres. Food riots were reported from Berlin. The chief Socialist newspaper printed a statement in December that forty millions of people were

on the verge of starvation and that a general collapse might be expected at any moment.

The French Ministry was twice reorganized, and on November 15 Dr. Georges Clemenceau became premier for a second time and succeeded in forming a strong Cabinet. The privations of the people from want of food increased but were generally endured with patience. A serious strike occurred in the large steel works at Harfleur and similar strikes on a smaller scale occurred elsewhere.

The lack of food in Italy also caused adverse criticism and discontent. The defeat of the Italian army followed by an alarming invasion of Italian territory brought about the defeat of the Ministry.

The adjustment of the supply of food to the needs of the people became the problem of chief importance in Great Britain. Stringent regulations were enforced respecting the manufacture of flour and use of sugar. Before the end of the year the control of all principal articles of food was taken over, and maximum prices fixed for most of them. The shortage of tea and sugar was severely felt.

The premiers of all overseas dominions had been invited at the end of the preceding year to attend meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet. Its first meeting was held at Westminster on March 20. All overseas dominions except Australia were represented. Fourteen meetings were held at which the overseas members were furnished with all information respecting the prosecution of the war in possession of the British Government.

The high cost of food and restrictions on personal liberty introduced under the War Measures Act caused considerable discontent and restlessness among the working classes. Little economic disturbance, however, was occasioned by strikes among workmen.

OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, 1918.

The conclusion of an armistice with the Russian Soviet Republic on December 15, 1917, left Germany at liberty to transfer to this front a force estimated to amount to more than a million of men with artillery in proportion, and the German army there was consequently increased from one hundred and fifty divisions in November, 1917, to one hundred and ninety-six in March, 1918. A considerable numerical preponderance was accordingly regained and combined with the enormous advantage of the unified command of a homogeneous force acting upon interior and therefore shorter lines. A deficiency in the necessaries of life had however produced serious discontent and suffering among the people, and the conviction was growing daily stronger that decisive success was no longer possible; still it was decided by the governing authorities to make a final desperate effort to gain a favourable decision by an offensive on a greater scale than had yet been attempted. Preparations for this were carried on with great secrecy for many weeks, by the concentration of troops in reserve positions, the accumulation of munitions and special training of " storm troops " in the new methods of attack that had recently been developed with marked success on the eastern front by General von Hutier. As the number of American troops in France was

steadily increasing, and would increase still more rapidly when spring returned, this blow must be delivered at the earliest moment that operations became practicable. The point of junction between the British and French armies was naturally selected for the main attack with the intention of separating them and driving the British armies into the restricted area north of the Somme, where they would be hampered by want of room for manœuvre. Forty divisions were brought forward by night marches with the utmost secrecy and held in positions concealed as far as practicable during daylight. Preceded by a short but very heavy bombardment and favoured by dull foggy weather, this attack began on a fifty-mile front extending from Arras to La Fére. The German soldiers had been assured that this would be the last battle and that a decisive victory would certainly bring peace. Emerging in dense masses from the fog which had screened them on leaving their reserve positions they flung themselves upon the British trenches with irresistible fury. They were preceded by a rolling barrage fire leaping forward at ten-minute intervals in which poisonous gas shells were mingled with shrapnel. The troops holding the advance positions were nearly annihilated and the few survivors easily overwhelmed by the rush of their assailants. The German infantry were accompanied with light cannon, portable trench mortars, a great number of machine guns and a few tanks of a cumbrous type. The two lines of defence, which had been so carefully prepared and were deemed practically impregnable, were soon pierced in four places. Both faces of the Cambrai salient were penetrated. The whole of the British Fifth Army was compelled to fall back, fighting desperately on all parts of their line where resistance seemed possible. The pursuit was carried on at first with tremendous energy, and many supporting batteries were taken or driven out of action. The retreating troops lost touch next day with the French on their right, and with the Third Army on their left. After being rallied on a second position several miles in rear, this line was broken and a further disorderly retreat took place. The Third Army had lost some ground on its right in the first attack. It was then obliged to retreat still further in the hope of maintaining contact with the Fifth Army, by whose hurried retreat a gap of eight miles was opened. This gap was hastily filled by an extemporized force of engineers, army service corps men and other details who took their place in the line at this critical moment. Peronne was evacuated on March 23 and Bapaume next day. The French were driven from Roye on March 27, and afterwards withdrew from Noyon, but continued to extend their line to the left in a vain effort to keep contact with the British Fifth Army. General von Hutier continued to press his advantage on the 27th by advancing more than ten miles and reaching Montdidier, an important railway junction. His onslaught had then spent its force and he was unable to gain further ground. To the northward the Germans regained the positions abandoned in 1916, occupying Albert on March 27. They had then advanced within fourteen miles of Amiens which thenceforth became one of their chief objectives. This great disaster convinced the Allies of the necessity of unity in command. Controversies and rivalry ceased for the moment. On March 31 it was

announced that the Allied War Council had entrusted the supreme command to Marshal Ferdinand Foch, and that the entire American force had been placed at his disposal.

The Germans had solved the problem of breaking through a strongly intrenched front, but they had accomplished it at an enormous cost and the force of the blow was exhausted until they could reorganize their forces and prepare for the delivery of another. A pause of a week then ensued. On March 23 Paris had been bombarded at intervals by a high velocity gun which opened fire at a range of more than seventy miles. The material damage occasioned was not great, until Good Friday, March 29, when a church was wrecked by a shell and many of the congregation killed or injured.

The Germans crossed the Oise on April 5, and gained considerable ground at the expense of heavy losses. The French retired behind the river Ailette. The Germans forced the passage of this river on April 8, and made some further progress. Their main attack was then suddenly shifted to Flanders, where the first British army occupied the sector of the line between Arras and Ypres. After another short, but destructive artillery bombardment, an assault was made on a front of twenty miles between Givenchy and Ypres, having Hazebrouck as its chief objective. A Portuguese division in the front line was driven out with heavy loss, and a breach made on a front of nearly ten miles. The British position at Armentières was turned on both flanks and abandoned during the night of April 10-11. Neighbouring intrenchments were lost and retaken several times, but the British line from Bethune to Arras was eventually maintained. The German advance along the Lys continued; they reached the railway and approached within five miles of Hazebrouck. The situation had become so extremely critical that on April 12 Marshal Haig published a general order calling upon his troops to " die where they stood, fighting with their backs to the wall." The German assaults were renewed with unremitting fury. Bailleul and Wytschaete were both taken on April 16, with the entire adjacent line of heights captured by the British the year before. Fierce fighting with varying success, in which these positions twice changed hands, continued for two days. Reinforcements of British and French troops had then come up and some American battalions were brigaded with the British. A violent attack was repulsed that day, and a pause followed which lasted for a week. The Germans were reinforced by specially trained " shock " and Alpine troops, and began another attack on April 25, after a very severe bombardment on a front of seven miles in the vicinity of Mount Kemmel. Here a section of five miles of the front line had been taken over from another area by veteran French troops, against whom the whole force of the onset was directed. Mount Kemmel and the adjacent villages were eventually taken after a stubborn defence and this compelled a considerable withdrawal from the line south of Ypres. All attempts to pursue, however, were checked with great loss. Subsequent attacks on the new British position were repelled and the German troops occupying Mount Kemmel were subjected to a destructive and continuous artillery fire. The German advance in Flanders had then been

brought to a definite halt. On April 23 another offensive in the direction of Amiens made some progress, but in most places the assailants were repulsed or driven back by counter-attacks.

Finding that their efforts to force a passage to the Channel were unsuccessful and that a great body of troops had been assembled to resist them, the Germans then prepared to deliver a great attack on the French front in the direction of Paris. Twenty fresh divisions of veteran troops were brought forward by night marches with great secrecy. This attack was made along the Aisne on a front of thirty-five miles opposite Soissons and Reims. An artillery bombardment of terrific violence began at one o'clock on the morning of May 27, which continued for two hours and a half. Preceded by the usual barrage of gas shells and shrapnel, the German "storm troops," accompanied by many tanks, swept over the front line trenches. Their success was greatest on a part of the line west of Craonne, where the defenders were driven across the Aisne, then across the Vesle, and nearly annihilated. Four British divisions, which had been worn out by hard fighting elsewhere and sent to this part of the line for rest were forced to retreat in the direction of Reims. The German advance continued until the French had retired beyond the Marne, where they organized a fresh position and held their ground stubbornly. German attacks in the vicinity of Soissons and Reims met with little success. Inside of a week this offensive had lost its driving power. It had, however, been still more damaging than those preceding it, as a wide pocket was opened in the French front extending from the Aisne to the Marne, bringing the enemy appreciably nearer to Paris. The general situation had grown distinctly more serious for the Allies.

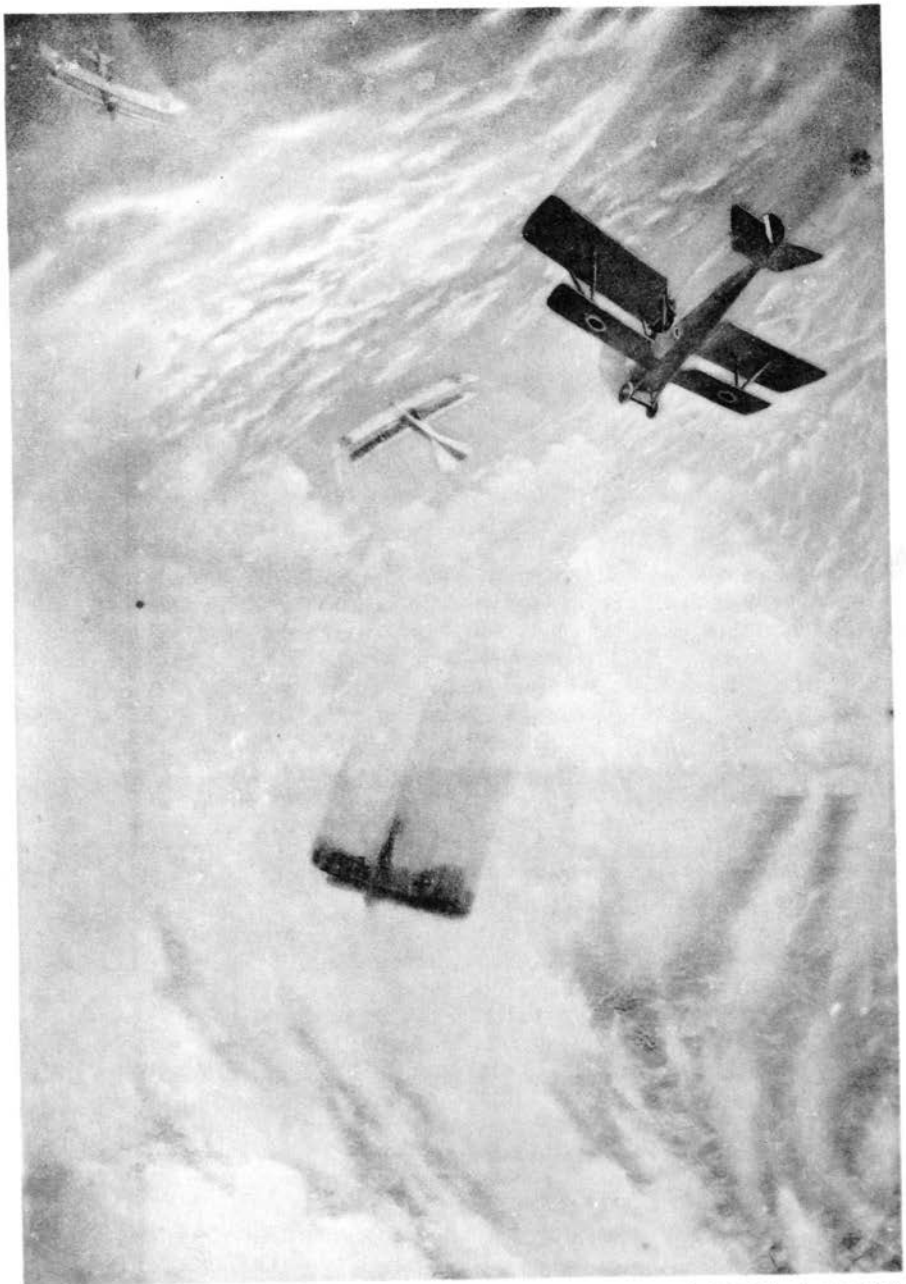
As a result of their costly experience, in attempting to resist these tremendous onslaughts on their advanced lines and in bringing up supporting troops through an exterminating barrage fire, it was decided by the Allied commanders to adopt a system of "elastic defence," which had already indeed been successfully practised by the enemy on several occasions. Secret instructions were accordingly issued to army commanders directing them no longer to hold their first positions at all costs as heretofore, but to retire to a main line of resistance a considerable distance in rear, by which great losses from gas shells and barrage fire might be avoided. This was substantially a reversion to the old doctrine by which the line of supports was made the line of resistance.

On June 9 the Germans launched another attack on a front of twenty miles between Noyon and Montdidier, pushing forward in great force on both sides of the river Oise in the direction of Compiègne. They penetrated the French position to a depth of three miles and made further advances the next day. The French retired gradually to their main line of resistance among the hills south of the river Matz. The evident intention of the Germans on this occasion was to unite the two pockets they had previously formed and secure a new base of operations from which they might accomplish an effective bombardment of Paris and render that great city untenable. They failed to break through, although they used forty

divisions in this offensive and suffered enormous losses. An attack on a large scale in the vicinity of Reims on June 18 also failed with very heavy loss. A pause in operations then occurred during which a great number of British and American troops arrived in France and careful preparations were made for a counter-offensive on a grand scale.

The German artillery preparation for their fifth and last effort began at midnight, July 14–15, on a front extending for nearly sixty miles from Chateau Thierry to the western edge of the Argonne forest. Their fire was to a great extent wasted upon positions which the French had already determined to abandon, and when the infantry advanced at daybreak they were opposed by a mere curtain of troops, who retired rapidly before them. As they followed in pursuit, they were overwhelmed by the fire of batteries securely posted in the rear of the main line of defence. By using canvas boats they succeeded in crossing the Marne at several points and then establishing pontoon bridges. Their progress was definitely checked on July 16, and a vigorous counter-offensive began two days later against the exposed right flank of the German salient on the Marne. One of the secret preparations made for this counter-offensive was the construction of a very large number of light tanks on the Renault model, armed with small guns to accompany the infantry in their advance. Rain was falling heavily on the morning of July 18, when the French counter-offensive began in the region between Villers Cotterets and Soissons by an army commanded by General Mangin, whose troops had been discreetly hidden in the wooded valleys among the hills. There was no preliminary bombardment. The infantry advanced at dawn under cover of a rolling barrage, directed by the map, and accompanied by eight hundred swift "mosquito tanks." The German front line was taken by surprise and gave way. On the left the French advanced until they reached the hills overlooking Soissons, and in some places the French cavalry pressed through the gaps thus created and took part in the pursuit. When night fell the Allies were able to report that twenty thousand prisoners and three hundred and sixty guns had been taken. Three British divisions and many British tanks took part in this attack near Reims. Several divisions of United States troops also co-operated in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, where they fought stoutly. The pressure of the Allies continued with encouraging success, driving the Germans steadily before them until they were forced to recross the Marne, and part of their troops were withdrawn to the Aisne. These advances had the effect of materially shortening the allied front, and removing the menace against Paris. Large masses of troops assembled as reserves for a projected offensive against the British front under Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria were drawn away to resist this attack and the contemplated operation was consequently abandoned.

On July 23, a secret conference was held of the allied commanders at which the methods for developing the advantages of the success already gained were discussed at considerable length. The commanders of the British, French and American armies were required to pre-



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WAR IN THE AIR

pare plans for local offensives to be undertaken at an early date with definite limited objectives. The first great objective proposed on the British front was the liberation of the Amiens-Paris railway which had been rendered unworkable by the enemy's fire for several weeks.

The British forces had been greatly diminished by casualties during the two great offensives directed against them in March and April. Eight divisions had then been reduced to mere skeletons and no longer could be regarded as fighting formations. Two others which still continued in the line were greatly weakened. There had been immense losses of artillery and military stores, including two hundred tanks, material for light railways, rolling stock and motor carriages. Two months of comparative quiet had brought about a great improvement. The gaps in the ranks were more than filled by drafts from England and reinforcements from other fronts. The number of infantry divisions had been increased from forty-five to fifty-two, and the total strength of British troops employed in France was not less than 1,700,000. All losses of material had been more than replaced. The artillery was stronger than ever before and a stock of thirty-five million shells had been accumulated for its use. New lines of railway had been built and additional tracks laid on old lines in many places, totalling a length of two hundred miles. New defensive lines of great strength and remarkable complexity had been constructed which included five thousand miles of trenches. By the end of July, the British forces were wholly reorganized in France and prepared to undertake the great task imposed upon them. Reserves amounting to more than a million of men were under training in England from whom losses could be readily replaced. A decided supremacy had been secured in aerial warfare. To enable this attack to be made with sufficient force, it was decided to transfer the Canadian Corps from the area occupied by the First British Army to that held by the Fourth Army. In order to deceive the enemy as regards this move, two battalions were placed in the line in the Kemmel hill sector and wireless messages purposely sent to be intercepted, worded in such a way as to indicate the presence of Canadians in this part of the front. It was freely announced that the corps would move in the direction of Ypres, where the Second Army expected an attack. Many tanks were ostentatiously paraded near St. Pol. The transfer began on July 30, and the movement into battle-assembly positions was completed on the night of August 7-8. The concentration area lay to the southwest of Amiens, a distance of forty miles from the battle-assembly position. Every precaution was taken to conduct these movements with the greatest secrecy. The troops moved by railway, motor bus and route march, entraining and detraining being accomplished during hours of darkness. The area chosen for concentration was heavily wooded and well adapted for concealing the presence of troops. The advance of the infantry to the position of assembly was accomplished in motor lorries and buses during the night. Here woods, villages and sunken roads afforded considerable cover from overhead observation. The extensive wood of Gentelles was largely used to conceal the assembly of many tanks. Cloudy and foggy weather greatly favoured secrecy and the movement of these troops seems to have been unobserved by the enemy.

The front of attack covered twenty thousand yards. The First French Army, acting under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, was to attack on the right, the Canadian Corps in the centre, the Australian Corps on its left and the Third British Corps on the left of the latter. The intention was to push forward rapidly in the direction of the railway leading from Roye to Chaulnes. A large number of officers from the Australian and Canadian Corps were sent to observe demonstrations of co-operation between tanks and infantry at the training school to familiarize them with the combined tactics of these troops. After a brief bombardment on the morning of August 8 four hundred and fifteen heavy and light tanks advanced, followed by strong columns of infantry, the number of tanks allotted to each division ranging from twenty-four to thirty-six according to the nature of the ground. This movement was favoured by heavy fog which screened them from view until close to the German positions. The ground was broken and interspersed with many compact villages surrounded with gardens and orchards, and here and there small woods and copses. The German defences consisted largely of disconnected trenches with many machine gun emplacements scattered about. Their defenders were surprised and the advance was extremely rapid at first. The German positions were penetrated to a depth of more than eight miles and many villages captured. In an official report the defeat of the German Second Army on this occasion was attributed to the fact that "the troops were surprised by the massed attack of the tanks and lost their heads when the tanks suddenly appeared behind them, having broken through under the protection of natural and artificial fog." The attack was resumed on the morning of the 9th and rapid progress again made all along its front, in some places to a depth of more than six miles. During the day the resistance perceptibly stiffened and the Germans brought up fresh troops supported by a few huge tanks. The movement of the French First Army had been restricted to a demonstration in force on the 8th followed on the morning of the 9th by a heavy artillery bombardment which was discontinued about noon-day. The Germans were thrown off their guard and relaxed their vigilance in the course of the afternoon. At five o'clock when they were engaged in preparing their evening meal, the French began their principal infantry attack, moving swiftly against the German line of retreat, eastward, and ultimately surrounding the town of Montdidier which was taken about noon on the 10th. The German reserves had been moved to protect the important railway junction at Chaulnes from the British attack. Counter-attacks were repelled on August 11 and 12, and the French continued their advance all along their front from Montdidier as far as the Oise. They crossed the Matz and recaptured several villages on the further bank. Farther to the south and east other advances were made. This success brought the allied troops into the old trenches occupied by them in 1916, and the pressure of strong German reserves supported by many batteries of artillery made a further advance inexpedient. Thirteen British infantry divisions and three cavalry divisions had been engaged and in the course of four days they had captured 21,850 prisoners and four

hundred guns. Twenty German divisions were identified among the prisoners.

The French army commanded by General Mangin began a forward movement east of the river Oise on August 18. Attacking on a nine-mile front, with a large number of light tanks which enabled him to break up the German machine gun positions very easily, he made rapid progress. Resuming his advance on August 20, on a wider front, he took ten thousand prisoners and gained the line of the Ailette on August 22.

The British attack was then transferred to the north. The Canadian Corps and the Second American Corps were moved in that direction by night in railway trains and motor transport vehicles. On August 22 the Third Army under Sir Julian Byng, reinforced by these two corps, attacked in the direction of Bapaume and reached the Arras-Albert railway. The point of attack then shifted to the south of Albert. That town was captured and the assailants crossed the river Ancre. German reserves, hurried up to oppose this attack, were defeated. Montauban was taken on the 26th and on the following day the New Zealand division entered Bapaume. On August 23, another advance began from Arras along the Scarpe, which was equally successful in spite of obstinate resistance. The town of Bray was taken by another British force on August 24. On August 26 the Canadian Corps co-operating with the Seventeenth British Corps carried the German positions at Monchy-le-Preux, Wancourt and Roeux. German reserves thrown in on the following day were repulsed and a further gain of ground made. Southward of this the Australians made a swift advance in the direction of Peronne which they carried by assault on the 31st, after severe fighting from house to house, taking many prisoners. By these operations the flank of the German positions on the Somme was turned, and they were compelled to withdraw to the east bank of that river. Twenty-three divisions were engaged on the part of the Allies, and during the ten last days of August, they took 34,250 prisoners and 270 guns. They had been opposed by thirty-five German divisions.

French troops, who had been released by the shortening of their front after the success of their recent operations, moved northward and took over part of the line from the British. A successful attack was made by them on August 25. On August 27 they took Roye and next day captured Chaulnes. The Germans withdrew from Noyon on August 29 and the French pursued them closely. On September 4 Mangin commenced a new offensive in which he succeeded in crossing the Aisne near Vailly. This compelled a further retirement of the German line in that region. They fell back to their old defensive positions in advance of Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and Laon. The First British Army striking eastward from Arras had made slow progress against very stubborn opposition. Experience gained in the operations near Amiens indicated that tanks should follow rather than precede the infantry. An attack was launched early on the morning of September 2 by the Canadian Corps and 17th British Corps against the Drocourt-Quéant system of defence Preceded by an effective barrage and followed by a large fleet of tanks

the infantry advanced on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai national road and carried the German intrenchments on a front of eight miles, in the face of a most resolute resistance by ten German divisions, holding a very strongly prepared position. This was one of the most remarkable exploits during the war. Almost 10,000 prisoners were taken and an advance made of five miles. Further progress was made next day and on September 4 the British advanced within seven miles of Cambrai. The Germans were forced to fall back on the outer defences of the Hindenburg line. As a result of these operations the Lys salient was evacuated by them. Lens, Bailleul and Kemmel Hill were abandoned and the important railway centre at Hazebrouck was freed from any further menace. Seven British divisions were engaged in this operation. Between August 26 and September 3 they took 8,850 prisoners belonging to thirteen German divisions, and 200 guns.

By the night of September 8 the Germans had retired to the general line, Vermand-Epehy-Havrincourt, and thence running northward along the east bank of the Canal du Nord. From Havrincourt southward, their main line of resistance was the system of defences known as the Hindenburg line which ran southeastward of the Scheldt canal at Bantouzelle, thence following the line of that canal to St. Quentin. In front of this main line strong detachments held well prepared advance positions about Havrincourt and Epehy, which must be taken before a final attack could be made on the Hindenburg line. On September 12 two corps of the Third British Army attacked on a front of five miles at Havrincourt, employing the New Zealand and three British divisions. These positions were carried and the line advanced. On September 17 the Ninth British and the Australian Corps captured Holnon village and a neighbouring wood. Next day, early in the morning, the Third and Fourth Armies attacked in the midst of a heavy rain on a front of seventeen miles extending from Holnon to Gouzeaucourt, accompanied by a small number of tanks. The First French Army and two American divisions co-operated south of Holnon. The British troops advanced to a depth of three miles as far as a strongly organized belt of defences formed of the old British and German lines of 1917. They were stubbornly opposed and had severe losses. Fourteen British divisions were engaged and captured 11,750 prisoners among whom fifteen German divisions were identified, and took one hundred guns. All the positions required for an attack on the main Hindenburg line were then secured. The French army had also advanced steadily on their right and on September 20 reached the Oise near Vendeuil. The fort of that name was taken by them on September 22.

The First American Army was organized in the latter part of August by the withdrawal of divisions hitherto serving with other allied armies. General Pershing was placed in command and took over a sector of the front extending from Port-Sur-Seille to Verdun, where he began independent operations. After a very fierce artillery preparation lasting for four hours in the early morning of September 12 the seven leading divisions assisted on the left by French troops advanced at daybreak against the German salient at St. Mihiel,

preceded by a number of tanks whose crews were provided with wire cutting torpedoes and other instruments for demolition of entanglements. This movement was made on a front of ten miles, and by noon some of the outer positions were taken. During the afternoon the advance was continued, and at daybreak on the following morning the retreat of a considerable body of the defenders was intercepted. Violent counter-attacks enabled a portion of the German forces to withdraw, but 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns were taken. All the ground necessary as a starting point for the projected advance down the Meuse was carried.

This series of operations is a notable example of well co-ordinated effort. It was only made possible by unity of command and a highly efficient service of supply and transport. An immense army of railway construction troops, foresters, artificers, and labourers of all descriptions was constantly employed on the lines of communication behind the advancing troops. Several hundred thousand unskilled labourers had been recruited in the African and Asiatic possessions of Great Britain and France and in China. The losses of the fighting troops had been severe, but they were rapidly replaced from the large reserves constantly pouring into France from England and the United States. The French had likewise organized and brought in from their African dominions fighting troops numbering nearly a million men.

It was next decided, after a careful discussion between the allied commanders, that four convergent and simultaneous offensives should be undertaken. These were as follows: by the Americans west of the Meuse in the direction of Mézières; by the French west of the Argonne in close co-operation with the American attack and having the same general objective; by the British on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front in the general direction of Maubeuge; by Belgian and other allied troops in Flanders in the direction of Ghent. It was anticipated that if these operations were successful the German forces opposed to the French and Americans would be forced back into the difficult hilly region of the Ardennes, while the British advance would strike at their chief lines of communication. In Flanders it was expected that the gradual weakening of the German forces would enable the Allies to clear the Belgian coast by a surprise attack. Much depended upon the success of the British advance in the centre, as the German system of defence was there most strongly developed and if it was once broken, their lines of lateral communication would be vitally menaced.

By launching these attacks in rapid succession along a front of one hundred and twenty miles, the enemy would be unable to shift about his reserves on interior lines of communication as he had done so frequently in the past with success. His troops would be nailed to their positions and if the Hindenburg line was once penetrated he would be driven from a defensive position where he had probably planned to remain during the winter.

As these operations were to commence from the right, the whole of the First American Army was transferred to the area behind the sector of the line between the Meuse and the western edge of the

Argonne forest which had been quiet for many months and was thinly held by both the opposing forces. In rear of their front lines, the Germans had, however, constructed three strongly fortified alternative positions. On the morning of September 26, the First American and Fourth French Army accordingly attacked on both sides of the Argonne between the Meuse and Suippe rivers. The right flank of the American army was covered by the Meuse; its left wing was, however, obliged to force its way through a region of hills, ravines and thick woods, obstructed by numerous entanglements and trenches. Although this movement appears to have taken the Germans by surprise to some extent, reserves were soon brought and the advance was checked. On the right the first and second lines of defence were taken with several thousand prisoners. West of the Argonne the French penetrated to the German second line, where they were held up.

The British First and Third Armies, on the evening of September 26, occupied a front extending from the village of Selency, west of St. Quentin, through Gouzeaucourt and Havrincourt to the marshy and inundated country on the banks of the Sensée river at Ecourt St. Quentin.

Between St. Quentin and Bantouzelle the main defences of the Hindenburg line lay generally on the east side of the Scheldt canal and were sited with great skill to prevent the occupation of suitable artillery positions for their attack. The canal itself was utilized to furnish cover for troops in reserve or rest and for the garrisons of the main trenches during a bombardment. Deep cuttings were numerous, being in some places sixty feet in depth, and in one case the canal passed through a tunnel for a distance of three and one-half miles. This tunnel was used to provide quarters for troops and was connected by shafts with trenches above. In the sides of the cuttings many tunnelled dug-outs and shelters of concrete had been constructed. Along the crest of the bank were numerous concealed machine gun emplacements. On the western side of the canal two well-organized lines of trenches ran parallel to it south of Bellicourt, where the canal cutting became shallow. They were protected by wide belts of wire entanglements. Many other trenches, switch lines and communication trenches, in most cases strongly wired, were constructed to strengthen weak points or gain desirable fields of fire. The entire defensive system, with numerous fortified villages, occupied a belt of country varying in width from seven to ten thousand yards, thoroughly organized with every device, revealed by four years' experience in active warfare. The northern portion of the canal was deemed too formidable an obstacle to attempt its passage in the face of the enemy. The extraordinary strength of the position made a prolonged artillery preparation necessary. This began during the night of September 26–27, along the whole front of all three armies, with the intention of deceiving the enemy as to the main point of an attack to be delivered by the First and Third Armies only. At 5.20 a.m. on September 27 the Canadian and three British corps began their advance in the direction of Cambrai, on a front of thirteen miles, extending from Gouzeaucourt northward. Assisted by sixty-

five tanks the infantry soon penetrated deeply into the German position, in the face of stubborn resistance. The passage of the canal was forced at several points and the slopes on the farther bank secured. Bridges were then quickly constructed and the leading divisions passed over. At the end of the day a substantial advance had been made all along the front of attack. Ten thousand prisoners and two hundred guns were taken. Next day the movement was continued and several fortified villages carried by assault. The bombardment begun on the morning of September 27 had been maintained along the whole front of the Fourth Army for forty-eight hours without intermission. During that day alone the British artillery fired 943,837 shells, weighing 40,000 tons. This was a greater expenditure of ammunition than had been made in the entire South African war lasting three years. The troops in the German front line were driven by this intense fire into their deep dugouts and tunnels and their provision parties were unable to bring up food and ammunition.

On the morning of September 29 an attack was made on a front of twelve miles, extending northward from Holnon by two British and one American corps, aided by a large fleet of tanks. On the right of the Fourth Army the French First Army continued the attack in the sector of St. Quentin, while on its left two corps of the Third Army also attacked. One division of the Fourth British Army stormed the village of Bellenglise on the eastern side of the canal, some troops crossing the canal on foot bridges which the enemy had not been allowed time to destroy, others equipped with life-belts and carrying mats, rafts, and scaling ladders dropped down the steep sides of the canal and swam or waded across. The German trenches with their posts in the great tunnel were carried and the garrison of the village surrounded and taken. The 46th Midland division alone took 4,600 prisoners and more than a thousand machine guns. The second American corps further north was obstinately opposed, but succeeded in carrying the main points of resistance. The Third Army captured Masnières and secured the crossings of the canal on the outskirts of Cambrai. The Canadian Corps gained ground to the northwest of that town, taking two villages. Attacks continued on all these fronts for the next two days. On September 30 the gap in the Hindenburg line was considerably enlarged. The Germans abandoned two of their main positions on the west side of the canal and retired behind it. Next day the First French Army attacked from the west, taking the greater part of St. Quentin, driving the enemy from house to house, while the Australian Corps and a British division attacked on their left, reaching the railway beyond the canal. Wet weather accompanied by high winds drenched the troops and soaked the fields, but did not stop the advance. On October 2 the French took the remainder of St. Quentin and their lines south of the town were advanced to the river Oise. South of Cambrai the New Zealand division and one British division took two fortified villages, while north of that town the Canadian corps cleared the high ground. The fighting here was extremely severe, as in the course of five days the Germans employed

eleven divisions in succession in their frantic efforts to check this attack. The advance was continued along the whole front with slow but steady success until October 8, when the Canadian Corps carried the canal crossings near Ramillies, northeast of Cambrai, making that town untenable. The Germans consequently abandoned it and fell back on the line of the river Selle. On the night of October 9 Cambrai was occupied by British and Canadian troops. In ten days of victorious fighting the last and strongest German line had been effectually smashed and the way opened for a war of movement and a thrust against their railway communications. This may be regarded as one of the most decisive operations of the war. Between September 27 and October 10 thirty-five British infantry, three British cavalry, and two American infantry divisions engaged forty-five German infantry divisions, from whom they took twelve thousand prisoners and two hundred and fifty guns. The moral effect of so damaging a defeat was of still greater importance.

Arrangements for the development of offensive operations on the Flanders front were settled at a conference held by Marshal Foch at Cassel on September 9. The large force assigned for these operations was placed under the command of the King of the Belgians. It was composed of the Belgian Army, two corps of the British Second Army, several French divisions, and two American divisions transferred from the Meuse. Without any preliminary bombardment the two British corps attacked on a front of five miles and easily carried the whole of the high ground east of Ypres, which had been so fiercely fought over the year before. The Belgian attack was made on an eight mile front from Dixmude to the north of Ypres and made an advance of about three miles. Next day, the British crossed the Lys and advanced upon Roulers, which the Belgians were likewise approaching. The Germans commenced to withdraw from La Bassée and from Armentières and Lens. A salient was driven into their lines which greatly endangered their positions on the Belgian coast. During its advance on September 28–29 the Second British Army took 4,800 prisoners and one hundred guns.

The second and final phase of the British offensive then began, having the capture of Maubeuge and the disruption of the main lateral system of the German railway communications as its chief objectives. The Fourth and Third British Armies, and the right of the First Army advanced with the left flank resting on the canal running from Cambrai to Mons and its right covered by the First French Army. North and south of the Aisne the French armies, assisted by some Italian troops, continued their forward movement. On October 8 the First French Army advanced along the Oise to the southward of St. Quentin, and French and American troops attacked in Champagne and east of the Meuse, and made important progress. The Third and Fourth British Armies advanced on a front of seventeen miles in the direction of Le Cateau, assisted by one American division. The German positions were penetrated after severe fighting to a depth of between three and four miles. Their unfinished trenches were quickly carried, and they were driven into the open country beyond. The enemy's resistance fairly broke

down; his infantry became disorganized and retired eastward. British air-scouts reported that the roads converging on Le Cateau were jammed with retreating infantry and transport vehicles. Next morning the advance was resumed and the British cavalry engaged in the pursuit. When night came the advanced troops were within two miles of Le Cateau and the Germans had been prevented from completing the destruction of the railway. On October 10 progress continued, but the German resistance perceptibly stiffened, and attempts of the British cavalry to pass the Selle were unsuccessful. The French First Army made a substantial advance east of St. Quentin. In this operation twenty British infantry, and two British cavalry divisions, and one American infantry division drove before them twenty-four German divisions and took from them 12,000 prisoners and 250 guns. Full possession was gained of the important double-tracked line of railway from St. Quentin to Cambrai, running through Busigny. By October 13 the British armies had advanced to the river Selle and established bridge-heads at several places. Another deep pocket had been driven into the German position. French and American troops had pushed forward steadily on both sides of the Argonne. The entire ridge of the Chemin des Dames was occupied by them on October 11 and 12. La Fère and Laon were entered on October 13 without opposition. The key of the old German line in France was abandoned.

At daybreak on October 14 the allied forces commanded by the King of the Belgians resumed the offensive on the whole front extending from the river Lys at Comines to Dixmude. This attack was attended by complete success. Roulers was taken, and on October 16 and 17 the allied troops entered Menin and Courtrai. The defences of Lille were turned on both flanks. The Germans removed their supplies and abandoned that city on October 16, when it was entered by the British troops. Ostend was evacuated on October 17, with the important submarine bases on the Belgian coast. The next German line of defence was established on the Selle and Scheldt rivers.

The advance of the American forces on the right was slow and difficult, owing to the hilly nature of the country, the stubborn resistance of the enemy, and to some extent to a breakdown of their transport services, which had been encumbered with an undue amount of baggage. Their staff was inexperienced and had not the advantage of satisfactory railway lines of communication. On October 4 the First American Army renewed its attack along its entire front, advancing on both banks of the Meuse and along the winding valley of the Aire, where the wooded hills of the Argonne had been skilfully fortified. Its losses were severe, but the casualties were rapidly replaced. Not until October 16, however, did this force succeed in gaining a foothold in the German third line of defence, taking the town of Grandpré, an important road junction. Here it halted for the purpose of re-organization for an effective attack on the Freya position, the last German line south of Sedan, which was its prospective objective. On the American left the French advanced on the same day, crossed the river Aisne and took the German

positions on the right bank. General Gouraud then moved along the Aisne, taking Neufchatel and other towns. Vouziers was captured on October 12, and a further advance made in the direction of Rethel. The German retreat on that part of the line had become general, but was accomplished in good order.

The communications on the British front were rapidly improved and it was soon possible to undertake further important operations. On October 17 the Fourth Army attacked on a front of ten miles from Le Cateau with two British and one American corps, acting in conjunction with the First French Army on its right. The Germans held a line running through a wooded undulating country in great strength, and were well supported by their artillery. Their resistance was obstinate, but by the night of October 19 they were driven across the Sambre and Oise canal at nearly all points south of Catillon. This success was followed up at two o'clock next morning by the advance of six divisions of the Third British Army and one division of the First Army along the line of the Selle river north of Le Cateau. Supported by a number of tanks, which succeeded in crossing the river, the infantry overcame a very stubborn resistance and repelled vigorous counter-attacks. The objectives on the high ground east of the Selle were gained while the other troops of the First Army advanced on both sides of the Scheldt canal and occupied Denain.

Another large operation was undertaken on a front of fifteen miles shortly after midnight on the morning of October 23, in which four divisions of the Fourth and the same number from the Third British Army were engaged. Next day three divisions of the First Army extended the line of attack for five miles further northward to the Scheldt. Unfavourable weather had made it difficult to locate the enemy's batteries, and their fire was heavy and well directed; still, in the course of two days' fighting, an advance of six miles was made through difficult country. Many woods and villages were stubbornly held by the opposing troops, and one of the latter was not taken until the afternoon of October 24, by an enveloping attack of two divisions. The western outskirts of the Mormal forest were reached and in the course of minor operations in the three following days, a large section of the railway running from Valenciennes to Le Quesnoy was seized. In the course of the fighting between October 17 and 25 twenty-four British and two American divisions had engaged thirty-one German divisions, from whom they took twenty-one thousand prisoners and four hundred and fifty guns, and carried their objectives at all points. It became apparent that the German infantry and machine gun troops were no longer reliable, and in several instances they retired in front of the British artillery barrage without fighting. The difficulty of replacing their heavy losses in guns, machine guns, and ammunition had enormously increased, and the German reserves of men were almost exhausted. The capitulation of Turkey and Bulgaria and the approaching collapse of Austria rendered their military situation desperate and their troops had become thoroughly disheartened. It still seemed possible that if their armies were allowed to withdraw to shorter lines near their own frontier, they might protract the contest during the winter.

To anticipate this another general forward movement was undertaken on the whole allied front.

On October 9 a second American army was formed and took over a sector of the front in the Wœvre. Twenty-one American divisions were then in the field, numbering with other army troops nearly a million men. The American First Army continued its advance slowly down the left bank of the Meuse, overcoming stubborn resistance. On November 2 it had advanced as far as Buzancy and cleared the Germans out of the Argonne. The Third Army Corps forced the passage of the Meuse at two points on November 4 and 5, and gained a footing on the right bank. On November 6, the first corps reached the river opposite Sedan, which it entered in conjunction with French troops next day. On November 8 other troops of the same army advanced to Montmedy and occupied Stenay on November 10.

After the capture of Vouziers, the French army moved against that portion of the Argonne lying north of Grandpré, which they cleared of the Germans after several days severe fighting. Another column of the same army occupied Hirson on November 9, and advanced to the Belgian frontier. Between the Aisne and Meuse, Gouraud's army advanced without opposition until it arrived on the Meuse between Sedan and Mezières, where it crossed the river and retook the latter town. Mangin's army reached the north bank of the Serre on October 25, and crossed the Aisne at various points between Rethel and Attigny on November 5. The First French Army commanded by General Debeney advanced along the Oise. They were strongly opposed at Guise which was resolutely held by the Germans until October 23.

Early on the morning of November 1, the Seventeenth Corps of the British Third Army, and the Twenty-second and Canadian Corps belonging to the First Army attacked on a front of six miles south of Valenciennes. In the course of two days bitter fighting the Germans were expelled from their positions, and the Fourth Canadian Division captured Valenciennes and advanced beyond that town. On November 3, the Germans withdrew and the line was further advanced. As information was then secured that a further retirement was under contemplation, the principal attack was accelerated. This was launched by the Fourth, Third and First British armies on November 4, upon a front of thirty miles, extending from the Sambre north of Cisy to Valenciennes. The character of the country made this an extremely difficult operation. The river had to be crossed at the start and in the centre the great forest of Mormal, obstructed by the débris of German forestry operations, presented a formidable obstacle. Further northward several streams running parallel to the line of advance must be passed and the fortified town of Le Quesnoy had to be taken. Preceded by a most effective artillery barrage the German positions were soon penetrated along the whole front, and by nightfall an advance of five miles was accomplished. The Sambre was crossed by rafts and the town of Landrecies was taken. Before dawn on November 5 fighting was resumed and the eastern edge of the forest was reached. Le Quesnoy was surrounded by the New Zealand

division, and the German garrison surrendered in the afternoon. On the British right the French First Army continued the line of attack southward to the vicinity of Guise, taking many prisoners and guns. By these operations the German resistance was finally broken. During the night they fell back on nearly their whole front, and on the three following days, in the midst of continuous rain, the victorious troops continued to press forward almost without opposition. The roads packed with the enemy's troops and carriages presented favourable targets for the airmen of the allies, who made effective use of their opportunities in spite of the weather. Many guns and vehicles were abandoned by the retreating forces. On November 8 the British troops entered the outskirts of Maubeuge, and that fortress was occupied next day. The First, Fifth and Second British Armies crossed the Scheldt in several columns. On November 10 the advance of all five British Armies continued with cavalry and cyclists operating in front of the infantry. Little opposition was encountered except in the neighbourhood of Mons, and in the early morning of November 11 that town was captured by the Third Canadian Division with small loss. (See the illustration facing page 52). The whole of its defenders were killed or taken prisoners. The great disorder of the retiring troops, the number of the abandoned trains and stores of all kinds indicated that their defeat had been decisive. At eleven a.m. on November 11, in pursuance of instructions from the Commander in Chief of the allied armies, hostilities were suspended in consequence of the conclusion of an armistice. The right of the Fourth Army had then crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier.

During this last phase of the operations which has received the name of the battle of Maubeuge, extending from November 1 to November 11, twenty-six British divisions were engaged with thirty-two German divisions from whom they took 19,000 prisoners and 460 guns. The enemy's last great line of lateral communications was broken. His positions on the Scheldt were turned and his forces separated into two distinct groups by the great natural barrier of the Ardennes.

During this long period of uniformly successful offensive enterprises beginning on July 18, the British armies had taken 188,700 prisoners and 2,480 guns, the capture of 31,537 prisoners and 623 guns being credited to the Canadian Corps; French armies had taken 139,000 prisoners and 1,880 guns; the American armies had taken 43,300 prisoners and 1,421 guns; Belgian armies had taken 14,500 prisoners and 474 guns.

The terms of the armistice provided for the evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, and the occupation of these territories by allied and American garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine at Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne with bridge-heads at those points having a radius of thirty kilometres on the right bank. This evacuation was to be completed in thirty-one days after the signing of the armistice. In conformity with these arrangements, it was decided that the First and Fourth British Armies should advance to the Rhine and that the

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CANADIAN TROOPS ENTERING MONS AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR

Canada Year Book, 1919

Canadian Corps should form part of the Second army. This movement began on November 17, each army advancing with two corps in front, marching in several nearly parallel columns. This long march was conducted by easy stages. The German frontier was crossed on December 4, and Cologne reached by the leading troops on December 10. The bridge-head at Mayence was occupied by French troops and that at Coblenz by Americans.

OPERATIONS ON ITALIAN FRONT, 1918.

During the early part of the year there were few engagements of much importance on this front. Austrian attempts to cross the lower Piave failed without exception.

On June 15 their long expected offensive commenced on a front of ninety miles, extending from the Asiago plateau to the shores of the Adriatic. In the sector of the Brenta they succeeded in penetrating the first three lines of Italian intrenchments taking many prisoners. Their advance was finally checked on the 17th. Elsewhere after crossing the river they were held up close to its banks. The Austrians reported the capture of 30,000 prisoners and 120 guns, and the Italians stated that they had taken 9,000 Austrians. Very heavy rains then came to the assistance of the Italians, causing a complete suspension of operations. The Piave river rose rapidly and carried away several bridges, leaving large bodies of Austrian troops on the right bank, separated from their reserves and supplies. The situation of these forces became very perilous, but they succeeded in retiring across the river on the night of June 22, at most points, not without heavy losses. In a series of successful operations on June 24 and 25 the Italians reported the capture of 18,000 prisoners. On July 6 the Austrians were forced out of positions near the mouth of the Piave which they had held since November, 1917. In October the situation on the western front had become so promising that Marshal Foch directed a general Italian offensive on the Upper Piave by which he anticipated that the Austrian forces might be separated and defeated in detail. The main attack began on the night of October 26-27, in which the Tenth British army under Lord Cavan participated in conjunction with two Italian armies. The passage of the river was forced, and after two days hard fighting, the Austrians were driven from their main positions. On October 31 the allied armies reached the line of the Livenza, advancing on a very wide front. Then the Austrians requested an armistice which was refused. They were rapidly driven across that river and their retreat practically became a rout. Udine and Belluno were retaken, and the Tagliamento was crossed on November 2 so quickly as to prevent the Austrians from taking up a new position behind that river. An armistice was concluded on November 3, by which the total demobilization of the whole Austro-Hungarian army and the evacuation of all territories invaded by them was agreed upon. During their advance the allied armies had taken three hundred thousand prisoners and five thousand guns. The overthrow of Austria as a military power was complete.

OPERATIONS ON THE BALKAN FRONT, 1918.

French and Italian troops began a series of offensive operations in Albania early in June which met with considerable success. The Greek army had been thoroughly re-organized and trained by French officers with the intention of co-operating in the recovery of Serbia, by a general attack on the Bulgarian army in the vicinity of Lake Doiran and the region of Kavadar. British, Greek, French, and Serbian troops took part in these operations, which began by a general attack on September 15. The Bulgarian lines were pierced and their forces separated and driven back on divergent roads. The pursuit was vigorously pressed, and by September 23 the Bulgarian troops became thoroughly disorganized, abandoning their trains and throwing away their arms. The victorious forces marched at once upon the capital, and the Bulgarian Government requested an armistice on September 26, which was granted on terms practically amounting to an unconditional surrender. All fighting ceased at noon on September 30. The defeat of the Bulgarians left the Austro-German forces in Serbia and Albania in such an exposed situation that a rapid retreat became inevitable. Durazzo was taken by Italian troops on October 14, and on November 3, after the conclusion of the armistice with Austria, allied forces were landed at Scutari for the occupation of the country until a treaty of peace was signed.

THE WAR IN ASIA, 1918.

After taking Jerusalem General Sir E. H. Allenby advanced slowly northward, with a view of preventing any movement against General Marshall's army in Mesopotamia by the large Turkish army assembled at Aleppo, under von Falkenhayn. An irregular force of Arabs, organized by the king of the Hedjaz, assisted him by co-operating on the east side of the Jordan. Jericho was taken on February 21, and the Turks retreated beyond the Jordan. Early in March British troops advanced in Mesopotamia, defeating an opposing force on two occasions.

The Russian army of occupation in Armenia began its evacuation of the country early in February, followed by the Turks who re-occupied Trebizond and Erzerum, and took Batum on April 16. A small British column, pushing swiftly forward from Mesopotamia, after a very difficult and trying march of nearly seven hundred miles, took possession of Baku, a city of great importance on account of its large production of mineral oil. Late in the year, when menaced by an attack from a much superior force of German and Bolshevist troops, this detachment was withdrawn. During the hot season, while active operations were suspended, General Allenby held a line extending from the Mediterranean coast to the Jordan, some fifteen miles in advance of Jerusalem, while a Turkish force exceeding 100,000 men occupied the hills of Samaria on his front. A military railway had been completed connecting Jerusalem with Cairo, and a pipe line was laid for the conveyance of water from the Nile. The Turkish position was naturally very strong and had been carefully prepared for defence. Their troops were supplied by two short railway spurs from the

Damascus line, while the main highway from Jerusalem to Damascus ran directly through their position and would form their natural line of retreat. A series of demonstrations and limited attacks was planned upon the left of their main position lying between the high-road and the Jordan river to attract their attention to that part of their line while the main attack was launched to their right near the sea coast. If this succeeded in effecting a breach the whole of the cavalry were to pour through it and endeavour to cut their lines of communication and pursue the defeated troops. A vigorous holding attack was made on the Turkish left on September 19, with the anticipated result. Next morning the main attack was launched by a very strong force of Australian, British, and French troops on a front of sixteen miles with its centre opposite Gilgal. After some hours of stubborn resistance the Turkish troops on the extreme right gave way and in the course of a vigorous pursuit were completely routed and dispersed. The whole of the allied cavalry rapidly advanced across the plain of Sharon in two columns, one of them turning immediately eastward to intercept the retreat of the remainder of the Turkish army by seizing the Damascus road and railways while the other pursued the routed enemy to Nazareth and thence turned eastward toward the Jordan. British infantry advanced by forced marches and seized the fords of that river while the Arabian auxiliaries cut the enemy's railways by a series of attacks at the same time. Seventy-five thousand prisoners and seven hundred guns were taken in this decisive victory. The Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies ceased to exist. A cavalry column advancing from Nazareth on September 23 occupied Haifa and Acre and the country around Lake Tiberias. Allenby then advanced northward meeting with very slight opposition. His cavalry entered Damascus on October 1, taking 7,000 prisoners while a French force occupied Beirut. The junction of the Palestine railway and the main line to Aleppo was reached on October 5. Tripoli was taken on October 13, Homs on October 15, and Aleppo, the enemy's base and great railway centre, was occupied on October 26, the insignificant remnant of the Turkish army retiring without any resistance. The Turkish forces in Mesopotamia were entirely cut off from their supplies. General Marshall resumed his advance upon Mosul on October 24. Conscious of its weakness, the Turkish government despatched General Townshend, whom they still held as a prisoner of war, to the British Admiral in command in the Aegean Sea to sue for peace. The terms offered and eventually accepted were equivalent to unconditional submission. A fleet of British and French destroyers entered the Dardanelles on November 9, and British troops took possession of the forts at Constantinople. A large allied fleet arrived on November 13, with the intention of beginning active operations against the German fleet on the Black Sea, which were only prevented by the conclusion of the armistice with Germany.

EVENTS ON THE EASTERN FRONT, 1918.

After the conclusion of the armistice with the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk, the Bolshevist Government at Petrograd was still

engaged in waging war with the new republics of Finland, the Ukraine, and the Cossacks of the Don. Negotiations with Germany were resumed on January 7, 1918, at Brest-Litovsk, and as the Ukraine republic was then represented by delegates, a peace acceptable to the Germans was concluded. The Bolshevist Government at once ordered the demobilization of all armies under their control and proclaimed that the war was over. Before these orders could be carried out a Bolshevist force had captured Kief, the capital of the Ukraine. Alleging that the Bolshevists had failed to comply with the terms of peace and that their demobilization had not been sufficiently carried into effect, Austrian and German forces swiftly advanced to the assistance of their new allies in the Ukraine. One army crossed the Dvina on February 18, and took the important town of Dvinsk; another force marching from Kovel occupied the fortress of Lutsk. A third advanced from Riga along the Baltic coast, following the railway towards Petrograd. Kief was taken by them on March 1, but no further advance then made beyond a line extending from that city northward through Vitebsk to the Baltic near Reval. All the terms proposed were submissively accepted by the Bolshevist Government, and a treaty signed on March 3, 1918. German troops, however, continued to move southward. Odessa was taken by them with the whole of the Black Sea fleet and a force advanced eastward into the Crimea. German troops were also despatched into Finland and the Ukraine with the avowed intention of enforcing the economic provisions of the treaty of peace, particularly the shipment of food to Austria and Germany.

A remnant of the Rumanian army had been forced to retire into Bessarabia. The Allies were unable to give that force any assistance. After the conclusion of the armistice in the fall of 1917, the Rumanian Government had firmly declined to submit to the German terms of peace. It was now helpless, and on May 6, 1918, a treaty was signed between Rumania and the Central Powers by which a large cession of territory was made, the payment of a large indemnity agreed to, and a free passage guaranteed for German troops advancing into Russia. After the collapse of Bulgarian opposition allied troops crossed the Danube, and the German army retired before them. Upon the conclusion of the armistice the German forces still commanded by Field Marshal von Mackensen attempted to retire, but were interned in Hungary at the demand of the Allies. Allied troops entered Bucharest on November 17, and a British force occupied Constanza, the great Rumanian port on the Black Sea.

British and French troops and marines were landed from allied vessels at Murmansk on July 15, and at Archangel on August 4, for the purpose of assisting the local Russian garrisons in the defence of those ports, and for the protection of large quantities of military stores and other supplies landed there for the former Russian Government. A column advanced southward from Archangel and ascended the Dvina, where they were attacked by Bolshevist troops. This column was reinforced by an American brigade in September.

An allied force composed of American, British, French, and Japanese troops, landed at Vladivostok on August 4 for the protection of that port and the valuable supplies deposited there. At the request of the British Government these troops were reinforced by a body of Canadian troops, organized for that special service, and designated the "Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force," under Major-General J. H. Elmsley. A body of Czecho-Slovak troops, formerly belonging to the Austrian army, had voluntarily surrendered to the Russians and had taken service in the Russian army under the auspices of the Kerensky Government. They were quartered near Kief when the Germans invaded the Ukraine, but retired along the line of railway from the Don to Vladivostok, after which they co-operated effectively in the operations against the Bolshevist forces in Siberia.

THE WAR AT SEA, 1918.

The British Grand Fleet continued to maintain and even strengthen its effective blockade of the ports of the Central Powers. The task of detecting and hunting down hostile submarines was pursued with greater vigour and success than ever, and although the incursions of German submarines were fitfully extended to the coasts of the United States and Nova Scotia during the summer and a number of small vessels destroyed by them or by mines they had laid, these raids had not the slightest effect in delaying the continuous movement of troops and supplies across the Atlantic. A few unimportant attacks by destroyers or submarines were also made on some British and French coast towns, in which little damage was done, as the assailants after firing a few shots took to flight. Four British hospital ships returning to England with wounded were sunk with heavy loss of life, although all of them were plainly marked to indicate their character. The German High Seas Fleet was unable to put to sea for a great battle, owing to the demoralization of the seamen which had set in immediately after the battle of Jutland. A serious mutiny occurred among them on November 3, which seems to have developed into a general revolutionary movement and accelerated the signing of the armistice, by the terms of which the surrender of the most efficient ships and all the submarines of the German navy was exacted. It had, however, already ceased to exist as an effective fighting force. It was officially announced by the British Admiralty that one hundred and fifty German and seven Austrian submarines had been sunk during the war up to August, 1918. Subsequent information shows that this estimate was considerably under the truth and that the number taken or destroyed exceeded two hundred.

A formidable base for submarine activities had been established by the Germans at the ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend on the Belgian coast soon after their occupation. From its position and comparative security from attack it had become a serious menace to the sea communications of the British army in France and the seaborne commerce of the country generally. An attack on these ports on April 13 had failed with some loss. A second enterprise on a larger scale was then carefully organized and reinforced from the French navy. Its objects

were to block the Bruges ship canal at its entrance into the harbour of Zeebrugge; to block the entrance from Ostend harbour to the sea; and to inflict as much damage as possible upon these two ports. Five obsolete cruisers were filled with concrete to be used as blocking ships. The expedition started from its secret point of concentration, sixty-three miles distant, on the afternoon of April 22, and under a cover of artificial screens of smoke and mist the vessels employed boldly entered the channels and at midnight succeeded in running alongside of the mole at Zeebrugge, where a storming party of marines and sailors was successfully landed. As a diversion to enable the blocking ships to enter the harbour, this attack was entirely successful; those vessels proceeded to their allotted stations and four of them were sunk in accordance with the plan. The entrance of the Bruges ship canal was completely blocked. The viaduct was blown up by the storming party, but the damage to the mole was not as complete as had been planned. The entrance of the Ostend channel was only partially blocked, but a second attempt made on May 9 was more successful. The old cruiser "Vindictive" was filled with concrete for the purpose and sunk in such a position as to block the entrance entirely. These daring enterprises and the establishment of an immense mine field in the North Sea extending from the Orkneys to the coast of Norway, a distance of two hundred and thirty miles, mainly carried out by the navy of the United States, contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy's submarine campaign.

British war ships attacked the Turkish cruisers, formerly the "Goeben" and "Breslau" of the German navy, at the mouth of the Dardanelles on January 20. The "Breslau" was sunk in this action and the "Goeben" seriously damaged and driven ashore. The British lost two light monitors.

Another squadron of monitors shelled Ostend on March 22.

On May 14 Italian torpedo boats entered the harbour of Pola, and after destroying a dreadnought succeeded in making their escape. Other vessels of the same class attacked a squadron of battleships on June 10. One battleship was sunk and another seriously damaged. Still another successful attack was made in the harbour of Durazzo on October 2.

Three Russian battleships with a number of Russian and British submarines frozen up in the Baltic ports were destroyed on the approach of the Germans in April, but the remainder of the Russian fleet in that sea succeeded in escaping to Kronstadt. The whole of the Russian Black Sea Fleet was taken possession of by the Germans in June, but surrendered to the Allies on November 27. The first division of the German High Seas Fleet, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, was delivered to an allied fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir David Beatty, off the Firth of Forth. German submarines numbering one hundred and twenty-two, among them several of the largest cruiser type, were surrendered to a British squadron at Harwich.

The following table of the naval war losses of the Allies and Central Powers, although not official, has been derived from an authoritative source. All vessels lost through accident are included,

as well as those destroyed by hostile action. The comparatively small losses of the German navy, particularly in large vessels, are due to the fact that the greater part of her fleet remained in port during the war and as she had no mercantile marine at sea the service of scouting vessels and patrol boats to protect her shipping was unnecessary.

Description of vessel.	Great Britain.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	United States.
Battleships	13	4	3	1	
Battle cruisers	3	–	–	–	–
Cruisers	25	5	2	4	1
Monitors	6	–	1	–	
Destroyers	64	14	10	3	2
Torpedo boats	10	8	5	1	
Submarines	50	14	8	–	1
Small craft	27	9		–	
Total tonnage	550,000	110,000	76,000	50,000	17,000

Total for the Allies—803,000 tons.

Enemy losses were as follows:

Description of Vessel.	Germany.	Austria-Hungary.
Battleships	1	3
Battle cruisers	1	–
Cruisers	24	2
Monitors	–	3
Destroyers	72	5
Torpedo boats	51	4
Submarines	205	8
Total tonnage	350,000	65,000

Total for the Central Powers—415,000 tons.

The total loss of the British merchant tonnage was stated by the Admiralty to amount to 15,053,386 gross tons, valued at $3,000,000,000. According to this official statement 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews and 3,147 sunk and their crews set adrift, and 670 fishing boats were destroyed. The total number of lives lost by the warfare waged against the British merchant marine exceeded 15,000.

Early in the year 1918 the demand that American troops should be rapidly transported to France became so urgent that a large number of British fast vessels were detailed for this service. Between May 1 and November 1 the number of troops transported across the Atlantic amounted to 1,673,000, of whom the greater part were embarked in British vessels and in many cases escorted by British cruisers and destroyers.

The action of the British fleet was unquestionably one of the most decisive factors in the war, as the blockade had brought the Central Powers to the verge of famine and deprived them of the most essential supplies for a continuation of hostilities.

It had also kept the seas absolutely free for the transportation of troops to every important theatre of war.

PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH OVERSEAS DOMINIONS IN THE WAR, 1918.

The mobilization of the forces of the United States for active employment in the war was conducted with great energy and ability. Between the date of the declaration of war on April 7, 1917, and the conclusion of the armistice on November 11, 1918, the army of the United States was expanded from 190,000 to 3,665,000 men, of whom 1,993,000 had been actually embarked for the theatre of war.

Shortly before the re-organization of the Government of Canada on the basis of a union of political parties, Major General S. C. Mewburn became Minister of Militia in Canada in succession to Sir A. E. Kemp, who had been appointed Overseas Minister for the same Department. At a secret session of both Houses of Parliament held on April 17, the Prime Minister gave an explanation of the extreme gravity of the military situation in consequence of the marked success of the great German offensives on the western front and emphasized the necessity that every possible effort should be made to maintain the troops in the field at full strength, and increase the production of food as well as that of munitions of war. An Order in Council was passed taking the widest powers in dealing with all cases of exemption, and on April 20 all men between the ages of twenty and twenty-three were called to the colours. By the operation of the Military Service Act, large reinforcements were sent at once to the reserve battalions in England, enabling them to maintain the Canadian Corps at full strength and to augment all infantry battalions by one hundred men and add several pioneer battalions, field companies, forestry companies and other units, thereby increasing the strength of the troops in the field by nearly 19,000 of all ranks. Notwithstanding the severe losses sustained in subsequent operations, the forces engaged were constantly kept up to strength, or nearly so. Before the conclusion of the armistice, the number of troops sent overseas reached 418,052 of all ranks. The total casualties reported up to December 31, 1918, numbered 9,989 officers and 204,397 other ranks, besides 3,575 prisoners of war. The total number of deaths in service in Canada during the same period numbered 2,221 of all ranks. The total number of enlistments up to November 15, 1918, were officially reported to number 595,441. More than 350,000 men, women and children were employed in munition factories in Canada, and the value of contributions for war purposes and to patriotic funds was estimated to exceed $90,000,000, or more than eleven dollars per head for the total population. Opposition to the Military Service Act in the city of Quebec culminated in disturbances in which a few lives were lost. These were promptly suppressed and the premier of the province and the leader of the opposition in the Federal Parliament strongly discountenanced all unconstitutional opposition to this measure. These wise counsels soon had the desired effect.

In June the Imperial War Cabinet and an Imperial War Conference met in London and were attended by the Canadian Prime Minister and two members of his cabinet.

In Australia the result of the referendum showed that a majority of the people were opposed to the principle of compulsion. The government of Mr. Hughes consequently resigned, but as it immediately became evident that no administration headed by another had any chance of remaining in power, he was asked to form a new cabinet in which he succeeded and a vote of no confidence was promptly defeated by a decisive majority. A recruiting conference was convened in April, presided over by the Governor-General, at which many labour delegates were present. As a result of its deliberations, and the success of the Germans on the western front, a vigorous recruiting campaign was started with great effect, and in the end the Australian troops in the field did not suffer materially for want of reinforcements. Australia was represented at the war conference by Mr. Hughes and Sir Joseph Cook, and the former remained in England to represent Australia.

Reinforcements for the New Zealand division in the field were also maintained by voluntary recruitment until late in the summer. In South Africa, a republican agitation became bolder and more outspoken until in March there was serious apprehension of another rising. In May, after making repeated appeals to the Nationalists for moderation, General Botha announced that the government would take the most energetic measures to suppress sedition. In July plots were discovered which made military measures indispensable. Order was quickly restored. General Smuts remained in England to assist in the vigorous prosecution of the war and, with Mr. Burton, represented the union at the Imperial War Cabinet.

India promptly responded to a stirring appeal from the Prime Minister. A war conference at Delhi was attended by representatives of all shades of popular opinion, and it was decided to take measures to raise another half million men within twelve months. The non-official members of the Viceregal Legislature approved a proposal by the Finance Minister that India should pay the expense of maintaining a much larger proportion of her troops. The forces in Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine were strongly reinforced and losses quickly replaced.

TERMS OF PEACE IMPOSED BY THE ALLIES, 1919.

In the conference held at Versailles which continued to sit for nearly five months, thirty-two allied countries were represented by official delegates. The five great allied nations, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, were each represented by five delegates, while the other nations and Overseas Dominions of Great Britain, ranking as such, were represented by delegates varying in number from one to three. Dr. Georges Clemenceau, the French Prime Minister, was elected Chairman of the Conference. A Supreme Council of ten members was appointed, consisting of two delegates from each of the five great nations already mentioned. Subsequently

this council was divided and an executive council established, consisting of the Prime Ministers of France, Great Britain and Italy, and the President of the United States. The council of allied delegates met officially on January 18, 1919, to consider the terms to be submitted to the German delegation.

One of the first steps taken by this conference was to invite the representatives from the contending Russian factions to meet on Prince's Island in the Bosporus to debate a pacific settlement of their internecine warfare. This plan was positively rejected by the Bolsheviks and met with opposition from other Russian parties. On January 24, the conference adopted a plan for the organization of a League of Nations and a committee was appointed to draft a covenant. On January 30, a plan of governing the conquered German colonies and other territories, inhabited by unprogressive races, through mandatories granted to various nations subject to the direction and approval of the League, was formally adopted. The terms of the covenant were completed on February 14. A few days later, President Wilson sailed for the United States, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Dr. Clemenceau.

A report from the International Labour Committee of the conference was adopted on April 11. Three days afterwards formal demands for reparation from Germany were approved.

The German Government was invited to send delegates to Versailles for the acceptance of the treaty. The terms of the treaty with Austria were next considered. The Italian delegates demanded the cession of the city of Fiume. In accordance with the provisions of a secret agreement between Italy and other powers before the entry of the United States into the war, Italy had been promised accessions of territories in Dalmatia in which Fiume was not included. President Wilson firmly opposed a cession of that city to Italy. The Italian delegates returned to Rome on April 24, as a protest of their dissatisfaction and did not come back to Versailles until May 7. On April 28, a revised form of covenant for the League of Nations was presented in which the Monroe Doctrine was formally incorporated.

The German delegates, headed by Baron von Brockdorff-Rantzau, presented their credentials on May 1. The treaty of peace was presented to them on May 7 at Versailles, that date being purposely selected in commemoration of the anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania*. It was announced at the same time that Great Britain and the United States had entered into a solemn agreement to assist France whenever attacked by Germany at any time in the future. The German delegates and other leading men declared that the treaty would not be signed, and the German Government formally proclaimed a week of mourning. From time to time notes were presented by the German delegates to the supreme council of the four great powers requesting concessions and objecting to the terms proposed. On May 16 it was announced that the treaty would become effective when ratified by Germany and three of the allied nations. On May 28, the German reply to the terms offered was presented and this was followed by several alternative proposals from the German

delegates. On June 2, the Austrian delegates arrived and were presented with the allied terms four days afterwards.

The treaty was reluctantly signed by the German delegates on June 29, and the Turkish delegates were directed to return to their own country, as it was hopeless for them to expect to save their empire from dissolution in consequence of the frightful atrocities committed by their troops during the war. The Nations concerned in the treaties of peace and the dates on which they entered the war are as follows:—

ALLIES.					
Serbia	July 28, 1914.	Portugal	Mar., 1916	Guatemala	April 24, 1918.
Russia	Aug. 1, 1914.	Rumania	Aug., 1916.	Costa Rica	April 27, 1918.
Belgium	Aug. 2, 1914.	United States of America	April 6, 1917	Nicaragua	May 8, 1918.
France	Aug. 3, 1914.	Cuba	April 7, 1917	Hayti	July 15, 1918.
Great Britain	Aug. 4, 1914.	Panama	April 10, 1917	Honduras	July 19, 1918.
Montenegro	Aug., 1914.	Greece	June 30, 1917.	ENEMY.	
Japan	Aug. 23, 1914.	Siam	July 22, 1917.	Austria-Hungary	July 28, 1914.
Italy	May, 1915.	Liberia	Aug. 8, 1917.	Germany	Aug. 1, 1914.
Albania	Jan., 1916.	China	Aug. 16, 1917.	Turkey	Nov., 1914.
		Brazil	Oct. 27, 1917.	Bulgaria	Oct., 1915.

The treaty was divided into fifteen sections. The first contained the covenant of the League of Nations. The second described the new geographical frontiers of Germany. The third section, consisting of twelve clauses, bound the Germans to accept the political changes made by the treaty in Europe. It established two new States, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland it revised the basis of Belgian sovereignty and altered the boundaries of that country it set up new systems of government in Luxemburg and the basin of the river Saar. Alsace-Lorraine was restored to France. Germany was bound by it to recognize the independence of German-Austria and accept certain conditions respecting the new States created by the revolutionary movement in Russia. By the fourth section Germany abandoned her possessions and rights abroad. Her colonies were ceded to the Allies, together with certain rights obtained by various international conventions for regulating European influence in tropical Africa. The British Protectorate in Egypt was recognized, and the treaty of Algeciras annulled. The military, naval, and air conditions of peace were embodied in the fifth section, which limited the size of the German army and navy and abolished compulsory military service in Germany. The sixth section obliged all powers concerned to maintain the graves of soldiers who had died in the war and dealt with the release of prisoners. The seventh section dealt with responsibilities and punishment, and provided for the trial of the former German emperor. The eighth section stated the terms of reparation and restitution required from Germany. The ninth contained financial clauses relating to the previous section. The tenth dealt with economic conditions and renewed former political international treaties and conventions relating to the postal and telegraph services and sanitation. The eleventh section dealt with aerial navigation. The twelfth section contained clauses dealing with the international control of ports, canals, rivers and railways, with special provisions for the control of the Kiel canal. The labour convention was embodied in the thirteenth section. Guarantees for the execution of the treaty

were included in the fourteenth. The fifteenth contained a number of miscellaneous clauses, including the recognition of other subsequent treaties of peace and confirmed the decisions of prize courts. Its final clauses dealt with the ratification of the treaty and fixed a date for it to come into force.

Prussia was deprived of territory containing an area of 30,000 square miles and a population of 6,674,000, and the future fate of other Prussian territories, containing an area of 8,600 square miles and a population of 1,000,000, was to be determined by a plebiscite. The following disposition of the former German Colonies was adopted. German East Africa—the mandate will be held by Great Britain. German Southwest Africa—the mandate will be held by the Union of South Africa. The German Samoan Islands—the mandate will be held by New Zealand. Other Pacific possessions, those south of the equator (excluding the German Samoan Islands and Nauru)—the mandate will be held by Australia. Nauru—the mandate will be held by Great Britain. Pacific islands north of the equator—the mandate will be held by Japan. Togoland and Cameroon—France and Great Britain will make a joint recommendation as to their disposition.

THE TOLL OF THE WAR.

The loss of human life resulting from the war was truly appalling. An official estimate of the total British casualties has been submitted to parliament. Those in the Royal Navy were as follows:—

Killed.		Wounded.		Untraced Missing.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
2,061	20,197	813	4,081	15	8

These figures do not include the casualties of the Royal Naval Division, but do include those of the Royal Naval Air Service to April 1, 1918, when it was transferred to the Royal Air Force.

The whole number of casualties among all military forces and in all theatres of war was as follows:—

—	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
British	30,807	466,831	76,132	1,532,552
Colonials and Indians	7,602	168,703	17,125	421,402
Total	38,409	635,534	93,257	1,953,954
	673,943		2,047,211	

Killed as per above table	673,943
Add deaths presumed through lapse of time	97,000
Missing, at present unaccounted for	64,800
Total presumed deaths including died from wounds and died from other causes	835,743

These figures include the losses of the Royal Naval Division and of the Royal Flying Corps up to April 1, 1918, making a grand total of casualties from all causes of 2,882,954.

The number of casualties in the Royal Air Force between April 1, 1918, and the date of the Armistice, was reported as follows:—

Killed.		Wounded.		Missing (including prisoners).		Interned.	
Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
1,551	1,129	2,357	631	1,612	225	45	39

The casualties (including members of His Majesty's Forces) due to hostile air raids and bombardments were as follows:—

Killed, 1,570. Injured, 4,041.

The French naval losses were officially reported as numbering 5,421 killed, 5,214 missing.

The French Army is reported to have lost 1,089,700 killed and 265,000 missing, or 16.2 per cent of the immense mobilized force of 8,410,000. No report of the number of wounded in the French Army or navy has been made public; the number of prisoners was officially stated as 446,300. Italian casualties as presented in an official statement to the reparation commissioners of the Peace Conference were as follows:—

	Army.	Navy.
Killed	462,391	3,169
Wounded	953,886	5,252

Half of the wounded men belonging to the army were stated to be permanently disabled; the total number rendered unfit for service was 4,385,487, which included 2,400,000 sick.

The Russian casualties were estimated to amount to 1,700,000 killed, 4,050,000 wounded, 2,500,000 prisoners, making a total of 9,150,000. The American losses were: dead, 53,169; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160; total, 236,117. German casualties were stated to amount to: dead, 1,600,000; missing, 103,000; prisoners, 618,000; wounded, 4,064,000; total, 6,385,000.

The Austrian losses in killed and wounded were stated to amount to 4,000,000, of whom 800,000 were killed. Official reports of the losses of other nations have not been made public.

The material losses of the countries involved practically defy computation. A statement, presented for the information of the Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, shows that the loss suffered by that country amounted to a total of 119,801,000,000 francs, made up as follows:—Damages to landed property, 35,446,000,000 f.; loss of household effects, material, cattle, securities, etc., 32,352,000,000 f.; raw materials and provisions, 28,861,000,000 f.; loss to revenue or trade, 23,242,000,000 f.

APPENDICES.

I. Awards of THE VICTORIA CROSS (V.C.)

No.	Name.	Number.	Rank.	Unit.
1	ALGIE, Wallace Lloyd	—	Lieutenant	20th Battalion
2	BARKER, William George (D.S.O., M.C.)	—	Major	Royal Air Force, formerly Canadian Mounted Rifles
3	BARRON, Colin	404017	Corporal	3rd Battalion
4	BELLOW, Edward Donald	—	Captain	7th Battalion
5	BISHOP, William Avery (D.S.O.,M.C., D.F.C.)	—	Lieut.-Col.	Royal Air Force, formerly Canadian Light Horse.
6	BRERETON, Alexander	830651	Acting Corporal	8th Battalion
7	BRILLANT, John (M.C.)	—	Lieutenant	22nd Battalion
8	BROWN, Harry	226353	Private	10th Battalion
9	CAIRNS, Hugh (D.C.M.)	472168	Private	46th Battalion
10	CAMPBELL, Frederick William	—	Lieutenant	1st Battalion
11	CLARK, Leonard	73132	Acting Corporal	2nd Battalion
12	CLARKE-KENNEDY, William H. (C.M.G., D.S.O.).	—	Lieut.-Col.	24th Battalion
13	COMBE, Robert Grierson	—	Lieutenant	27th Battalion
14	COPPINS, Frederick George	1987	Corporal	8th Battalion
15	CROAK, John Bernard	445312	Private	13th Battalion
16	DINESEN, Thomas	2075467	Private	42nd Battalion
17	FISHER, Frederick	24066	Lance-Corporal	13th Battalion
18	FLOWERDEW, Gordon M.	—	Lieutenant	Lord Strathcona's Horse..
19	GOOD, Herman James	445120	Corporal	13th Battalion
20	GREGG, Milton Fowler (M.C.)	—	Lieutenant	Royal Canadian Regiment
21	HALL, Frederick William	1539	Colour-Sergeant	8th Battalion
22	HANNA, Robert	75361	Company Sergeant-Major.	29th Battalion
23	HARVEY, Frederick M. W.	—	Lieutenant	Lord Strathcona's Horse..
24	HOBSON, Frederick	57113	Sergeant	20th Battalion
25	HOLMES, Thomas William	838301	Private	4th Canadian Mounted Rifles.
26	HONEY, Samuel Lewis (D.C.M.,M.M.)	—	Lieutenant	78th Battalion
27	HUTCHESON, Bellenden Seymour	—	Captain	75th Battalion (Medical Officer).
28	KAEBLE, Joseph (M.M.)	889958	Corporal	22nd Battalion
29	KERR, George Fraser (M.C.)	—	Lieutenant	3rd Battalion
30	KERR, John Chipman	101465	Private	49th Battalion
31	KINROSS, Cecil John	437793	Private	49th Battalion
32	KNIGHT, Arthur George	426402	Acting Sergeant	10th Battalion
33	KONOWAL, Filip	144039	Acting Corporal	47th Battalion
34	LEARMONTH, O'Kill Massey (M.C.)	—	Captain, Acting Major	2nd Battalion
35	LYALL, Graham Thompson	—	Lieutenant	102nd Battalion
36	MACGREGOR, John (M.C., D.C.M.)	—	Captain	2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.
37	MACDOWELL, Thain Wendell (D.S.O.)	—	Captain, Acting Major	38th Battalion
38	MCKEAN, George Burdon (M.C.,M.M.)	—	Lieutenant	14th Battalion
39	MCKENZIE, Hugh (D.C.M.)	—	Lieutenant	7th Machine Gun Company
40	MCLEOD, Allan Arnett	—	2nd Lieutenant	Royal Air Force
41	MERRIFIELD, William (M.M.)	8000	Sergeant	4th Battalion, Canadian Engineers.
42	METCALF, William Henry (M.M.)	22614	Lance-Corporal	16th Battalion
43	MILNE, William Johnstone	427586	Private	16th Battalion
44	MINER, Harry G. B.	823028	Corporal	58th Battalion
45	MITCHELL, Coulson Norman (M.C.)	—	Captain	4th Battalion
46	MULLIN, George Harry (M.M.)	51339	Sergeant	Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry
47	NUNNEY, Claude, J. P. (D.C.M.)	410935	Private	38th Battalion
48	O'KELLY, Christopher Patrick John (M.C.)	—	Acting Captain	52nd Battalion
49	O'ROURKE, Michael James (M.M.)	428545	Private	7th Battalion
50	PATTISON, John George	808887	Private	50th Battalion
51	PEARKES, George R. (D.S.O., M.C.)	—	Major	5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.
52	PECK, Cyrus Wesley (D.S.O.)	—	Lieut-Colonel	16th Battalion
53	RAYFIELD, Walter Leigh	2204279	Private	7th Battalion
54	RICHARDSON, James	28930	Piper	16th Battalion
55	ROBERTSON, James Peter	552665	Private	27th Battalion
56	RUTHERFORD, Charles Smith	—	Lieutenant	5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.
57	SCRIMGER, Francis Alexander Caron	—	Captain	14th Battalion (Medical Officer).
58	SHANKLAND, Robert (D.C.M.)	—	Lieutenant	43rd Battalion
59	SIFTON, Ellis Wellwood	53730	Lance-Sergeant	18th Battalion
60	SPALL, Robert L.	475212	Sergeant	Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry
61	STRACHAN, Harcus (M.C.)	—	Lieutenant	Fort Garry Horse
62	TAIT, James Edward (M.C.)	—	Lieutenant	78th Battalion
63	YOUNG, John Francis	177239	Private	87th Battalion
64	ZENGEL, Raphael Louis (M.M.)	424252	Sergeant	5th Battalion

APPENDICES.

For conspicuous bravery, instituted January 29, 1856.

Deed.	Gazette.	Casualty.	Date.	Where Won.	No.
Oct. 11, 1918	Jan. 31, 1919	Killed in action...	Oct. 11, 1918	Cambrai.	1
Oct. 27, 1918	Nov. 29, 1918	—	—	Forêt de Mormal	2
Nov. 6, 1917	Jan. 11, 1918	—	—	Passchendaele Ridge	3
April 24, 1915	May 15, 1919	—	—	Ypres	4
—	Aug. 11, 1918	—	—	Near Cambrai	5
Aug. 9, 1918	Sept. 27, 1918	—	—	East of Amiens	6
Aug. 8-9, 1918	Sept. 27, 1918	Died of wounds...	Aug. 18, 1918	East of Meharicourt	7
Aug. 16, 1917	Oct. 17, 1917	Killed in action...	Oct. 17, 1917	Hill 70 near Loos	8
Nov. 1, 1918	Jan. 31, 1919	Died of wounds...	Nov. 2, 1918	Valenciennes	9
June 15, 1915	Aug. 23, 1915	Died of wounds...	June 15, 1915	Givenchy	10
Sept. 10, 1916	Oct. 26, 1916	Died of wounds...	Oct. 19, 1916	Near Poziéres	11
Aug. 27-28, 1918	Dec. 14, 1918	—	—	Arras	12
May 3, 1917	June 27, 1917	Killed in action...	May 3, 1917	South of Acheville	13
Aug. 9, 1918	Sept. 27, 1918	—	—	Beaufort Wood	14
Aug. 8, 1918	Sept. 27, 1918	Killed in action...	Aug. 8, 1918	Amiens	15
Aug. 12, 1918	Oct. 26, 1918	—	—	Parvillers	16
April 23, 1915	June 22, 1915	Killed in action...	April 23, 1915	St. Julien	17
Mar. 30, 1918	April 24, 1918	—	—	Northeast of Bois de Moreuil	18
Aug. 8, 1918	Sept. 27, 1918	—	—	Hangard Wood	19
Oct. 1, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919	—	—	Cambrai	20
April 24, 1915	June 22, 1915	Killed in action...	April 24, 1915	Ypres	21
Aug. 21, 1917	Nov. 8, 1917	—	—	Lens	22
Mar. 27, 1917	June 8, 1917	—	—	Guyencourt	23
Aug. 15, 1917	Oct. 17, 1917	Killed in action...	Aug. 18, 1917	Northwest of Lens	24
Oct. 26, 1917	Jan. 11, 1918	—	—	Near Passchendaele	25
Sept. 29, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919	Died of wounds...	Sept. 30, 1918	Bourlon Wood	26
Sept. 2, 1918	Dec. 14, 1918	—	—	Quéant-Drocourt Line	27
June 8-9, 1918	Sept. 16, 1918	Died of wounds...	June 9, 1918	Neuville-Vitasse	28
Sept. 27, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919	—	—	Bourlon Wood	29
Sept. 16, 1916	Oct. 26, 1916	—	—	Courcelette	30
Nov. 10-11, 1917	Jan. 11, 1918	—	—	Passchendaele Ridge	31
Sept. 2, 1918	Nov. 15, 1918	Killed in action...	Sept. 3, 1918	Villers-lez-Cagnicourt	32
Aug. 22-24, 1917	Nov. 27, 1917	—	—	Lens	33
Aug. 18, 1917	Nov. 8, 1917	Died of wounds...	Aug. 19, 1917	East of Loos	34
Sept. 2, 1918	Dec. 14, 1918	—	—	Bourlon Wood	35
Oct. 3, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919	—	—	Cambrai	36
April 9-13, 1917	June 8, 1917	—	—	Vimy Ridge	37
April 27-28, 1918	June 28, 1918	—	—	Cavrelle Sector	38
Oct. 30, 1917	Feb. 13, 1918	Killed in action...	Oct. 30, 1917	Meetcheele Spur near Passchendaele	39
—	May 1, 1918	—	—	.....	40
Oct. 1, 1918	Jan. 6, 1919	—	—	Abancourt	41
Sept. 4, 1918	Nov. 15, 1918	—	—	Arras	42
April 9, 1917	June 8, 1917	Killed in action...	April 9, 1917	Near Thelus	43
Aug. 8, 1918	Oct. 26, 1918	Died of wounds...	Aug. 8, 1918	Demuin	44
Oct. 9, 1918	Jan. 31, 1919	—	—	Canal de l'Escaut (Cambrai)	45
Oct. 30, 1917	Jan. 11, 1918	—	—	Passchendaele	46
Sept. 2, 1918	Dec. 14, 1918	—	—	Quéant-Drocourt Line	47
Oct. 26, 1917	Jan. 11, 1918	—	—	Southwest of Passchendaele	48
Aug. 15-17, 1917	Nov. 8, 1917	—	—	Hill 60 near Lens	49
April 10, 1917	Aug. 2, 1917	Killed in action...	June 3, 1917	Vimy Ridge	50
Oct. 30-31, 1917	Jan. 11, 1918	—	—	Near Passchendaele	51
Sept. 2, 1918	Nov. 15, 1918	—	—	Cagnicourt	52
Sept. 2, 1918	Dec. 14, 1918	—	—	Arras	53
Oct. 8, 1916	Oct. 22, 1918	Killed in action..	Oct. 9, 1916	Regina Trench	54
Nov. 6, 1917	Nov. 11, 1918	Killed in action...	Nov. 6, 1917	Passchendaele	55
Aug. 26, 1918	Nov. 15, 1918	—	—	Monchy-le-Preux	56
Mar. 25, 1915	June 23, 1915	—	—	Near Ypres	57
Oct. 26, 1917	Dec. 18, 1917	—	—	Passchendaele	58
April 9, 1917	June 8, 1917	Killed in action...	April 9, 1917	Neuville St. Vaast	59
Aug. 12-13, 1918	Oct. 26, 1918	Killed in action...	Aug. 13, 1918	Parvillers	60
Nov. 20, 1917	Dec. 18, 1917	—	—	Masnières	61
Aug. 8-11, 1918	Sept. 27, 1918	Killed in action...	Aug. 11, 1918	Amiens	62
Sept. 2, 1918	Dec. 14, 1918	—	—	Arras	63
Aug. 9, 1918	Sept. 27, 1918	—	—	East of Warvillers	64

II.—Statistical Abstract, showing Number of Military Honours and Decorations conferred upon Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

1. VICTORIA CROSS (V.C.).

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel	3
Major	2
Captain	8
Lieutenant	17
Sergeant	10
Corporal	10
Private	14
Total	64

2. THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

(Instituted 1399.)

KNIGHT COMMANDER (K.C.B.).	
Lieutenant-General	3
Major-General	5
Total	8
COMPANION (C.B.).	
Major-General	4
Brigadier-General	29
Colonel	10
Total	43

3. THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE. (Instituted 1818).

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS (G.C.M.G.).	
Lieutenant-General	1
KNIGHT COMMANDER (K.C.M.G.).	
Major-General	5
COMPANION (C.M.G.).	
Major-General	9
Brigadier-General	38
Surgeon-General	1
Colonel	38
Lieutenant-Colonel	74
Major	5
Chaplain	4
Total	169

4. THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

(Instituted 1896.)

MEMBER (M.V.O.).	
Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Captain	1
Total	2

5. THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

(Instituted 1917.)

COMMANDER (C.B.E.).	
Colonel	19
Lieutenant-Colonel	26
Major	1
Chaplain	1
Matron	1
Total	48
OFFICER (O.B.E.).	
Colonel	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	77
Major	105
Captain	60
Lieutenant	2
Chaplain	7
Matron	1
Total	253
MEMBER (M.B.E.).	
Lieutenant-Colonel	6
Major	12
Captain	29
Lieutenant	43
Regimental Sergeant-Major	2
Company Sergeant-Major	1
Staff Quartermaster-Sergeant	2
Sergeant Major	2
Total	97

6. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (D.S.O. with Bars).

(Instituted 1886.)

Rank.	Bars.	No.
Major-General	1	—
Brigadier-General	6	4
Colonel	—	6
Lieutenant-Colonel	68	202
Major	26	399
Captain	1	55
Lieutenant	1	32
Chaplain	—	7
Total	103	705

II.—Statistical Abstract, showing Number of Military Honours and Decorations conferred upon Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force—con.

7. MILITARY CROSS (M.C.) With Bars.
(Instituted 1915.)

Rank.	Bars.	No.
Major	27	95
Captain	145	896
Lieutenant	136	1,807
Chaplain	2	25
Company Sergeant-Major	—	44
Total	310	2,867

8. DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (D.F.C.) With Bars.
(Instituted 1918.)

Rank.	Bars.	No.
Major	—	1
Captain	1	18
Lieutenant	3	20
Total	4	39

9. AIR FORCE CROSS (A.F.C.).
(Instituted 1918.)

Major	3
Captain	7
Lieutenant	6
Total	16

10. DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL (D.F.M.)
(Instituted 1918.)

Corporal	1

11. DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL (D.C.M.) With Bars.
(Instituted 1862.)

Rank.	Bars.	No.
Captain	—	1
Lieutenant	—	10
Sergeant-Major	9	340
Sergeant	19	726
Corporal	5	394
Private	5	448
Total	38	1,919

12. MILITARY MEDAL WITH BARS (M.M.).
(Instituted 1916.)

Rank.	Bars.	No.
Lieutenant	2	21
Matron	—	1
Nursing Sister	—	8
Sergeant	318	3,062
Corporal	194	2,984
Private	359	6,149
Total	873	12,225

13. ROYAL RED CROSS (R.R.C.) with Bars.
(Instituted 1909.)

Rank.	Bars.	No.
Matron	3	39
Nursing Sister	–	273
Total	3	312

14. KING'S POLICE MEDAL.
(Instituted 1909.)

Sergeant	1

15. MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.
(Instituted 1845.)

Lieutenant	4
Sergeant	901
Corporal	168
Private	193
Total	1,266

16. MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General	2
Major-General	48
Brigadier-General	18
Colonel	56
Lieutenant-Colonel	378
Major	648
Captain	676
Lieutenant	645
Chaplain	16
Matron	15
Nursing Sister	117
Sergeant	1 125
Corporal	345
Private	412
Total	4,501

II.—Statistical Abstract, showing Number of Military Honours and Decorations conferred upon Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force—con.

17. FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS.

FRENCH

LÉGION D'HONNEUR—CROIX DE COMMANDEUR.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General	2
Major-General	1
Brigadier-General	2
Surgeon-General	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	2
Total	8

LÉGION D'HONNEUR—CROIX D'OFFICIER.

Rank.	No.
Major-General	2
Brigadier-General	6
Surgeon-General	2
Colonel	2
Lieutenant-Colonel	5
Total	17

LÉGION D'HONNEUR—CROIX DE CHEVALIER.

Rank.	No.
Brigadier-General	1
Colonel	3
Lieutenant-Colonel	9
Major	11
Captain	6
Lieutenant	2
Total	32

MÉDAILLE MILITAIRE.

Rank.	No.
Sergeant	27
Corporal	12
Private	11
Total	50

DÉCORATION MILITAIRE.

Rank.	No.
Sergeant	6
Corporal	1
Private	1
Total	8

FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS—continued.

CROIX DE GUERRE. (Belgian and French.)

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General	1
Major-General	5
Brigadier-General	12
Colonel	5
Lieutenant-Colonel	37
Major	54
Captain	51
Lieutenant	58
Sergeant	241
Corporal	86
Private	158
Total	708

MÉDAILLE D'HONNEUR AVEC GLAIVES.
(en Vermeil.)

Rank.	No.
Sergeant	2
Private	1
Total	3

(en Argent.)

Rank.	No.
Sergeant	3
Corporal	4
Total	7

(en Bronze.)

Rank.	No.
Corporal	3
Private	12
Total	15

MÉDAILLE DES ÉPIDÉMIES.
(en Argent.)

Rank.	No.
Major	1
Nursing Sister	2
Quartermaster Sergeant	1
Total	4

II.—Statistical Abstract, showing Number of Military Honours and Decorations conferred upon Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force—con.

FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS—continued

(en Vermeil.)

Rank.	No.
Nursing Sister	1

ORDRE DU MÉRITE AGRICOLE. Chevalier.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel	3
Major	2
Captain	1
Lieutenant	1
Total	7

MÉDAILLE DE LA RECONNAISSANCE. (FRANÇAISE.)

(en Bronze.)

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Lieutenant	1
Total	2

BELGIAN

ORDRE DE LÉOPOLD—COMMANDEUR.

Rank.	No.
Major-General	1

ORDRE DE LÉOPOLD—OFFICIER.

Lieutenant-Colonel	1

ORDRE DE LÉOPOLD—CHEVALIER.

Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Major	2
Sergeant	1
Not stated	1
Total	5

FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS—continued

ORDRE DE LA COURONNE—OFFICIER.

Lieutenant-General	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	2
Total	3

ORDRE DE LA COURONNE—CHEVALIER.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant	1

MÉDAILLE DE LA REINE ELIZABETH.

Rank.	No.
Matron	1
Nursing Sister	2
Total	3

RUSSIAN

ORDER OF ST. STANISLAS.

Rank.	No.
Major-General	1
Brigadier-General	2
Lieutenant-Colonel	3
Major	8
Captain	9
Lieutenant	8
Total	31

ORDER OF ST. ANNE.

Rank.	No.
Colonel	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	5
Major	8
Captain	3
Lieutenant	2
Total	19

II.—Statistical Abstract, showing Number of Military Honours and Decorations conferred upon Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force—con.

FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS—continued

CROSS OF ST. GEORGE.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant	3
Sergeant	14
Corporal	7
Private	79
Total	103

MEDAL OF ST. GEORGE.

Rank.	No.
Sergeant	6
Corporal	7
Private	12
Total	25

ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Major	1
Total	2

ITALIAN

ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1

ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS.

Rank.	No.
Brigadier-General	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	2
Total	3

SILVER MEDAL FOR MILITARY VALOUR.

Rank.	No.
Captain	3
Lieutenant	1
Total	4

FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS—continued

BRONZE MEDAL FOR MILITARY VALOUR.

Rank.	No.
Captain	1
Lieutenant	2
Sergeant	9
Corporal	4
Private	6
Total	22

SERBIAN

ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Major	2
Total	4

ORDER OF ST. SAVA.

Rank.	No.
Major-General	2
Colonel	1
Captain	2
Total	5

GOLD MEDAL FOR ZEALOUS SERVICE.

Rank.	No.
Private	1

MONTENEGRIN

ORDER OF DANILO.

Rank.	No.
Brigadier-General	2
Colonel	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Major	2
Lieutenant	2
Total	8

II.—Statistical Abstract showing Number of Military Honours and Decorations conferred upon Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force—concluded.

FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS—continued

SILVER MEDAL FOR BRAVERY.

Rank.	No.
Private	2

PORTUGUESE

MILITARY ORDER OF AVIS.

Rank.	No.
Brigadier-General	1
Colonel	3
Total	4

RUMANIAN

ORDER OF THE STAR OF RUMANIA.

CHEVALIER.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Lieutenant	1
Total	2

ORDER OF THE CROWN OF RUMANIA.

CHEVALIER.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1
Lieutenant	1
Total	2

CROIX DE VIRTUTE MILITARA.

Rank.	No.
Sergeant	4

FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS—concluded

MÉDAILLE BARBATIE SI CREDINTA.

Rank.	No.
Sergeant	3
Private	3
Total	6

ORDER OF REGINA MARIA.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1

AMERICAN

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

Rank.	No.
Lieutenant-General	1
Major	1
Total	2

18. SUMMARY OF ALL ORDERS AND DECORATIONS, BY RANKS.

Rank.	Bars.	No.
Lieutenant-General	–	9
Major-General	1	35
Brigadier-General	6	98
Surgeon-General	–	4
Colonel	–	90
Lieutenant-Colonel	68	464
Major	53	713
Captain	147	1,151
Lieutenant	140	2,044
Chaplain	2	44
Matron	3	33
Nursing Sister	–	286
Regimental Sergeant-Major		2
Company Sergeant-Major		45
Staff Quartermaster-Sergeant	–	3
Sergeant-Major	9	342
Sergeant	337	5,006
Corporal	199	3,681
Private	364	7,088
Not stated	–	1
Total	1,329	21,139

II.—CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF CANADA

1497 TO 1919.

1497. June 24, Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot.
1498. Cabot discovers Hudson Strait.
1524. Verrazano explores the Coast of Nova Scotia.
1534. June 21, Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux Bay.
1535. Cartier's second voyage. He ascends the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec) (Sept. 14) and Hochelaga (Montreal) (Oct. 2).
1541. Cartier's third voyage.
1542–3. De Roberval and his party winter at Cap Rouge, and are rescued by Cartier on his fourth voyage.
1557. Sept. 1, Death of Cartier at St. Malo, France.
1592. Straits of Juan de Fuca discovered by de Fuca.
1603. June 22, Champlain's first landing in Canada, at Quebec.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.)
1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec.
1609. July, Champlain discovers Lake Champlain.
1610–11. Hudson explores Hudson Bay and James Bay.
1611. Brulé ascends the Ottawa River.
1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made Lieutenant-General of New France.
1613. June, Champlain ascends the Ottawa River.
1615. Champlain explores Lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario. (Discovered by Brulé and Le Caron.)
1616. First schools opened at Three Rivers and Tadoussac.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1621. Code of laws issued, and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec.
1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brulé.
1623. First British settlement of Nova Scotia.
1627. New France and Acadia granted to the Company of 100 Associates.
1628. Port Royal taken by Sir David Kirke.
1629. April 24, Treaty of Susa between France and England, July 20, Quebec taken by Sir David Kirke.
1632. March 29, Canada and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1633. May 23, Champlain made first Governor of New France.
1634. July 4, Foundation of Three Rivers.
1634–35. Exploration of the great lakes by Nicolet.
1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1636. March 10, De Montmagny appointed Governor.
1638. June 11, First recorded earthquake in Canada.
1640. Discovery of Lake Erie by Chaumonot and Brébeuf.
1641. Resident population of New France, 240.
1642. May 17, founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal).
1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by Dablon.
1647. Lake St. John discovered by de Quen.
1648. March 5, Council of New France created. Aug. 20, D'Ailleboust de Coulonges, governor.
1649. March 16–17, Murder of Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant by Indians.
1651. Jan. 17, de Lauzon governor.
1654. Aug., Acadia taken by an expedition from New England.
1556. Nov. 13, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Westminster.
1657. Jan. 26, Vicomte d'Argenson governor.
1659. June 16, François de Laval arrives in Canada as Vicar-Apostolic.
1660. May 21, Dollard des Ormeaux and sixteen companions killed at the Long Sault, Ottawa River.
1661. Baron d'Avaugour governor.
1663. Company of 100 Associates dissolved. Feb. 5, severe earthquake. April, Sovereign Council of New France established. May 1, Saffray de Mézy governor. Population of New France 2,500, of whom 800 were in Quebec.
1664. May, Company of the West Indies founded.
1665. March 23, de Courcelle governor. Population of New France, 3,215.
1667. July 21, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Breda. White population of New France, 3,918.
1668. Mission at Sault Ste. Marie founded by Marquette.

1670. May 13, charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.
1671. Population of Acadia, 441.
1672. Population of New France, 6,705. April 6, Comte de Frontenac governor.
1673. June 13, Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1674. Oct. 1, Laval becomes first Bishop of Quebec.
1675. Population of New France, 7,832.
1678. Niagara Falls visited by Hennepin.
1679. Ship *Le Griffon* built on Niagara river above the Falls by La Salle. Population of New France, 9,400; of Acadia, 515.
1682. May 1, de la Barre governor. Frontenac recalled.
1683. Population of New France, 10,251.
1685. Jan. 1, Marquis de Denonville governor. Card money issued.
1686. Population of New France, 12,373; of Acadia, 885.
1687. March 18, La Salle assassinated.
1689. June 7, Frontenac reappointed governor. Aug. 5, Massacre of whites by Indians at Lachine.
1690. May 21, Sir William Phipps captures Port Royal, but is repulsed in an attack on Quebec (Oct. 16-21).
1691. Kelsey of the Hudson's Bay Co., reaches the Rocky Mountains.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431. Oct. 22, Defence of Verchères against Indians by Magdeleine de Verchères.
1693. Population of Acadia, 1,009.
1697. Sept. 20, by the Treaty of Ryswick, places taken during the war are mutually restored. D'Iberville defeats the Hudson's Bay Co.'s ships on Hudson Bay.
1698. Nov. 28, death of Frontenac. Population of New France, 15,355.
1699. April 20, de Callière governor.
1703. June 16, Sovereign Council of Canada becomes Superior Council and membership increased from 7 to 12.
1705. Aug. 1, Marquis de Vaudreuil governor.
1706. Population of New France, 16,417.
1709. British invasion of Canada.
1710. Oct. 13, Port Royal taken by Nicholson.
1711. Sept. 1, Part of Sir H. Walker's fleet, proceeding against Quebec wrecked off the Seven Islands.
1713. April 11, Treaty of Utrecht. Hudson Bay, Acadia and Newfoundland ceded to Great Britain. Aug., Louisbourg founded by the French. Population of New France, 18,119.
1720. Population of New France, 24,234, of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), about 100. April 25, Governor and Council of Nova Scotia appointed.
1721. June 19, burning of about one half of Montreal.
1725. Oct. 10, death of Vaudreuil.
1726. June 11, Marquis de Beauharnois, governor.
1727. Population of New France, 30,613.
1728. Population of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.) 330.
1731. Population of the North of the Peninsula of Acadia, 6,000.
1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal. Population of New France, 37,716.
1737. Iron smelted at St. Maurice. French population of the North of the Acadia peninsula, 7,598.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. June 17, taking of Louisbourg by Pepperell and Warren.
1747. Marquis de La Jonquière appointed governor, captured at sea by the English, took office Aug. 15, 1749.
1748. Oct. 18, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France in exchange for Madras.
1749. June 21, Founding of Halifax. British immigrants brought to Nova Scotia by Governor Cornwallis, 2,544 persons. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
1750. St. Paul's Church, Halifax (oldest Anglican church in Canada), built.
1752. March 25, Issue of the Halifax "Gazette." First paper in Canada. British and German population of Nova Scotia, 4,203. May 17, Death of La Jonquière. July, Marquis Duquesne de Menneville governor.
1754. Population of New France, 55,009.
1755. July 10, Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal governor. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1756. War (Seven Years') between Great Britain and France.
1758. July 26, Final capture of Louisbourg by the British. Oct. 7, First meeting of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.
1759. July 25, Taking of Fort Niagara by the British. July 26, Beginning of the Siege of Quebec. July 31, French victory at Beauport

Flats. Sept. 13, Defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Death of Wolfe. Sept. 14, Death of Montcalm. Sept. 18, Surrender of Quebec.

1760. April 28, Victory of the French under Lévis at Ste. Foy. Sept. 8, Surrender of Montreal. Military rule set up in Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.

1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First British settlement in New Brunswick.

1763. Feb. 10, Treaty of Paris by which Canada and its dependencies are ceded to the British. May, Rising of Indians under Pontiac, who take a number of forts and defeat the British at Bloody Run (July 31). Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Isle St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia, Labrador, Anticosti and Magdalen Islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General Jas. Murray appointed governor in chief. First Canadian post offices established at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.

1764. June 21, First issue of the Quebec "Gazette." Aug. 13, Civil government established.

1765. Publication of the first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens." May 18, Montreal nearly destroyed by fire. Population of Canada, 69,810.

1766. July 24, Peace made with Pontiac at Oswego.

1768. Charlottetown, P.E.I., founded. April 11, Great fire at Montreal. April 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester), governor in chief.

1769. Isle St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) separated from Nova Scotia, with governor and council.

1770–72. Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave Rivers and Great Slave Lake.

1773. Suppression of the order of Jesuits in Canada and escheat of their estates.

1774. June 22, The Quebec Act passed.

1775. May 1, The Quebec Act comes into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery takes Montreal; Dec. 31, is defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.

1776. The Americans are defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.

1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Haldimand governor in chief.

1778. Captain Jas. Cook explores Nootka Sound and claims the northwest coast of America for Great Britain. June 3, First issue of the Montreal "Gazette."

1783. Sept. 3, Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the independence of the United States. Organization of the Northwest Company at Montreal. Kingston, Ont., and St. John, N.B., founded by United Empire Loyalists.

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. United Empire Loyalists settle in Upper Canada and found Fredericton, N.B. Aug. 16, New Brunswick and (Aug. 26) Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.

1785. May 18, Incorporation of Parrtown (St. John, N.B.).

1786. April 22, Lord Dorchester governor in chief. Oct. 23, Government of New Brunswick moved from St. John to Fredericton.

1787. C. Inglis appointed Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia—first colonial bishopric in the British Empire.

1788. King's College, Windsor, N.S., opened. Sailing packet service established between Great Britain and Halifax.

1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.

1790. Spain surrenders her exclusive rights on the Pacific Coast. Population of Canada, 161,311. (This census does not include what becomes in the next year Upper Canada.)

1791. The Constitutional Act divides the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislature. The Act goes into force Dec. 26. Sept. 12, Colonel J. G. Simcoe Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

1792. July 8, Simcoe sworn in at Kingston. Sept. 17, First Legislature of Upper Canada opened at Newark (Niagara). Dec. 17, First Legislature of Lower Canada opened at Quebec. Vancouver Island circumnavigated by Vancouver.

1793. April 18, First issue of the "Upper Canada "Gazette." June 28, Jacob Mountain appointed first

Anglican Bishop of Quebec. July 9, Importation of slaves into Upper Canada forbidden. Rocky Mountains crossed by (Sir) Alexander Mackenzie. York (Toronto) founded by Simcoe.

1794. Nov. 19, Jay's Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

1795. Pacific Coast of Canada finally given up by the Spaniards.

1796. Dec. 15, General Robert Prescott governor in chief. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. St. John's Island (population 4,500) re-named Prince Edward Island.

1799. April 10, Lieut. General Peter Hunter Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

1800. Foundation of New Brunswick College, Fredericton (now University of N.B.). The Rocky Mountains crossed by David Thompson.

1803. Settlers sent by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward Island.

1806. Jan. 22, Francis Gore, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada. Nov. 22, Issue of "Le Canadien" —first wholly French newspaper. Population — Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000; New Brunswick, 35,000; P.E.I., 9,676.

1807. Aug. 29, Sir James Craig Governor in Chief. Simon Fraser explores the Fraser River. Estimated population of Nova Scotia, 65,000.

1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer runs from Montreal to Quebec.

1811. Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlement on land granted by the Hudson's Bay Company. Oct. 21, Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief.

1812. June 18, Declaration of War by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull cross the Detroit River. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of Gen. Brock.

1813. Jan. 22, British victory at Frenchtown. April 27, York (Toronto) taken and burned by the Americans. June 5, British victory at Stoney Creek. June 24, British, warned by Laura Secord, captured an American force at Beaver Dams. Sept. 10, Commodore Perry destroys the British flotilla on lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeat the British at Moravian town. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French-Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Chateauguay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British storm Fort Niagara and burn Buffalo.

1814. March 30, Americans repulsed at La Colle. May 6, Capture of Oswego by the British. July 5, American victory at Chippawa. July 25, British victory at Lundy's Lane. July, British from Nova Scotia invade and occupy Northern Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ends the war. Population — Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.

1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulates trade with the United States. The Red River Settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.

1816. Mar. 25, Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor in Chief. June 19, Governor Semple killed. The Red River Settlement again destroyed.

1817. July 18, First treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restores the Red River Settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issued Oct.1. Population of Nova Scotia, 81,351.

1818. Jan. 6, Major-General Sir Peregrine Maitland Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. May 8, the Duke of Richmond Governor in Chief. Oct. 20, Convention of London regulating North American fisheries. Dalhousie College, Halifax, founded. Bank of Quebec founded.

1819. Aug. 28, Death of the Duke of Richmond.

1819-22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.

1820. April 12, The Earl of Dalhousie Governor in Chief. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.

1821. March 26, The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Charter given to McGill College.

1822. Population of Lower Canada, 427,465.
1824. Population of Upper Canada, 150,066; of New Brunswick, 74,176.
1825. Oct. 6, Great fire in the Miramichi district, N.B. Opening of the Lachine Canal. Population of Lower Canada, 479,288.
1826. Founding of Bytown (Ottawa).
1827. Sept. 29, Convention of London relating to the territory west of the Rocky mountains. Population of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, 123,630.
1828. Aug. 23, Major-General Sir John Colborne Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada separated from that of the United States.
1829. Nov. 27, First Welland Canal opened. Upper Canada College founded.
1830. Nov. 24, Lord Aylmer Governor in Chief.
1831. June 1, The North Magnetic Pole discovered by (Sir) James Ross. Population — Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,131; Assiniboia, 2,390.
1832. Outbreak of cholera in Canada. Incorporation of Quebec and Montreal. Bank of Nova Scotia founded. May 30, Opening of the Rideau Canal.
1833. Aug. 18, The Steamer *Royal William*, built at Quebec, leaves Pictou for England.
1834. Feb. 21, The Ninety-two Resolutions on public grievances passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. Mar. 6, Incorporation of Toronto. Population of Upper Canada, 321,145; of New Brunswick, 119,457; of Assiniboia, 3,356.
1835. July 1, Lord Gosford Governor in Chief. Nov. 30, Sir Francis Bond Head Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.
1836. July 21, Opening of the first railway in Canada from Laprairie to St. John's, Que. Victoria University, opened at Cobourg (afterwards moved to Toronto).
1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellions in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Uppe. Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal. Dec. 22, Major-General Sir G. Arthur Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.
1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended, and Special Council created. March 30, The Earl of Durham Governor in Chief. April 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British parliament, resigns. Dec. 13, Sir John Colborne, Governor in Chief. Population Upper Canada, 399,422; Assiniboia, 3,966; Nova Scotia, 202,-575.
1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to parliament. Sept. 6, C. Poulett Thomson (Lord Sydenham) Governor in Chief. John Strachan made first Anglican Bishop of Toronto.
1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard line arrives at Halifax. July 28, death of Lord Durham.
1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces as the province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden Administration. April 10, Halifax incorporated. June 13, meeting of first united Parliament. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Oct. 7, Sir Charles Bagot Governor in Chief. Population of Upper Canada, 455,688; of P.E.I., 47,042.
1842. March 10, Opening of Queen's University, Kingston. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-La Fontaine Administration.
1843. Feb. 24, Sir Charles Metcalfe Governor in Chief. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper - Viger Administration. King's (now University) College, Toronto, opened.
1844. May 10, Capital moved from Kingston to Montreal. Knox College, Toronto, founded. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin starts on his last Arctic expedition.
1846. March 16, Earl Cathcart Governor in Chief. May 18, Kingston incorporated. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau Administration. Oct. 1, The Earl of Elgin Governor in Chief.

1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau Administration. Electric telegraph opened: Aug. 3, Montreal to Toronto; Oct. 2, Montreal to Quebec. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine railway opened.

1848. March 11, La Fontaine-Baldwin Administration. May 30, Fredericton incorporated. Responsible Government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

1849. April 25, Signing of the Rebellion Losses Act, rioting in Montreal and burning of the Parliament buildings. Nov. 14, Toronto made the Capital. Vancouver Island granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. Population of Assiniboia, 5,391.

1851. April 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Government; uniform rate of postage introduced. April 23, Postage stamps issued. Aug. 2, Incorporation of Trinity College, Toronto. Sept. 22, Quebec becomes the Capital. Oct. 28, Hincks-Morin Administration. Responsible Government granted to Prince Edward Island. Population — Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261; New Brunswick, 193,800; Nova Scotia, 276,854.

1852. July 8, Great fire at Montreal. Dec. 8, Laval University, Quebec, opened. The Grand Trunk Railway chartered.

1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, Macnab-Morin ministry. Sept. 20, Sir Edmund W. Head Governor in Chief. Seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

1855. Jan. 1, Incorporation of Ottawa. Jan. 27, Macnab-Taché Administration. March 9, Opening of the Niagara Suspension Bridge. April 17, Incorporation of Charlottetown. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.

1856. The Legislative Council of Canada is made elective. First meeting of the Legislature of Vancouver Island. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto. Population of Assiniboia, 6,691.

1857. Nov. 26, J. A. Macdonald-Cartier Administration. Dec. 31, Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as future Capital of Canada.

1858. Feb., Discovery of gold in Fraser River valley. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorion Administration. Aug. 5, Completion of the Atlantic cable; first message sent. Aug. 6, Cartier-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Aug. 20, Colony of British Columbia established. Control of Vancouver Island surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company.

1859. Jan., Canadian silver coinage issued. Sept. 24, Government moved to Quebec.

1860. Aug. 8, The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) arrives at Quebec. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament building at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, founded.

1861. Aug. 14, Great flood at Montreal. Sept. 10, Meeting of the first Anglican Provincial Synod. Nov. 2, Viscount Monk Governor in Chief. Population, Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; New Brunswick, 252,047; Nova Scotia, 330,857; Prince Edward Island, 80,857.

1862. May 24, Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte Administration. Aug. 2, Victoria, B. C., incorporated.

1863. May 16, Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Administration.

1864. March 30, Taché-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Conferences on Confederation of British North America: Sept. 1, at Charlottetown; Oct. 10-29, at Quebec. Oct. 19, Raid of American Confederates from Canada on St. Albans, Vermont.

1865. Feb. 3, The Canadian Legislature resolves on an address to the Queen praying for Union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belleau-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 20, Proclamation fixing the seat of Government at Ottawa.

1866. Mar. 17, Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States. May 31, Raid of Fenians from the United States into Canada; they are defeated at Ridgeway (June 2) and retreat

across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Legislature. Nov. 17, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver Island to British Columbia.

1867. March 29, Royal assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act comes into force; Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces as Ontario and Quebec; Viscount Monck first Governor General, Sir John A. Macdonald premier. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.

1868. April 7, Murder of D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa. July 31, The Rupert's Land Act authorizes the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories. Dec. 29, Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar) Governor General.

1869. June 22, Act providing for the government of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 19, Deed of surrender to the Crown of the Hudson's Bay Company's territorial rights in the Northwest. Outbreak of the Red River Rebellion under Riel.

1870. May 12, Act to establish the province of Manitoba. July 15, Northwest Territories transferred to the Dominion and Manitoba admitted into Confederation. Sept. 24, Wolseley's expedition reaches Fort Garry (Winnipeg); end of the rebellion.

1871. April 2, First Dominion census (populations at this and succeeding enumerations given in tabular form on page 101). April 14, Act establishing uniform currency in the Dominion. May 8, Treaty of Washington, dealing with questions outstanding between the United Kingdom and United States. July 20, British Columbia enters Confederation.

1872. May 22, The Earl of Dufferin Governor General.

1873. March 5, Opening of the Second Dominion Parliament. May 23, Act establishing the Northwest, Mounted Police. July 1, Prince Edward Island enters Confederation. Nov. 7, Alexander Mackenzie premier. Nov. 8, Incorporation of Winnipeg.

1874. March 26, Opening of the third Dominion Parliament. May, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, opened.

1875. April 8, The Northwest Territories Act establishes a Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the Northwest Territories. June 15, Formation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

1876. June 1, Opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston. June 5, First sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 3, Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

1877. June 20, Great fire at St. John, N.B. Oct., First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to the United Kingdom. Founding of the University of Manitoba.

1878. July 1, Canada joins the International Postal Union. Oct. 5, The Marquis of Lorne Governor General. Oct. 17, Sir J. A. Macdonald premier.

1879. Feb. 13, Opening of the fourth Dominion Parliament. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").

1880. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded, first meeting and exhibition, March 6. May 11, Sir A. T. Galt appointed first Canadian High Commissioner in London. Sept. 1, All British possessions in North America and adjacent islands, except Newfoundland and its dependencies, annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council of July 31. Oct. 21, Signing of the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1881. April 4, Second Dominion census. May 2, First sod turned of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1882. May 8, Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Alberta formed. May 25, First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. Aug. 23, Regina established as seat of Government of Northwest Territories.

1883. Feb. 1, Opening of the fifth Dominion Parliament. Aug. 18, The Marquis of Lansdowne Governor General. Sept. 5, Formation of the Methodist Church in Canada; United Conference.

1884. May 24, Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner in London. Aug. 11, Order in Council settling the boundary of Ontario and Manitoba.

1885. March 26, Outbreak of Riel's second rebellion in the Northwest. April 24, Engagement at Fish Creek. May 2, Engagement at Cut Knife. May 12, Taking of Batoche. May 16, Surrender of Riel. Aug. 24, First census of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 16, Execution of Riel.

1886. April 6, Incorporation of Vancouver. June 7, Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec made first Canadian Cardinal. June 13, Vancouver destroyed by fire. June 28, First through train on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Vancouver. July 31, First quinquennial census of Manitoba.

1887. Interprovincial Conference at Quebec. April 4, First Intercolonial Conference in London. April 13, Opening of the sixth Dominion Parliament.

1888. Feb. 15, Signing of Fishery Treaty between United Kingdom and United States at Washington. May 1, Lord Stanley Governor General. Aug., Rejection of Fishery Treaty by United States Senate.

1890. March 31, The Manitoba School Act abolishes separate schools.

1891. April 5, Third Dominion census. April 29, Opening of the seventh Dominion Parliament. June 6, Death of Sir J. A. Macdonald. June 15, Sir John Abbott premier.

1892. Feb. 29, Washington Treaty, providing for arbitration of the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries question. July 22, Boundary convention between Canada and the United States. Nov. 25, Sir John Thompson premier.

1893. April 4, First sitting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. May 22 The Earl of Aberdeen Governor General. Dec. 18, Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, elected first Anglican Primate of all Canada.

1894. June 28, Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Dec. 12, Death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle. Dec. 21, (Sir) Mackenzie Bowell premier.

1895. Sept. 10, Opening of new Sault Ste. Marie canal. Oct. 2, Proclamation naming the Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon Districts of Northwest Territories.

1896. April 24, Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) High Commissioner in London. April 27, Sir Charles Tupper premier. July 11, (Sir) Wilfrid Laurier premier. Aug., Gold discovered in the Klondyke. Aug. 19, Opening of the eighth Dominion Parliament.

1897. July, Third Colonial Conference in London. Dec. 17, Award of the Behring Sea Arbitration.

1898. June 13, The Yukon District established as a separate Territory by Act of Parliament. July 30, The Earl of Minto Governor-General. Aug. 1, The British-Preferential Tariff of Canada goes into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of questions between Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, British Imperial Penny (2 cent) Postage introduced.

1899. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African War. Oct. 14, Canadian Government decides to send troops to South Africa. Oct. 29, First Canadian contingent leaves Quebec for South Africa.

1900. Feb. 27, Battle of Paardeberg. April 26, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.

1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. Feb. 6, Opening of the ninth Dominion Parliament. April 1, Census of the British Empire, total population, 397,659,316; Canada (Fourth Dominion census), 5,371,315. Sept. 16–Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).

1902. May 31, End of South African War, peace signed at Vereeniging. June 30, Meeting of fourth Colonial Conference in London.

1903. Jan. 24, Signing of the Alaska Boundary Convention. June 19, Incorporation of Regina. Oct. 20, Award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established under the Railway Act of 1903. April 19, Great fire in Toronto. Sept. 26,

Earl Grey Governor-General. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.

1905. Jan. 11, Opening of the tenth Dominion Parliament. Sept. 1, Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

1906. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.

1907. March 22, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed. April 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference in London. Adjustment of Parliamentary representation in Saskatchewan and Alberta. New Customs Tariff, including introduction of Intermediate Tariff. Aug. 29, Collapse of Quebec Bridge. Sept. 19, new Commercial Convention with France signed at Paris. Oct. 17, First message by wireless telegraphy between Canada and the United Kingdom. University of Saskatchewan founded.

1908. Jan. 2, Establishment of Ottawa Branch of Royal Mint. April 11, Arbitration treaty between United Kingdom and United States. May 4, Ratification of Treaty for demarcation of boundary between Canada and United States. June 21-23, Bicentenary of Bishop Laval celebrated at Quebec. July 20–31, Quebec Tercentenary Celebrations: visit to Quebec of Prince of Wales, representing the King. Aug. 2, Great fire in Kootenay Valley, B.C. University of British Columbia founded.

1909. Jan. 11, Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States. Jan. 20, opening of 11th Dominion Parliament. Jan. 27, Agreement between United Kingdom and United States to submit North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Question to the Hague Tribunal. May 19, Appointment of Canadian Commission of Conservation. July 28, Conference on Imperial Defence in London.

1910. Feb. 1, Ratification of Commercial Treaty with France. Feb. 1, International Opium Commission met at Shanghai. May 4, Passing of Naval Service Bill. May 6, Death of King Edward VII and accession of King George V. June 7, Death of Goldwin Smith. Sept. 7, North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration award of the Hague Tribunal. New trade agreement made with Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy.

1911. Jan. 21, Proposals for reciprocity with United States submitted to the Canadian Parliament. Mar. 21, Duke of Connaught appointed Governor General of Canada. May 23-June 20, Imperial Conference in London. June 1, Fifth Dominion census. July 11, Disastrous forest fires in Porcupine mining districts. Sept. 21, General election of Dominion Parliament. Oct. 10 (Sir) R. L. Borden, premier. Oct. 11, Inauguration at Kitchener of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Transmission System. Oct. 13, The Duke and Duchess of Connaught land at Quebec. Nov. 15, Opening of 12th Dominion Parliament.

1912. April 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic*. April 15, Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. June 17, Judgment delivered by the Imperial Privy Council on the marriage question raised by the Ne Temere Decree.

1913. April 10, Japanese Treaty Act assented to. June 2, Trade agreement with West Indies came into force. July 26, King's Prize at Bisley won by Canadian. September 1-3, Visit to Montreal of British Lord Chancellor (Viscount Haldane). Oct. 4, New Customs tariff of United States goes into force.

1914. Jan. 21, Death of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, aged 94. May 29, Loss of the steamship *Empress of Ireland*. Aug. 3, Acquisition by Canada of two submarines on the Pacific Coast. War with Germany, Aug. 4; with Austria-Hungary, Aug. 12; and with Turkey, Nov. 5. Aug. 18-22, special war session of Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian Contingent of over 33,000 troops land at Plymouth, Eng. Nov. 1, Loss of four Canadian midshipmen by sinking of H.M.S. *Cape of Good Hope* in action off the coast of Chile.

1915. Feb., Canadian First Contingent land in France and proceed to Flanders. April 22, Second battle of Ypres; April 24, Battle of St. Julien. May 20-26, Battle of Festubert. June 15, Battle of Givenchy; gallantry of Canadian troops highly eulogized by F.-M. Sir John French. July 14, Sir Robert Borden attends meeting of the British Cabinet. Oct. 30, Death of Sir Charles Tupper, Bt. Nov. 22, Issue of Canadian War Loan of $50,000,000. Nov. 30, War Loan increased to $100,000,000.

1916. Jan. 12, Order in Council authorizing increase in number of Canadian troops to 500,000. Feb. 3, Destruction of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa by fire. April 3-20, Battle of St. Eloi. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. June 1-3, Battle of Sanctuary Wood. June 3, Order in Council establishing Board of Pension Commissioners. Sept. 1, Cornerstone of new Houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught. Sept., Issue of Second War Loan, $100,000,000. Oct. 16, Duke of Connaught left Canada on completion of term of office as Governor General. Nov. 11, Duke of Devonshire (appointed Aug. 19), sworn in at Halifax, N.S., as Governor General.

1917. Feb. 12-May 15, Visit to England of Prime Minister and colleagues for Imperial Conferences. Feb. 21, Final Report of Dominions Royal Commission. March, Third war loan, $150,000,000. March 14, Death of Duchess of Connaught. March 20-May 2, Meetings in London of Imperial War Cabinet. March 21-April 27, Imperial War Conference. March 31, Canadian patriotic contributions amount to $49,271,012. April 5, Declaration of war against Germany by United States. April 9, Capture of Vimy Ridge. April 16, Wheat placed on free list. June 11, Appointment of Board of Grain Supervisors with power to fix grain prices. June 21, Appointment of Food Controller under Order in Council of June 16. July 1, Jubilee of Confederation, 1867. Aug. 15, Battle of Loos, capture of Hill 70. Aug. 29. Passing of Military Service Act. Sept. 20, Completion of structure of Quebec bridge. Sept. 20, Parliamentary franchise extended to women; Dominion Government authorized to purchase 600,000 shares of C.N.R. Oct. 4, Battle of Passchendaele. Oct. 6, Dissolution of 12th Parliament. Nov. 12, Fourth War Loan (Victory Bonds). Dec. 6, Disastrous explosion at Halifax, N.S., caused by collision between the *Imo* and the *Mont Blanc*, laden with powerful explosives. Dec. 17, General Election and Union Government sustained.

1918. Feb. 23, Appointment of Canada Registration Board. Mar. 18, Opening of first session of 13th Parliament. Mar. 21, Germans launch critical offensive on West Front. Mar. 30, Gen. Foch appointed Generalissimo. Mar.-April, Second battle of the Somme. April 17, Secret session of Parliament. May 23, Parliament prorogued. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attend Imperial War Conferences in London. July 18, Allies assume successful offensive on West Front. Aug. 12, Battle of Amiens. Aug. 26–28, Capture of Monchy le Preux. Sept. 2–4, Breaking of Drocourt-Quéant line. Sept. 16, Austrian Peace Note. Sept. 19, Establishment of Khaki University of Canada. Sept. 27–29, Crossing of Canal du Nord and capture of Bourlon Wood. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrenders and signs armistice. Oct. 1–9, Capture of Cambrai. Oct. 5, Epidemic of Spanish Influenza causes closing of churches and abandonment of public meetings. Oct. 6, First German Peace Note. Oct. 20, Capture of Denain. Oct. 21, Appointment of Siberian Economic Commission. Oct. 25–Nov. 2, Capture of Valenciennes. Oct. 28, Issue of Fifth War Loan for $300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Oct. 31, Turkey surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 10, Flight into Holland of German Emperor. Capture of Mons. Nov. 11, Germany surrenders and signs

armistice. Spontaneous rejoicings throughout the Empire at the prospect of victorious peace. Dec. 1, National Thanksgiving Services for victory and peace.

1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Feb. 20–July 7, Second Session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Mar. 7, Appointment of Government Receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. May 1–June 15, Great Strike at Winnipeg and strikes in other Western cities. May 26, Return to Canada of Prime Minister from Peace Conference. June 23, General Election in Quebec, resulting in retention of Liberal Administration. June 28, Signature at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol; Canadian Plenipotentiaries: the Hon. Charles J. D. Doherty and the Hon. Arthur L. Sifton. July 24, General Election in Prince Edward Island, resulting in defeat of Conservative administration. Aug. 5–7, Meeting at Ottawa of Liberal convention and election of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as leader of Liberal party. Aug. 15, Arrival at St. John, N.B., of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales for official tour in Canada. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec Bridge by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, H.R.H.. the Prince of Wales lays foundation stone of tower of new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Sept. 1–Nov. 10, Third or Special Peace Session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Sept. 15, Opening at Ottawa of the National Industrial Conference. Oct. 20, General Election in Ontario, resulting in defeat of Conservative administration and formation of Ministry by E. C. Drury, United Farmers' Organization. Issue of Sixth War Loan for $300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Nov. 25, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales sails from Halifax, N.S., on completion of visit to Canada. Dec. 20, Organization of "Canadian National Railways" by Order in Council.

III.—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

General Formation.—On the eastern coast of the North American continent the Appalachian range of mountains gives shape to the eastern coast of the United States and, extending into Canada, forms the Gaspé peninsula and the Maritime Provinces. Around Hudson bay is a V-shaped plateau constituting the Laurentian highland and extending from Labrador down to the St. Lawrence river and thence northwestward to the Arctic ocean. In the west are the Cordillera ranges of the Pacific coast, extending into British Columbia and the Yukon territory. They occupy a large area in Canada, and comprise several parallel ranges. In British Columbia they are over 400 miles in width, and consist of the coast range along the coast; the Rocky mountains, properly so called, and, between them, the Selkirk, Gold, Cariboo, Cassiar and other ranges. To the north of British Columbia lies the Yukon territory, including a great mountain area drained by the Yukon river and the Klondike valley, famous for its gold. West of the Canadian Yukon lies the United States territory of Alaska. Canada may further be conveniently divided into five sections: (1) the peninsula which in Canada includes Gaspé and the three Maritime Provinces; (2) the lowlands of southern Ontario and southern Quebec, with the Great Lakes and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers draining the interior into the Atlantic ocean;

(3) the Central plain; (4) the Laurentian highland; (5) the western Cordillera.

Mountains.—In the western Cordillera are found the highest mountain ranges and peaks of Canada. In the Yukon territory, and forming part of the St. Elias range, is mount Logan, 19,539 feet, the highest known point in Canada. In the Rocky mountains are many peaks rising to heights of 11,000 or 12,000 feet, and mount Robson, 13,700 feet, in the Yellowhead pass, is the highest of that range. The Selkirk range contains heights of from 9,000 feet to over 11,000 feet.

Waterways.—The waterways of Canada constitute one of the most remarkable of its geographical features. East of the Rocky mountains the southern part of the Dominion slopes northeastward towards Hudson bay; and the rivers in the south flow eastward. Thus the Saskatchewan river, with its northern and southern branches, flows eastward into lake Winnipeg and thence northward by the Nelson river into Hudson bay. On the north the Great Plain has a northerly slope, and the Mackenzie river, with its tributaries, the Slave, Liard, Athabaska, and Peace rivers, flows into the Arctic ocean. The Mackenzie, exclusive of its tributaries, but including the Slave, Peace and Finlay rivers, of which it is the continuation, has a total length of 2,525 miles. The Yukon river in the Yukon territory also flows northward, passing through Alaska into Behring strait after a course of 2,300 miles. In British Columbia, the Fraser, Columbia, Skeena and Stikine rivers flow into the Pacific ocean.

Drainage Basins.—The large drainage basins of Canada are the Atlantic (554,000 square miles), the Hudson bay (1,486,000 square miles), the Arctic (1,290,000 square miles), the Pacific (387,300 square miles) and the gulf of Mexico (12,365 square miles). Table 1 gives a list of the river drainage basins, and Table 2 gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries and sub-tributaries.

1.—Drainage Basins of Canada.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
Atlantic Basin.	Sq. miles.	**Hudson Bay Basin**—con.	
Hamilton	29,100	Eastmain	25,500
Miramichi	5,400	Rupert	15,700
St. John	21,500	Broadback	9,800
St. Lawrence	309,500	Nottaway	29,800
Saguenay	35,900	Moose	42,100
St. Maurice	16,200	Abitibi	11,300
French	8,000	Missinaibi	10,600
Nipigon	9,000	Albany	59,800
Ottawa	56,700	Kenogami	20,700
Lièvre	3,500	Attawapiskat	18,700
Gatineau	9,100	Winisk	24,100
		Severn	38,600
Total	**554,000**	Nelson	370,800
		Winnipeg	44,000
Hudson Bay Basin.	Sq. miles.	English	20,600
Koksoak	62,400	Red	63,400
George	20,000	Assiniboine	52,600
Big	26,300	Saskatchewan	158,800

1.—Drainage Basins of Canada—concluded.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
Hudson Bay Basin—con.		**Pacific Basin**—con.	
N. Saskatchewan	54,700	Fraser	91,700
S. Saskatchewan	65,500	Thompson	21,800
Red Deer	18,300	Nechako	15,700
Bow	11,100	Blackwater	5,600
Belly	8,900	Chilcotin	7,500
Churchill	115,500	Columbia	39,300
Kazan	32,700	Kootenay	15,500
Dubawnt	58,500		
Total	**1,486,000**	**Total**	**387,300**
Pacific Basin.		**Arctic Basin.**	
Yukon	145,800	Backs	47,500
Porcupine	24,600	Coppermine	29,100
Stewart	21,900	Mackenzie	682,000
Pelly	21,300	Liard	1,700
Lewes	35,000	Hay	25,700
White	15,000	Peace	117,100
Alsek	11,200	Athabaska	58,900
Taku	7,600	**Total**	**1,290,000**
Stikine	20,300		
Naas	7,400	**Gulf of Mexico Basin**	12,365
Skeena	19,300		

NOTE.—Owing to overlapping, the totals of each drainage basin do not represent an addition of the drainage areas as given. Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names.

2.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada.

Names.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.		**Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean**—concluded.	
Hamilton (to head of Ashuanipi)	350	Coulonge	135
Natashkwan	220	Dumoine	80
Romaine	270	South Nation	90
Moisie	210	Mississippi	105
St. Marguerite	130	Madawaska	130
St. John	390	Petawawa	95
Miramichi	135	Moira	60
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis)	1,900	Trent	150
Manikugan	310	Grand	140
Outarde	270	Thames	135
Bersimis	240	French (to head of Sturgeon)	180
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka)	405	Sturgeon	110
Peribonka	280	Spanish	153
Mistassini	185	Mississagi	140
Ashwapmuchuan	165	Thessalon	40
Chaudière	120	Nipigon (to head of Ombabika)	130
St. Maurice	325		
Mattawin	100	**Flowing into the Hudson Bay.**	
St. Francis	165		
Richelieu	210	Nelson (to Lake Winnipeg)	390
Ottawa	685	Nelson (to head of Bow)	1,660
North	70	Red (to head of Lake Traverse)	355
Rouge	115	Red (to head of Sheyenne)	545
North Nation	60	Assiniboine	450
Lièvre	205	Souris	450
Gatineau	240	Qu'Appelle	270

2.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada—concluded.

Names.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean—concluded.		**Flowing into the Pacific Ocean**—concluded.	
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	475	Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	270
English	330	North Thompson	185
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	1,205	South Thompson	120
North Saskatchewan	760	Chilcotin	145
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	865	Blackwater	140
Bow	315	Nechako	255
Belly	180	Stuart	220
Red Deer	385	Skeena	335
Churchill	1,000	Nass	205
Beaver	305	Stikine	335
Kazan	445	Alsek	260
Dubawnt	580	Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin)	1,765
Severn	420	Yukon (Int. boundary to head of Nisutlin)	655
Winisk	295	Stewart	320
Attawapiskat	465	White	185
Albany (to head of Cat river)	610	Pelly	330
Moose (to head of Mattagami)	340	Macmillan	200
Mattagami	275	Lewes	338
Abitibi	340	**Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.**	
Missinaibi	265	Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	2,525
Harricanaw	250	Peel	365
Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi)	400	Arctic Red	230
Waswanipi	190	Liard	550
Rupert	380	Fort Nelson	260
Eastmain	375	Athabaska	765
Big	520	Pembina	210
Great Whale	365	Slave	265
Leaf	295	Peace (to head of Finlay)	1,065
Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau)	535	Finlay	250
Kaniapiskau	445	Parsnip	145
George	365	Smoky	245
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.		Little Smoky	185
Columbia (total)	1,150	Coppermine	525
Columbia (in Canada)	465	Backs	605
Kootenay	400		
Fraser	695		

NOTE.—In the above table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. Thus the Ottawa and other rivers are shown as tributary to the St. Lawrence, and the Gatineau and other rivers as tributary to the Ottawa.

St. Lawrence River System.—Most important of the lakes and rivers in Canada is the chain of the Great Lakes with their connecting rivers, the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. This chain is called the St. Lawrence River System. The Great Lakes, separating the province of Ontario from the United States and connected by a series of artificial canals with the St. Lawrence river, allow of access from the Atlantic ocean to the interior of the Dominion at Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated at the head of lake Superior.

The Great Lakes.—Table 3 shows the length, breadth, areas and elevation above sea-level of each of the Great Lakes.

3.—Area and Elevation of the Great Lakes.

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Elevation above Sea-level.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior	354	162	31,800	602
Michigan	316	118	22,400	581
Huron	207	101	23,200	581
St. Clair	26	24	445	575
Erie	239	59	10,000	572
Ontario	193	53	7,260	246

Lake Superior, with its area of 31,800 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. As the international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, only half of the areas of these lakes given in the above statement is Canadian. The whole of lake Michigan is within United States territory. From the western end of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lawrence there is, with the aid of the canal system, a continuous navigable waterway. The total length of the St. Lawrence river from the head of the St. Louis river to the Pointe-des-Monts, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is 1,900 miles. The tributaries of the St. Lawrence, several of which have themselves important tributaries, include the Ottawa river, 685 miles long; the St. Maurice river, 325 miles long; and the Saguenay (to head of Peribonka), 405 miles long.

Other Inland Waters.—In addition to the Great Lakes there are large bodies of inland water in other parts of Canada. Of these only the following principal lakes, with their respective areas, need be mentioned here: in Quebec, lake Mistassini (975 square miles); in Ontario, lake Nipigon (1,730 square miles); in Manitoba lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles); lake Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles) and lake Manitoba (1,817 square miles); in Saskatchewan, Reindeer lake (2,437 square miles); in Alberta, lake Athabaska (2,482 square miles). All these are within the boundaries of the provinces as at present constituted, and are exclusive of lakes situated in the Northwest Territories, as, for instance, the Great Bear lake (11,821 square miles) and the Great Slave lake (10,719 square miles) in the Mackenzie District.

Table 4 gives a list of the principal lakes of Canada by provinces, with the area of each in square miles. The table corresponds with the constitution of the provinces as altered by the Boundary Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, cc. 32, 40 and 45).

4.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes by Provinces.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	Square Miles.
Nova Scotia—	
Bras d'Or	230
Little Bras d'Or	130
	360
New Brunswick—	
Grand	74
Quebec—	
Abitibi, part	25
Apiskigamish	392
Ashuanipi	319
Attikonak	331
Aylmer	8
Baskatong	17
Burnt	56
Champlain, portion in Quebec	3
Chibouganau	138
Clearwater	478
Evans	231
Expanse	59
Gull	125
Grand Victoria	57
Great Long	245
Indian House	306
Ishimanikuagan	87
Kakabonga	65
Kaniapiskau	441
Kipawa	117
Matapedia	16
Manouan	113
Mattagami	87
Megantic	14
Melville	1,298
Memphremagog, portion in Quebec	28
Menihek	112
Minto	735
Mishikamau	612
Mishikamats	122
Mistassini	975
Mistassinis	206
Nemiskau	56
Nichikun	208
Nomining	9
Obatogamau	56
Olga	50
Ossokmanuan	131
Papineau	5
Patamisk	44
Payne	747
Petitsikapau	94
Pipmaukin	100
Pletipi	138
Quinze, Lac des	46
Richmond	269
St. Francis, Beauce county	13
St. Francis river, St. Lawrence, part	59
St. John	350
St. Louis	56
St. Peter	130
Sandgirt	106
Simon	12
Timiskaming, part	65
Temiscouata	29
Quebec—con.	
Thirty-one Mile	23
Two Mountains	63
Upper Seal	270
Wakonichi	44
Waswanipi	100
Whitefish	19
	11,110
Ontario—	
Abitibi	331
Bald	2
Balsam	17
Buckhorn	14
Cameron	6
Couchiching	19
Deer	7
Dog	61
Eagle	128
Erie, portion in Ontario	5,019
George, portion in Ontario	11
Huron, including Georgian bay, portion in Ontario	14,331
La Croix, portion in Ontario	23
Lansdowne	98
Long	75
Manitou, Manitou island	38
Mille Lacs, Lac de	104
Mud	13
Muskoka	54
Namakau, portion in Ontario	19
Nipigon	1,730
Nipissing	330
Ontario, portion in Ontario	3,727
Panache	35
Pigeon	15
Rainy, portion in Ontario	260
Rice	27
St. Clair, portion in Ontario	257
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, part	24
St. Joseph	245
Saganaga, portion in Ontario	21
Sandy	245
Seul	392
Simcoe	271
Scugog	39
Stony	19
Sturgeon, English river	106
Sturgeon, Victoria county	18
Superior, portion in Ontario	11,178
Temagami	90
Timiskaming, part	52
Trout English river	134
Trout Severn river	233
Wanapitei	45
Woods, lake of the, part in Ontario	1,325
	41,188
Manitoba—	
Atikameg	90
Cedar	284
Cormorant	141
Dauphin	200
Dog	64

4.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes by Provinces—concluded.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	Square Miles.
Manitoba—con.	
Ebb-and-flow	39
Etawney	625
Gods	319
Granville	392
Island	551
Kiskitto	69
Kiskittogisu	122
Manitoba	1,817
Moose	552
Nameu, part	12
North Indian	184
Neultin, part	76
Playgreen	224
Reed	86
Red Deer, west of lake Winnipegosis	86
Reindeer, part	134
St. Martin	125
Setting	58
Shoal	102
South Indian	1,531
Swan	84
Todatara, part	156
Waterhen	83
Wekusko	83
Winnipeg	9,459
Winnipegosis	2,086
Woods, lake of the, part	60
	19,894
Saskatchewan—	
Amisk	111
Athabaska, part	1,801
Buffalo	281
Candle	150
Chaplin	66
Cree	406
Cumberland	166
Dove	242
Ile-à-la-Crosse	187
Johnston	131
Last Mountain	98
Little Quill	70
Manitou	67
Montreal	138
Nameu, part	54
Plonge, Lac la	383
Quill	163
Red Deer on Red Deer river	97
Reindeer, part	2,302
Ronge, Lac la	343
White Loon	97
Witchikan	70
Wollaston	906
	8,329
Alberta—	
Athabaska, part	1,041
Beaver	89
Biche, Lac la	125
Buffalo	55
Claire	404

Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	Square Miles.
Alberta—con.	
Lesser Slave	480
Pakowki	72
Sullivan	94
	2,360
British Columbia—	
Adams	52
Atlin, part	331
Babine	306
Chilko	172
Harrison	122
Kootenay	220
Lower Arrow	64
Okanagan	135
Owikano	98
Quesnel	147
Shuswap	124
Stuart	220
Tacla	135
Tagish, part	91
Teslin, part	123
Upper Arrow	99
	2,439
Northwest Territories—	
Aberdeen	514
Aylmer	612
Baker	1,029
Clinton-Colden	674
Dubawnt	1,654
Franklin	122
Garry	980
Gras, Lac de	674
Great Bear	11,821
Great Slave	10,719
Kaminuriak	368
Lower Seal	220
Macdougall	318
Maguse	490
Martre, Lac la	1,225
Mackay	980
Nueltin, part	230
Nutarawit	343
Pelly	331
Schultz	123
Thaolintoa	184
Todatara, part	52
Yathkyed	858
	34,521
Yukon—	
Aishihik	107
Atlin, part	12
Kluane	184
Kusawa	56
Laberge	87
Marsh	32
Tagish, part	48
Teslin, part	123
	649
Canada	**120,924**

Islands.—The northern and western coasts of Canada are skirted by clusters of islands. Those on the north are mostly within the Arctic circle. On the west, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands are the largest and most important. On the east, besides the separate island colony of Newfoundland, there are the Cape Breton Island, forming part of the province of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, forming one of the nine provinces of Canada, the Magdalen Islands and the island of Anticosti. To the south of Newfoundland are the two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon belonging to France. In lake Huron is the island of Manitoulin and the so-called Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay. In the St. Lawrence river, just below lake Ontario, are the picturesque Thousand Islands.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF CANADA, 1918.

By WYATT MALCOLM, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

The purpose of this paper is to present a brief review of the most important articles treating of the economic geology of Canada published during the year 1918. References are made by numbers throughout the paper to the publishers, of whom a list is given at the end.

Bituminous sands.—An enormous deposit of bituminous sand occurs in northern Alberta and is exposed along the banks of Athabaska river and its tributaries. S. C. ELLS, who surveyed the outcrops most favourable for commercial exploitation and carried on laboratory investigations to ascertain the best methods of utilizing the deposits, presents in concise form (6) certain interesting results. To test its use for street paving it was found impossible to secure satisfactory material from any single outcrop. However, by combining the bituminous sands from two separate outcrops in proper proportion a product was obtained that gave satisfactory results. Freight charges would, however, be a serious handicap in the application of this material to road construction, as from 85 to 88 p.c. consists of sand. Experiments made by Mr. ELLS at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research at Pittsburg on the best method of extracting the bitumen from the sand led to the conclusion that separation by water afforded the most promising chances of success and that the temperature for most efficiently treating the Alberta material lay between 315° and 330° F.

Building Stones.—A report by W. A. PARKS (2) on the building and ornamental stones of British Columbia points out that commercial production is confined to the sandstones of the islands, the granites of the Coast range, Okanagan lake and the Nelson districts and to the marbles of Kootenay lake, Texada island, and Nootka sound. The sandstone is normally of a greyish-blue colour, but it alters rapidly to buff. The granites of the Coast range vary greatly in mineral composition, colour and grain. The most important quarries, which are on the islands off the mouth of Jervis inlet, are in a medium-grained grey stone. The Nelson granites are lighter in colour than those of the Coast range and are usually coarser in grain. The Okanagan granites are of medium grain and pinkish colour; they have

been quarried to a small extent for local use. A white and blue-banded marble is quarried north of Kootenay lake and a very similar stone has been procured from Nootka sound. Dark basic rocks of Rossland and Ymir have been mentioned as sources of monumental stone. Sodalite and sodalite-bearing syenite from Ice river, slates from Queen Charlotte islands and basic rocks of the Coast range are of possible value for decorative purposes.

Clays and Shales.—The results of tests made by JOSEPH KEELE (2) show that the china clay produced at St. Remi, Quebec, is of high grade, comparing favourably with the standard brands on the market, and that the silica found associated with the kaolin is, when washed free from the latter, suitable for the manufacture of acid refractory brick of the gannister type. Valuable notes are given by Mr. KEELE on deposits of materials in Canada suitable for the manufacture of refractory goods. He also presents the results of laboratory tests made on samples of clays collected at many points, among the most interesting of which are fire clays from Missinaibi and Mattagami rivers, Ontario. A report by N. B. DAVIS (2) presents the results of field work in southern Saskatchewan and of laboratory investigations of the samples of clays collected. Clays of very fine quality are found. Very excellent grades of brick are made and material is shipped to Medicine Hat for the manufacture of sewerpipe and stoneware pottery. A first class refractory clay is also found that should produce firebrick equal to the standard firebrick imported from the United States. Mr. DAVIS has a paper (6) also setting forth the occurrence, properties and uses of refractory materials found throughout Canada. A deposit of semi-refractory clay occurring in Swan river, Manitoba, is described by W. A. JOHNSTON (1).

Coal.—BRUCE ROSE (1) describes the Crowsnest and Flathead coal fields of British Columbia. The coal occurs in the Kootenay formation. Sections measured on the west side of the Fernie basin of the Crowsnest fields show that at Morrissey there are 23 seams with an aggregate thickness of 216 feet of coal, and at Fernie 23 seams with an aggregate thickness of 172 feet of coal. A. MACLEAN (1) gives a section of the lignite-bearing formations of southeastern Saskatchewan. Analyses of Canadian coals have been compiled by EDGAR STANSFIELD and J. H. H. NICOLLS (2). The results of experiments on the carbonizing of lignites are described by EDGAR STANSFIELD and ROSS E. GILMORE in the Canadian Chemical Journal, volume 2, and in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, volume 11.

Copper.—The discovery of copper deposits in northern Manitoba has attracted a great deal of attention to the possibilities of large mineral resources in that part of Canada. A deposit of chalcopyrite on Schist lake was found to be rich enough to yield a profit after paying for difficult transportation to the railway and a long rail haul to the smelter at Trail. An enormous body of low-grade ore at Flinflon lake has been proved by diamond drilling. These deposits are described by E. L. BRUCE (1 and 6). They occur in a highly metamorphosed series of volcanic rocks and are genetically related to granitic intrusions.

A number of copper deposits lying north of Lake Huron are briefly described by W. H. COLLINS (1).

Copper deposits on Indian river near Vancouver and in the Hazelton district are described by CHARLES CAMSELL (1) and J. J. O'NEILL (1), respectively. The origin of the Hazelton deposits is discussed by V. DOLMAGE in a paper published in Economic Geology, volume 13. Notes on many of the copper deposits of British Columbia are given by the Resident Engineers of the Mineral Survey Districts (5).

Gold.—H. C. COOKE (1) and A. G. BURROWS (3) describe the geology of areas in the vicinity of Fort Matachewan on Montreal river, Ontario, where development work has been done on gold claims. On one of the two most important claims gold occurs in a body of porphyritic syenite which is cut by a network of veinlets of quartz; the gold is usually found in or near these veinlets. On the other claim gold is found both in the porphyry and intruded schist. Descriptions are given by A. G. BURROWS (3) of gold discoveries in Benoit and Gauthier townships, northern Ontario, and by M. B. BAKER (3) of the general geology of Long Lake gold mine and vicinity, southwest of Sudbury. The Long Lake ore consists of quartzite impregnated with arsenopyrite and iron pyrites with minor amounts of pyrrhotite, galena, and copper pyrites. The gold is associated chiefly with the arsenopyrite, but the iron pyrites carries a small amount. More detailed information about the Kowkash gold area is given this year by P. E. HOPKINS (3). Numerous quartz veins carrying low gold values occur in the schist in many parts of the area. W H. COLLINS (1) describes veins of quartz and ankerite carrying arsenopyrite and free gold lying north of lake Huron near the Algoma Eastern railway.

The geology and gold deposits of Wekusko lake area, Manitoba, are described by F. J. ALCOCK (1). The six most important deposits of the Wekusko lake area lie near the contact between an intrusive granite stock and earlier schists. Mr. ALCOCK and R. C. WALLACE both discuss the question of the origin of the gold (6). The results of investigations in an area east of lake Winnipeg and in the Star lake area of southeastern Manitoba are presented by J. R. MARSHALL (1).

W E. COCKFIELD describes the gold placers of Sixtymile river valley, Yukon. The gold deposits of the Lardeau and Slocan areas, British Columbia, are described by M. F. BANCROFT (1), and CHARLES CAMSELL (1) gives notes on the occurrence of gold, silver and copper ores in the vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern railway. Considerable information regarding the gold mines of British Columbia is contained in the reports of the Resident Engineers of the Mineral Survey Districts (5).

Graphite.—The Port Elmsley graphite deposit, Ontario, is one that was reopened during the war owing to the increased demand for the Canadian product. According to M. E. WILSON (1) the graphite ore of this deposit is merely silicated Grenville limestone in which graphite is disseminated. Low grade ores consist mainly of calcite in which silicate minerals are disseminated, and carry 4 to 6 p.c. of

graphite; high grade ores consist almost entirely of silicates carrying 15 to 20 p.c. of graphite. Short notes on graphite in Canada are presented by HUGH S. SPENCE (2).

Iron.—Volume 2 of a report by E. LINDEMAN and L. L. BOLTON (2) on the iron ore occurrences in Canada gives a succinct description of the known occurrences of iron ore throughout Canada. Many of these are without doubt of no economic value, but there are many that merit further investigation. Volume 1, previously published, contains descriptions of the principal iron mines of Canada. In a paper published in the Journal of Geology, volume 26, E. S. MOORE describes the geology of Belcher islands. Iron formation forms part of a thick series of sediments consisting of limestones, shales, quartzites and graywackes, and this series is intruded by sills and overlain by flows of diabase and basalt. The iron formation consists of jasper, chert, hematite, magnetite, siderite and green granules regarded as the iron silicate, greenalite. A. H. A. ROBINSON (2) gives the results of examinations made of a number of deposits of iron ore in Ontario. Analyses of samples taken and observations regarding the extent of the deposits are given. Investigations were made in the townships of Levant, Lount and Snowdon and on Seine bay and Bad Vermilion lake. T. L. TANTON (1) gives brief notes on iron ore deposits lying east of lake Nipigon.

Limestone.—Samples have been taken from the limestone quarries and many of the principal limestone outcrops of Ontario by HOWELLS FRECHETTE. Analyses were made to determine the percentage of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, alumina, ferric oxide and insoluble mineral matter. The results (2) show that some of the geological formations are decidedly dolomitic and that others are very pure limestone. Great numbers of samples were found to carry over ninety p.c. of calcium carbonate and several exceeded ninety-five per cent. The results of a few analyses follow: the upper 10 feet of the 16-foot face of the quarry of H. ROBILLARD and Son on lot 22, concession 1, Gloucester township, carried 95·80 p.c. of calcium carbonate and the lower 6 feet 97 p.c.; the 30-foot face of the western pit of the Standard White Lime Company at Beachville, Oxford county, carried 96·37 p.c. of calcium carbonate; the lower part of the quarries of the Solvay Process Company near Amherstburg, Essex county, carried 97·08 p.c.; and brecciated limestone of lot 8, concession A, Carrick township, Bruce county, carried 97·08 p.c. calcium carbonate.

Magnesium Sulphate.—There are two small lakes on Kruger mountain from which in recent years large quantities of magnesium sulphate have been recovered. One of these lies on the British Columbia side of the International Boundary and has an area of about 70 acres. OLAF P. JENKINS in describing this lake in the American Journal of Science, volume 46, says that the brine at the time of his visit was so strong that it was heavy and slimy like the white of an egg. In the latter part of the summer the solution of epsomite is so concentrated that during the cool nights the salt crystallizes out.

Manganese.—Manganese minerals both primary and secondary occur on the northeast side of the valley of Kaslo creek in the Ainsworth mining division, British Columbia. A vein carrying rhodonite cuts the group of rocks known as the Kaslo volcanics. The secondary deposits are found on valley terraces and slopes. They consist of wad of very good grade. M. F. BANCROFT (1) describes four different types: (a) Unconsolidated wad forming the surface soil, in places covered by a thin layer of wood ashes from forest fires; (b) Layers of partly consolidated wad associated with other deposits derived by chemical precipitation from mineral-bearing solutions; (c) Hummock-like deposits, found near mineral springs and having abrupt lateral limits; (d) Concentrating or lumpy ore consisting of nodules and concretions of wad in beds of unconsolidated detrital material.

Mineral Springs.—The results of investigations of the mineral springs of Canada were published in 1918. JOHN SATTERLY and R. T. ELWORTHY (2) report on the radioactivity of the springs and R. T. ELWORTHY (2) reports on their chemical composition. The radioactivity of all the Canadian springs examined is lower on the average than that of the greater proportion of European springs that are celebrated for their curative properties. Until considerable experimental work has been done on the therapeutic value of waters of low radioactivity, it is difficult to estimate the precise value of most Canadian springs from a radio-therapeutic standpoint. Many are undoubtedly valuable, however, on account of their mineral constituents. Papers by JOHN SATTERLY and R. T. ELWORTHY on mineral springs were also published in volume 11 of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.

Molybdenite.—Molybdenite occurs in the vicinity of Big Squaw lake, Huddersfield township, Quebec. J. AUSTEN BANCROFT (4) finds that the occurrences were developed under the influence of intense contact metamorphism. They are the result of mineralizing fluids and probably gases which emanated from a cooling granitoid magma and permeated crystallizing sedimentary rocks. The deposits are extremely irregular and erratic. E. L. BRUCE (1) describes molybdenite deposits found near Falcon lake, Manitoba. These occur in pegmatite dykes, in equigranular granitic dykes and in quartz veins. Information regarding the known molybdenite deposits of Ontario is presented by A. L. PARSONS (3). Many of these were examined personally and are described. As a guide to prospectors it is pointed out that the most favourable locations are near the borders of granite masses, particularly when these are in intrusive contact with crystalline limestone. A study of the modes of occurrence of molybdenite deposits was made by E. THOMSON and the results are presented in Economic Geology, volume 18. Three types are recognized:—

1. Associated with slightly more basic segregations in the granites, syenites, or gneisses of the Laurentian.

2. In intimate association with pyroxene in the "contact pyroxenite" of the Grenville series, or in the partially digested rock of this process of silicification.

3. In pegmatite dykes.

The molybdenite deposits of the Quyon district, Quebec, are described by M. E. WILSON in the Canadian Mining Journal, volume 39.

Moulding Sand.—Among the sand deposits investigated by L. H. COLE (2 and 6) was a deposit of moulding sand occurring near Brockville. The results of laboratory tests and of practical tests made in foundries showed that the Brockville sand is a suitable moulding sand for stove plate and similar light work in iron, but although the heavier castings made in it were all right, it would not be advisable to use it on very heavy work, as the possibility of its failure would be greater than the coarse sands in general use, owing to the fineness of its texture, with the resultant tendency to sinter when exposed repeatedly to the molten metal. It appears to answer all requirements for use in the general run of brass foundry work. With a little care in selection and grading at the pit, several grades uniform in texture could be obtained.

Notes are given by Mr. COLE on the methods of testing moulding sand and the qualities in a sand necessary to render it suitable for foundry work. Other uses of sand, particularly that consisting of nearly pure silica, are given. Very pure material is required for the manufacture of glass, carborundum, ferro-silicon and refractory brick.

Nickel.—In an interesting paper published in the Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, volume 59, HUGH M. ROBERTS and ROBERT DAVIS LONGYEAR describe the discovery by drilling of a large body of nickel ore concealed under a great thickness of unconsolidated material in the township of Falconbridge. With regard to the origin of this and other Sudbury deposits it is thought that the sulphides were carried downward with the norite differentiate of a magma intruded as a laccolith along a plane of unconformity beneath the Animikie sediments. As the norite consolidated the sulphides remained in solution and with an acid component of the magma made their way to the base of the norite. The sulphides were finally precipitated along the contact and the acid component solidified into granite. The paper was discussed at some length by geologists of repute.

A contribution to the discussion of the origin of the Sudbury deposits was made by W H. GOODCHILD in Economic Geology, volume 13. GOODCHILD also contributed a series of articles to Mining Magazine, volumes 18 and 19, entitled "The Evolution of Ore Deposits from igneous magmas." "These articles are remarkable in many ways. They not only introduce an entirely new aspect of the problems of ore genesis, but they develop many interesting physical and molecular relationships and reactions in connection with mineral and rock formation. Of these reactions, the most important in their influence are the changes in volume following chemical combination or dissociation and allotropic modifications."

The geological relations of the Alexo nickel deposit of Dundonald and Clergue townships are described by M. B. BAKER (3). The ore lies at the contact of peridotite with lavas of earlier age and consists

for the most part of pyrrhotite and pentlandite with traces of chalcopyrite and pyrite.

Peridot.—This is a beautiful green transparent form of the mineral chrysolite, which, when cut and polished, forms a semi-precious gem. JOHN D. GALLOWAY (5) describes the occurrence of this variety of the mineral on Timothy mountain, British Columbia.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—Owing to the increasing demand for gasolene and the prospects of a still greater demand in the future much attention has been given in recent years to the oil possibilities of Canada, particularly of the Cretaceous formations of Alberta, which have not yet been thoroughly prospected.

Among the most important of recent investigations are those made and reported on by S. E. SLIPPER and J. A. ALLAN (1). These show that the Belly River series of sediments extends northwest to beyond North Saskatchewan river, that from North Saskatchewan river southeast at least to the South Saskatchewan the series does not form a broad anticline as was formerly supposed, and that the geological sections from west to east show the formations in regular succession from the Paskapoo down to the Lower Pierre.

D. B. DOWLING in a short paper published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, volume 12, describes the broad general structure of the Cretaceous sediments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and directs attention to the areas of greatest promise. In another article (1) he calls attention to a favourable terrace-like structure underlying a belt extending from Saskatchewan by way of Viking northwest to Athabaska river near Athabaska and to Peace river below the town of Peace River.

A section of the Cretaceous sediments exposed along Peace river is described by F. H. MCLEARN (1), who also gives notes on the oil prospecting below Peace river. A. E. CAMERON (1) describes the sedimentary formations exposed along Hay river and around the western end of Great Slave lake.

The oil fields of Ontario are being carefully studied for evidences of structure that indicate where further explorations might be carried on with a prospect of success. M. Y. WILLIAMS (1 and 6) describes the Bothwell-Thamesville and Mosa oil fields and gives the results of a number of borings carried into the Trenton formation in Dover township. A consideration of the method of estimating gas reserves and of the exhaustion of gas fields is presented by G. R. MICKLE (3). Analyses of samples of Canadian petroleum and natural gas have been made and the results compiled by EDGAR STANSFIELD and J. H. H. NICOLLS (2).

Phosphate Rock.—A bed of phosphate averaging 12 inches in thickness is found in the Rocky Mountain quartzite in Sundance canyon and at other points near Banff in the Rocky Mountain park. This bed has been traced southward by HUGH S. DESCHMID (2) as far as Tent mountain, south of Crowsnest. Outcrops were observed at the end of Goat range, Spray lakes about 20 miles south of Banff; on Kananaskis range, Highwood pass; on Brulé creek 8 miles above its junction with Elk river; at Crowsnest a quarter of a mile west of the railway station; on Tent mountain 7 miles south of Crowsnest;

and on Livingstone range, 1 mile east of Lille. The phosphate bed becomes thinner and poorer in phosphoric acid the farther south it is traced, and changes from a more or less massive form to an agglomeration of small nodules of phosphate in a sandy or quartzitic matrix. On Tent mountain it is 3 inches thick and nodular, and the purest material runs only 47 per cent tricalcic phosphate.

Radium-bearing Minerals.—Euxenite, a radioactive mineral that, if found in sufficient quantities, should be of value as a source of radium and uranium, occurs in South Sherbrooke, Ontario. WILLET G. MILLER and CYRIL W. KNIGHT (3) describe it as occurring in a granite-pegmatite dyke cutting banded gneiss of Pre-Cambrian age. The euxenite is sparsely disseminated through the dyke, but is found more concentrated near the middle.

Road Materials.—The results of field and laboratory investigations of road materials have been presented as follows: between Ottawa and Prescott and between Hull and Grenville, by L. REINECKE (1); in a portion of Vaudreuil county, Quebec, and along the St. Lawrence river from the Quebec boundary to Cardinal, Ontario, by R. H. PICHER (1). K. A. CLARK presents the results of laboratory tests made of samples of road materials collected from quarries in the city of Montreal, from other parts of the province of Quebec and from different points in Ontario. A paper by L. REINECKE in Economic Geology, volume 13, describes the methods of carrying out investigations of non-bituminous materials for road construction and the laboratory tests to which such materials should be subjected to determine their relative suitability.

Silver.—In a discussion of a paper by E. S. BASTIN entitled "Significant mineralogical relations of the silver ores of Cobalt" J. A. REID points out in Economic Geology, volume 13, that the solutions from which the minerals were deposited were deep seated, probably had their origin in the diabase magma, and were probably alkaline in reaction. The observed evidence is against enrichment by descending solutions; there is slight apparent relation of the ore bodies to the surface, either past or present. KIRBY THOMAS in the Mining and Scientific Press, volume 117, points to the need of more intensive exploratory work in the outlying parts of what is commonly known as the Cobalt mining district.

A brief description is given by M. F. BANCROFT (1) of the geology of the Lardeau district, where silver-bearing lead-zinc ores form the most conspicuous and characteristic deposits, and by J. J. O'NEILL (1) of the argentiferous lead-zinc deposits of the Hazelton district. Notes on the silver deposits of British Columbia are found in the annual reports of the Resident Engineers of the Mineral Survey Districts (5).

Tungsten.—A description is given by J. S. DELURY in the Canadian Mining Journal, volume 39, of scheelite deposits found near Falcon lake in southeastern Manitoba. The ore occurs in lenses in a schist that has been intruded by granite and probably had its genesis in the granitic magma.

Miscellaneous.—A description is given by A. MAILHIOT (4) of a zinc-lead deposit of the interior of Gaspé county, Quebec, that

may prove to be of considerable economic value. Mr. MAILHIOT (4) also describes the occurrence of stibnite in Bonaventure county, Quebec.

A number of papers were published during the year setting forth the fuel situation in Canada and giving short descriptions of the various fuel resources of the country. Among the most important of these were papers by JAMES WHITE in the publications of the Commission of Conservation, by B. F. HAANEL in the Canadian Engineer, volume 34, by W. J. DICK (6), and by D. B. DOWLING (6).

Papers on the peat resources of Canada and their fuel possibilities are presented by EUGENE HAANEL in the publications of the Commission of Conservation and by B. F. HAANEL in the Canadian Chemical Journal, volume 2. Notes on investigations of peat bogs in Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario are given by A. ANREP (2).

A description is given by W. A. JOHNSTON (1) of the superficial deposits and soils along the Hudson Bay railroad from Pas to Limestone river. Of this distance swamp soils occur along approximately 185 miles; boulder clay soils, 27 miles; lake (stoneless) clay soils, 105 miles; esker and beach sand soils, 3·5 miles; and bedrock outcrop, 28 miles. Mr. JOHNSTON (1) also describes the occurrence on Swan river, Manitoba, of quartz sand composed of 96·42 p.c. of silica and carrying only 0·17 p.c. of iron.

A paper by STEPHEN TABER in the Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, volume 57, deals with the genesis of asbestos and asbestiform minerals. The theories set forth by Mr. TABER are discussed by J. C. BRANNER, JOHN A. DRESSER, R. P D. GRAHAM and GEORGE P. MERRILL. The results of a careful study of the mineralogy of the serpentine belt of the Black Lake area are presented by EUGENE POITEVIN and R. P D. GRAHAM (1).

The development of the Canadian magnesite industry is described by HAROLD J. ROAST (6) and information is given regarding the uses made of magnesite. The occurrences of magnesite and diatomaceous earth in the valley of Fraser river are briefly described by CHARLES CAMSELL (1).

Brief notes are presented by W. H. COLLINS (1) on mica and feldspar in the Lake Huron area, Ontario, by ROBERT HARVIE (1) on the mode of occurrence of chromite in the Thetford-Black Lake area, Quebec, and by J. STANSFIELD (1) on the soils and water supply of southeastern Saskatchewan; the use of pyrite in the sulphite mill is discussed by A. W. G. WILSON in the Canadian Chemical Journal, volume 2; and C. W DRURY (6) makes a careful survey of the known and possible sources of potash.

SOURCE OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN TEXT.

(1) Geological Survey, Ottawa. (2) Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa. (3) Bureau of Mines, Toronto, Ontario. (4) Mines Branch, Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec, Que. (5) Department of Mines, Victoria, B.C. (6) Canadian Mining Institute, Drummond Building, Montreal.

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IV.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Area by Provinces and Territories.—Table 1 shows the total area of the Dominion in land and water and the distribution into provinces and territories.

1.—Land and Water Area of Canada by Provinces and Territories as in 1919.

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	Total Land and Water.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island	2,184	–	2,184
Nova Scotia	21,068	360	21,428
New Brunswick	27,911	74	27,985
Quebec	690,865	15,969	706,834
Ontario	365,880	41,382	407,262
Manitoba	231,926	19,906	251,832
Saskatchewan	243,382	8,318	251,700
Alberta	252,925	2,360	255,285
British Columbia	353,416	2,439	355,855
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076
Northwest Territories	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224
Total	**3,603,910**	**125,755**	**3,729,665**

The water area is exclusive of Hudson bay, Ungava bay, the bay of Fundy, the gulf of St. Lawrence, and all other tidal waters, excepting that portion of the river St. Lawrence which is between Pointe-des-Monts in Saguenay and the foot of lake St. Peter in Quebec.

Increase of Population.—According to the corrected returns of the fifth Census, the total population on June 1, 1911, was 7,206,643, representing an increase of 1,835,328 since the previous Census of April 1, 1901. For the period covered, the rate of increase, viz., 34.17 p.c., was the largest in the world, and was due to the heavy tide of immigration which set in with the beginning of the present century. The countries next in order, in respect of the percentage rates of increase during the same decade, were: New Zealand 30.5, the United States 21, Australia 18, Germany 15.2, Holland 14.8, Switzerland 13.2, Denmark 12.6, Belgium 10.9, Austria 9.3, United Kingdom 9.1, Hungary 8.5, Sweden 7.5, Italy and Norway 6.8 and France 1.6. Ontario and Quebec continued to be the most largely populated of the nine provinces, the former having 2,523,274 and the latter 2,003,232 inhabitants. None of the other provinces had in 1911 reached half a million; but Saskatchewan had the third largest population with 492,432. All the provinces showed an increase since 1901, excepting Prince Edward Island, where the population had decreased by 9,531, or 9.23 p.c. The Yukon and Northwest Territories, with relatively sparse populations, showed decreases as compared with 1901. The greatest relative increase was in the western provinces, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Table 2 shows by provinces and territories the population of Canada, as returned by each decennial census from 1871,—the first taken since Confederation,—to the last decennial census of 1911.

2.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in the Census years 1871 to 1911.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,003,232
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,523,274
Manitoba	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	455,614
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	91,279	492,432
Alberta	–	–	–	73,022	374,663
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480
Yukon Territory	–	–	–	27,219	8,512
Northwest Territories	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	18,481
Total	**3,689,257**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**

3.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
CANADA	**2,386,985,395**[2]	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**7,206,643**	**1.93**	**5,371,315**
Prince Edward Island.	**1,397,991**[2]	**47,069**	**46,659**	**93,728**	**42.91**	**103,259**
Kings	410,355	11,598	11,038	22,636	35.31	24,725
Prince	498,065	16,551	16,228	32,779	42.12	35,400
Queens	489,571	18,920	19,393	38,313	50.09	43,134
Nova Scotia.	**13,713,920**[2]	**251,019**	**241,319**	**492,338**	**22.98**	**459,574**
Annapolis	847,280	9,374	9,207	18,581	14.04	18,842
Antigonish	355,840	5,915	6,047	11,962	21.51	13,617
Cape Breton N. and Victoria	867,264	15,435	14,453	29,888	22.06	24,650
Cape Breton S	462,016	28,853	24,499	53,352	73.90	35,087
Colchester	928,640	11,746	11,918	23,664	16.31	24,900
Cumberland	1,077,120	20,708	19,835	40,543	24.09	36,168
Digby	640,000	10,206	9,961	20,167	20.17	20,322
Guysborough	1,059,840	8,858	8,190	17,048	10.29	18,320

NOTE.—The totals of areas for Canada and the provinces and territories are as measured by a planimeter on the map, and embrace land and water; while those for districts are the totals of their respective subdistricts, and are land areas only, excepting, as may be indicated by footnotes, where large areas are unsurveyed and unoccupied.

[1]The population of the Prairie Provinces, according to the Census of 1916, is given on page 112.

[2]By map measurement.

3.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Nova Scotia—con.						
Halifax City and County	1,358,960	40,061	40,196	80,257	37.80	74,662
Hants	786,560	10,016	9,687	19,703	16.03	20,056
Inverness	910,600	13,079	12,492	25,571	18.15	24,353
Kings	552,960	10,995	10,785	21,780	25.21	21,937
Lunenburg	769,280	17,121	16,139	33,260	27.67	32,389
Pictou	719,360	18,213	17,645	35,858	31.90	33,459
Richmond	312,960	6,828	6,445	13,273	27.14	13,515
Shelburne & Queens	1,294,387	12,261	11,950	24,211	11.97	24,428
Yarmouth	549,604	11,350	11,870	23,220	27.04	22,869
New Brunswick.	**17,910,400**[1]	**179,867**	**172,022**	**351,889**	**12.61**	**331,120**
Carleton	838,785	11,034	10,412	21,446	16.36	21,621
Charlotte	821,376	10,774	10,373	21,147	16.48	22,415
Gloucester	1,196,676	16,588	16,074	32,662	17.47	27,936
Kent	1,137,931	12,435	11,941	24,376	13.71	23,958
Kings and Albert	1,345,110	15,470	14,815	30,285	14.41	32,580
Northumberland	3,033,985	16,150	15,044	31,194	6.58	28,543
Restigouche	2,092,595	8,434	7,253	15,687	4.80	10,586
St. John City and County	394,163	26,082	27,490	53,572	86.98	51,759
Sunbury and Queens	1,618,742	8,986	8,130	17,116	6.77	16,906
Victoria and Madawaska	2,153,549	15,086	13,136	28,222	8.39	21,136
Westmorland	922,993	22,703	21,918	44,621	30.94	42,060
York	2,307,367	16,125	15,436	31,561	8.75	31,620
Quebec.	**225,198,561**[1]	**1,011,502**	**991,730**	**2,003,232**	**5.69**	**1,648,898**
Argenteuil	501,355	8,657	8,109	16,766	21.43	16,407
Bagot	221,530	9,135	9,071	18,206	52.60	18,181
Beauce	1,210,266	26,035	25,364	51,399	27.18	43,129
Beauharnois	94,105	10,640	10,162	20,802	141.47	21,732
Bellechasse	417,690	10,632	10,509	21,141	32.39	18,706
Berthier	1,403,359	9,950	9,922	19,872	9.06	19,980
Bonaventure	2,216,550	14,379	13,731	28,110	8.12	24,495
Brome	312,422	6,871	6,345	13,216	27.07	13,397
Chambly and Verchères	215,680	14,327	14,388	28,715	85.21	24,318
Champlain	6,353,248	23,293	19,465	42,758	4.31	32,015
Charlevoix	1,455,034	10,649	9,988	20,637	9.08	19,334
Chateauguay	169,779	6,647	6,675	13,322	50.22	13,583
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	87,795,034	32,729	30,612	63,341	0.46	48,291
Compton	920,986	15,655	13,975	29,630	20.59	26,460
Dorchester	602,624	12,930	12,166	25,096	26.65	21,007
Drummond and Arthabaska	766,607	21,233	20,357	41,590	34.72	38,999
Gaspé	2,912,941	18,195	16,806	35,001	7.69	30,683
Hochelaga	1,784	36,707	38,342	75,049	26,918.58	56,919
Huntingdon	231,200	6,707	6,533	13,240	36.65	13,979
Jacques-Cartier	73,803	32,737	32,286	65,023	563.86	26,168
Joliette	1,928,640	11,841	12,070	23,911	7.93	22,255
Kamouraska	664,006	10,619	10,269	20,888	20.13	19,099
Labelle	2,456,052	21,131	19,220	40,351	10.52	32,901
Laprairie and Napierville	204,288	9,937	9,398	19,335	60.57	19,633
L'Assomption	157,854	7,577	7,587	15,164	61.48	13,995
Laval	95,287	15,370	14,607	29,977	201.34	19,743
Lévis	173,977	14,319	14,594	28,913	106.35	26,210

[1]By map measurement.

3.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Quebec—con.						
L'Islet	494,596	8,538	7,897	16,435	21.27	14,439
Lotbinière	464,895	11,144	11,014	22,158	30.50	20,039
Maisonneuve	6,388	85,577	85,401	170,978	17,265.27	65,178
Maskinongé	1,881,600	8,265	8,244	16,509	5.62	15,813
Mégantic	499,304	16,439	14,875	31,314	40.14	23,878
Missisquoi	240,140	8,893	8,573	17,466	46.55	17,339
Montcalm	2,698,120	7,066	6,796	13,862	3.30	13,001
Montmagny	403,286	8,729	8,627	17,356	27.54	14,757
Montmorency	1,367,654	6,606	6,609	13,215	6.18	12,311
Montreal-Ste. Anne	829	11,402	10,274	21,676	16,738.22	23,368
Montreal-St. Antoine	1,062	23,709	24,929	48,638	29,317.66	47,653
Montreal-St. Jacques	438	22,028	22,029	44,057	64,410.82	42,618
Montreal-St. Laurent	544	27,637	28,223	55,860	65,717.65	48,808
Montreal-Ste. Marie	621	27,282	27,628	54,910	56,608.25	40,631
Nicolet	400,690	15,077	14,978	30,055	48.01	27,209
Pontiac	12,747,098	15,634	13,782	29,416	1.48	25,722
Portneuf	952,832	15,336	15,193	30,529	20.51	27,159
Quebec Centre	824	9,522	12,141	21,663	16,793.02	20,366
Quebec East	594	22,457	24,972	47,429	51,108.83	39,325
Quebec West	503	4,370	5,248	9,618	12,236.64	9,149
Quebec County	1,746,239	12,858	12,986	25,844	9.48	22,101
Richelieu	141,602	10,332	10,354	20,686	93.50	19,518
Richmond and Wolfe	783,565	20,230	19,261	39,491	32.26	34,137
Rimouski	3,574,468	26,491	24,999	51,490	9.22	40,157
Rouville	155,505	6,609	6,522	13,131	54.12	13,407
St. Hyacinthe	177,671	10,633	11,709	22,342	80.48	21,543
St. John and Iberville	257,934	11,062	10,820	21,882	54.29	20,679
Shefford	363,008	12,145	11,831	23,976	42.27	23,628
Sherbrooke	152,064	11,648	11,563	23,211	97.69	18,426
Soulanges	87,111	4,640	4,760	9,400	69.06	9,928
Stanstead	276,786	10,301	10,464	20,765	48.03	18,998
Témiscouata	1,155,961	18,650	17,780	36,430	20.17	29,185
Terrebonne	500,366	14,592	14,426	29,018	37.12	26,816
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	1,643,552	18,203	17,950	36,153	14.08	29,311
Two Mountains	178,725	7,002	6,866	13,868	49.66	14,438
Vaudreuil	128,414	5,585	5,454	11,039	55.02	10,445
Wright	1,553,711	24,771	23,561	48,332	19.91	42,830
Yamaska	233,578	9,805	9,706	19,511	53.46	20,564
Quebec, unorganized		1,332	734	2,066	–	2,405
Ontario.	**166,951,636**[1]	**1,299,290**	**1,223,984**	**2,523,274**	**9.67**	**2,182,947**
Algoma E	31,433,370	28,938	15,690	44,628	0.91	25,211
Algoma W	14,248,389	17,948	10,804	28,752	1.29	17,894
Brant	213,905	9,735	9,524	19,259	57.62	18,273
Brantford	55,592	13,750	12,867	26,617	306.44	19,867
Brockville	175,919	8,990	9,541	18,531	67.42	18,721
Bruce N	608,608	12,166	11,617	23,783	25.00	27,424
Bruce S	447,655	13,284	12,965	26,249	37.53	31,596
Carleton	416,558	14,762	13,644	28,406	43.64	24,380
Dufferin	356,248	9,229	8,511	17,740	31.87	21,036
Dundas	245,199	9,048	9,117	18,165	47.43	19,757
Durham	402,549	13,617	12,794	26,411	42.00	27,570
Elgin E	232,014	9,002	8,595	17,597	48.54	17,901
Elgin W	228,849	13,469	13,246	26,715	74.72	25,685
Essex N	153,133	19,497	18,509	38,006	158.84	28,789
Essex S	299,222	15,070	14,471	29,541	63.18	29,955
Frontenac	1,021,380	11,492	10,452	21,944	13.75	24,746
Glengarry	305,660	10,608	10,651	21,259	44.51	22,131

[1]By map measurement.

3.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Ontario—con.						
Grenville	296,209	8,479	9,066	17,545	37.91	21,021
Grey E.	440,356	10,145	9,505	19,650	28.57	23,663
Grey N.	286,784	13,778	13,213	26,991	60.23	24,874
Grey S.	365,885	9,725	9,525	19,250	33.67	21,053
Haldimand	313,203	11,045	10,517	21,562	44.18	21,233
Halton	232,120	11,535	10,673	22,208	61.23	19,545
Hamilton E.	1,724	20,989	18,804	39,793	14,792.94	24,000
Hamilton W.	2,266	18,644	18,635	37,279	1,053.08	28,634
Hastings E.	826,504	13,075	11,903	24,978	19.34	27,943
Hastings W.	660,205	15,437	15,388	30,825	29.89	31,348
Huron E.	274,073	8,090	8,199	16,289	38.04	19,227
Huron S.	298,535	9,764	9,744	19,508	41.82	22,881
Huron W.	256,455	8,452	8,734	17,186	42.88	19,712
Kent E.	265,336	12,137	11,561	23,698	57.16	25,328
Kent W.	321,963	16,414	15,883	32,297	64.21	31,866
Kingston	2,266	9,825	10,835	20,660	5,836.16	19,788
Lambton E.	351,140	11,267	10,956	22,223	40.51	26,919
Lambton W.	368,363	14,901	14,208	29,109	50.58	29,723
Lanark, N.	362,641	7,018	7,606	14,624	25.82	17,236
Lanark S.	365,666	9,904	9,847	19,751	34.57	19,996
Leeds	399,876	9,157	9,065	18,222	29.14	19,254
Lennox and Addington	748,654	10,131	10,255	20,386	17.42	23,346
Lincoln	212,739	17,902	17,527	35,429	106.58	30,552
London	4,252	21,901	24,399	46,300	6,962.41	37,976
Middlesex E.	264,718	10,666	10,148	20,814	50.32	20,228
Middlesex N.	279,332	7,011	6,726	13,737	31.47	16,419
Middlesex W.	242,994	8,164	8,050	16,214	42.70	18,079
Muskoka	1,014,650	11,204	10,029	21,233	13.39	20,971
Nipissing	20,206,767	43,284	30,846	74,130	2.35	28,309
Norfolk	405,927	13,702	13,408	27,110	42.74	29,147
Northumberland E.	280,737	10,307	9,620	19,927	45.44	20,495
Northumberland W.	170,007	6,356	6,609	12,965	48.80	13,055
Ontario N.	323,086	8,797	8,344	17,141	33.95	18,390
Ontario S.	222,523	12,263	11,602	23,865	68.64	22,018
Ottawa City	3,043	34,790	38,403	73,193	15,396.21	57,640
Oxford N.	262,756	12,691	12,386	25,077	61.08	25,644
Oxford S.	226,554	11,355	10,939	22,294	62.98	22,760
Parry Sound	2,514,109	14,460	12,087	26,547	6.76	24,936
Peel	299,849	11,644	10,458	22,102	47.18	21,475
Perth N.	275,051	15,241	14,994	30,235	70.35	29,256
Perth S.	262,281	9,677	9,270	18,947	46.23	20,615
Peterborough E.	570,479	8,028	7,471	15,499	17.39	16,291
Peterborough W.	354,437	12,936	13,215	26,151	47.23	20,704
Prescott	316,344	13,669	13,299	26,968	54.56	27,035
Prince Edward	249,853	8,448	8,702	17,150	43.93	17,864
Renfrew N.	676,998	12,091	11,526	23,617	22.32	24,556
Renfrew S.	1,052,770	14,209	13,643	27,852	16.93	27,676
Russell	447,152	20,188	19,246	39,434	56.44	35,166
Simcoe E.	338,805	18,324	16,970	35,294	66.67	29,845
Simcoe N.	367,917	12,664	12,035	24,699	42.96	26,071
Simcoe S.	357,508	12,621	12,439	25,060	44.86	26,399
Stormont	263,890	12,273	12,502	24,775	60.10	27,042
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	46,450,167	42,293	24,956	67,249	0.93	28,987
Toronto Centre	651	27,550	25,575	53,125	52,083.33	43,861
Toronto E.	2,198	33,888	35,024	68,912	20,090.97	40,194
Toronto N.	1,867	24,499	31,970	56,469	19,338.70	40,886
Toronto S.	2,917	24,312	19,644	43,956	9,639.47	38,108
Toronto W.	3,144	51,593	53,698	105,291	21,444.20	44,991
Victoria	1,813,908	19,068	17,431	36,499	12.89	38,511
Waterloo N.	174,849	16,616	17,003	33,619	123.06	27,124

3.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—concluded.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Ontario—con.						
Waterloo S.	155,271	14,475	14,513	28,988	119.47	25,470
Welland	247,849	22,272	19,891	42,163	108.87	31,588
Wellington N.	371,496	11,366	10,926	22,292	38.40	26,120
Wellington S.	280,882	16,265	15,935	32,200	75.36	29,526
Wentworth	289,257	17,724	16,910	34,634	76.63	26,818
York Centre	213,586	13,827	12,221	26,048	78.05	21,505
York N.	275,554	11,456	10,959	22,415	52.05	22,419
York S.	69,745	34,703	33,315	68,018	624.13	20,699
Manitoba.	**47,188,298**[1]	**250,056**	**205,558**	**455,614**	**6.18**	**255,211**
Brandon	1,864,902[2]	22,127	17,607	39,734	13.64	25,047
Dauphin	13,193,249[2]	24,384	19,616	44,000	2.14	22,631
Lisgar	1,093,197[2]	12,304	11,197	23,501	13.76	24,736
Macdonald	2,392,612[2]	19,984	15,857	35,841	9.59	23,866
Marquette	3,333,889[2]	18,829	14,769	33,598	6.45	20,431
Portage la Prairie	1,754,456[2]	15,565	12,385	27,950	10.20	23,483
Provencher	3,610,628[2]	21,732	18,961	40,693	7.21	24,434
Selkirk	11,444,171[2]	28,879	24,212	53,091	2.97	24,021
Souris	2,469,244[2]	16,142	12,907	29,049	7.53	24,222
Winnipeg City	12,750	70,110	58,047	128,157	6,432.94	42,340
Saskatchewan.	**161,088,000**	**291,730**	**200,702**	**492,432**	**1.95**	**91,279**
Assiniboia	4,803,514	24,619	17,937	42,556	5.67	9,332
Battleford	34,889,994	28,734	18,341	47,075	0.86	6,171
Humboldt	7,489,869[2]	30,405	21,790	52,195	4.45	2,166
Mackenzie	5,404,839[2]	22,204	18,354	40,558	4.80	13,537
Moosejaw	21,664,196[2]	55,101	32,624	87,725	2.59	5,761
Prince Albert	66,087,803[2]	20,847	15,472	36,319	0.35	12,795
Qu'Appelle	3,429,965[2]	20,053	15,555	35,608	6.64	17,178
Regina	5,075,695[2]	44,478	26,078	70,556	8.90	7,703
Saltcoats	2,687,635[2]	16,019	12,676	28,695	6.83	9,479
Saskatoon	4,230,970[2]	29,270	21,875	51,145	7.74	7,157
Alberta.	**163,382,400**[1]	**223,989**	**150,674**	**374,663**	**1.47**	**73,022**
Calgary	3,671,520[2]	36,991	23,511	60,502	10.55	8,362
Edmonton	78,034,886[2]	34,567	22,478	57,045	0.46	12,823
MacLeod	6,020,634[2]	20,516	13,988	34,504	3.66	7,856
Medicine Hat	16,396,476[2]	43,724	26,882	70,606	2.75	10,804
Red Deer	13,977,487[2]	37,085	24,287	61,372	2.81	10,314
Strathcona	6,880,155[2]	28,536	20,937	49,473	4.62	12,345
Victoria	36,890,843[2]	22,570	18,591	41,161	0.71	10,518
British Columbia.	**227,747,200**[1]	**251,619**	**140,861**	**392,480**	**1.09**	**178,657**
Comox-Atlin	91,680,886[2]	30,969	11,294	42,263	0.30	21,457
Kootenay	17,290,420[2]	33,974	16,798	50,772	1.88	31,962
Nanaimo	1,738,880[2]	20,124	11,698	31,822	11.71	22,293
New Westminster	3,100,480[2]	35,906	19,773	55,679	11.50	23,976
Vancouver City	417,280[2]	74,390	49,512	123,902	190.03	28,895
Victoria City	1,894[2]	19,089	12,571	31,660	10,695.95	20,919
Yale and Cariboo	111,956,530[2]	37,167	19,215	56,382	0.32	29,155
Yukon.	**132,528,640**[1]	**6,508**	**2,004**	**8,512**	**0.041**	**27,219**
N.W. Territories.	**1,229,878,400**[1]	**9,346**	**9,135**	**18,481**	**0.010**	**20,129**

[1]By map measurement. [2]Total land area.

4.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 inhabitants in 1911, compared with 1871-81-91-1901.

NOTE.—The cities and towns in which a Board of Trade exists are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.				
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
*Montreal[1]	Quebec	115,000	155,238	219,616	267,730	470,480
*Toronto[1]	Ontario	59,000	96,196	181,215	208,040	376,538
*Winnipeg[1]	Manitoba	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035
*Vancouver[1]	British Columbia	–	–	13,709	27,010	100,401
*Ottawa[1]	Ontario	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062
*Hamilton[1]	"	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969
*Quebec	Quebec	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710
*Halifax	Nova Scotia	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619
*London	Ontario	18,000	26,266	31,977	37,976	46,300
*Calgary	Alberta	–	–	3,876	4,392	43,704
*St. John	New Brunswick	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511
*Victoria	British Columbia	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660
*Regina	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	2,249	30,213
*Edmonton	Alberta	–	–	–	2,626	24,900
*Brantford	Ontario	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132
Kingston	"	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874
Maisonneuve	Quebec	–	–	–	3,958	18,684
*Peterborough	Ontario	4,611	6,812	9,717	11,239	18,360
*Hull	Quebec	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222
*Windsor	Ontario	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829
*Sydney	Nova Scotia	–	1,480	2,427	9,009	17,723
*Glace Bay	"	–	–	2,459	6,945	16,562
*Fort William	Ontario	–	–	–	3,633	16,499
*Sherbrooke	Quebec	4,432	7,227	10,110	11,765	16,405
*Kitchener	Ontario	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196
Guelph	"	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175
Westmount	Quebec	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas	Ontario	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054
*Brandon	Manitoba	–	–	3,778	5,620	13,839
*Moosejaw	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1,558	13,823
Three Rivers	Quebec	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691
*New Westminster	British Columbia	–	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199
Stratford	Ontario	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946
*Owen Sound	"	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558
St. Catharines	"	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484
*Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	–		–	113	12,004
Verdun	Quebec	–	–	296	1,898	11,629
*Moncton	New Brunswick	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345
*Port Arthur	Ontario	–	–	–	3,214	11,220
*Charlottetown	P. E. Island	8,807	11,485	11,373	12,080	11,198
*Sault Ste. Marie	Ontario	879	780	2,414	7,169	10,984
*Chatham	"	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770
*Lachine	Quebec	1,696	2,406	3,761	5,561	10,699
*Galt	Ontario	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299
*Sarnia	"	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947
*Belleville	"	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876
*St. Hyacinthe	Quebec	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797
*Valleyfield	"	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449
*Brockville	Ontario	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374
*Woodstock	"	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320
*Niagara Falls	"		2,347	3,349	5,702	9,248
*Amherst	Nova Scotia	–	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973
*Sorel	Quebec	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420
*Nanaimo	British Columbia		1,645	4,595	6,130	8,306
*North Vancouver	"	–	–	–	–	8,196
*Lethbridge	Alberta	–	–	–	2,072	8,050
*North Bay	Ontario	–	–	–	2,530	7,737
*St. Boniface	Manitoba	–	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483
Sydney Mines	Nova Scotia	–	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470
Levis	Quebec	6,691	7,597	7,301	7,783	7,452
*Oshawa	Ontario	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,394	7,436

[1]Population of the city municipality.

4.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 inhabitants in 1911, compared with 1871-81-91-1901—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.				
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
*Thetford Mines	Quebec	–	–	–	3,256	7,261
*Fredericton	New Brunswick	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208
*Collingwood	Ontario	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090
*Lindsay	"	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964
*Orillia	"	1,322	2,911	4,752	4,907	6,828
*Fraserville	Quebec	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774
*Yarmouth	Nova Scotia	2,500	3,485	6,089	6,430	6,600
*Cornwall	Ontario	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598
*Barrie	"	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420
*New Glasgow	Nova Scotia	–	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,383
*Smiths Falls	Ontario	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370
*Joliette	Quebec	3,047	3,268	3,347	4,220	6,346
*Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1,785	6,254
*Kenora	Ontario	–	–	1,806	5,202	6,158
*Truro	Nova Scotia	–	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107
*St. Johns	Quebec	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903
*Portage la Prairie	Manitoba	–	–	3,363	3,901	5,892
*Chicoutimi	Quebec	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880
*Spring Hill	Nova Scotia	–	900	4,813	5,178	5,713
*Cobalt	Ontario	–	–	–	–	5,638
Pembroke	"	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626
*Medicine Hat	Alberta		–	–	1,570	5,608
*Strathcona	"		–	–	1,550	5,579
*North Sydney	Nova Scotia	–	1,520	2,513	4,646	5,418
North Toronto	Ontario	–	–	–	1,852	5,362
*Welland	"	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318
*Port Hope	"	5,114	5,581	5,042	4,188	5,092
*Cobourg	"	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074
*Dartmouth	Nova Scotia	–	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,058

5.—Urban Population of Canada by Size Groups, 1901 and 1911.

In Cities and Towns of	1901.				1911.			
	Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent. of		Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent. of	
			Urban Pop.	Total Pop.			Urban Pop.	Total Pop.
Over 400,000	–		–	–	1	470,480	14.34	6.53
Between								
300,000 and 400,000	–	–	–	–	1	376,538	11.48	5.22
200,000 and 300,000	2	475,770	23.53	8.86	–	–	–	–
100,000 and 200,000	–	–	–	–	2	236,436	7.21	3.28
50,000 and 100,000	3	181,402	8.97	3.38	3	247,741	7.55	3.44
25,000 and 50,000	5	188,869	9.34	3.52	6	241,007	7.35	3.34
15,000 and 25,000	3	55,499	2.75	1.03	13	237,551	7.24	3.30
10,000 and 15,000	8	95,266	4.71	1.77	18	221,322	6.74	3.07
5,000 and 10,000	37	275,919	13.65	5.14	46	323,056	9.85	4.48
3,000 and 5,000	50	190,789	9.44	3.55	60	226,212	6.89	3.14
1,000 and 3,000	187	320,433	15.85	5.97	251	429,553	13.09	5.97
500 and 1,000	179	130,238	6.44	2.42	247	180,784	5.51	2.51
Under 500	–	107,614	5.32	2.00	–	90,284	2.75	1.25
Total	–	**2,021,799**	**100.00**	**37.64**	–	**3,280,964**	**100.00**	**45.58**

6.—Rural and Urban Population of Canada in 1901 and 1911 by Provinces, and increase (+) or decrease (-) in the decade.

Provinces.	Population 1901.		Population 1911.		Increase or Decrease.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island....	88,304	14,955	78,758	14,970	- 9,546	+ 15
Nova Scotia.....	330,191	129,383	306,210	186,128	- 23,981	+ 56,745
New Brunswick.....	253,835	77,285	252,342	99,547	- 1,493	+ 22,262
Quebec.....	992,667	656,231	1,032,618	970,614	+ 39,951	+314,383
Ontario.....	1,246,969	935,978	1,194,785	1,328,489	- 52,184	+392,511
Manitoba.....	184,738	70,473	255,249	200,365	+ 70,511	+129,892
Saskatchewan.....	73,729	17,550	361,067	131,365	+287,338	+113,815
Alberta.....	52,399	20,623	232,726	141,937	+180,327	+121,314
British Columbia.....	88,478	90,179	188,796	203,684	+100,318	+113,505
Yukon.....	18,077	9,142	4,647	3,865	- 13,430	- 5,277
Northwest Territories....	20,129	-	18,481	-	1,648	-
Canada.....	**3,349,516**	**2,021,799**	**3,925,679**	**3,280,964**	**+576,163**	**+1,259,165**

7.—Rural and Urban Population of Canada by Provinces and Sexes, 1911.

Provinces.	Males.				Females.			
	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Excess of Rural over Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Excess of Rural over Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	40,192	6,877	47,069	33,315	38,566	8,093	46,659	30,473
Nova Scotia...	157,878	93,141	251,019	64,737	148,332	92,987	241,319	55,345
New Brunswick.....	131,599	48,268	179,867	83,331	120,743	51,279	172,022	69,464
Quebec.....	533,117	478,385	1,011,502	54,732	499,501	492,229	991,730	7,272
Ontario.....	639,850	659,440	1,299,290	- 19,590	554,935	669.049	1,223,984	-114,114
Manitoba.....	141,912	108,144	250,056	33,768	113,337	92,221	205,558	21,116
Saskatchewan.	212,522	79,208	291,730	133,314	148,545	52,157	200,702	96,388
Alberta.....	140,781	83,208	223,989	57,573	91,945	58,729	150,674	33,216
British Columbia...	128,242	123,377	251,619	4,865	60,554	80,307	140,861	- 19,753
Yukon.....	3,634	2,874	6,508	760	1,013	991	2,004	22
Northwest Territories..	9,346	-	9,346	9,346	9,135		9,135	9,135
Canada...	**2,139,073**	**1,682,922**	**3,821,995**	**456,151**	**1,786,606**	**1,598,042**	**3,384,648**	**188,564**

Note.—The sign minus (−) denotes a decrease.

Sex Ratios.—The male population of Canada was returned as 3,821,995 and the female as 3,384,648; so that the excess of males over females is 437,347—an excess percentage of 13,—or of 130 males per 1,000 females. Reciprocally the number of females per 1,000 males is 886, the deficiency of females as compared with males being greater in Canada than probably in any other country. Amongst other countries showing a similar female deficiency per 1,000 males are Ceylon

(888), the Dominion of New Zealand (896), the Commonwealth of Australia (926), the Union of South Africa (941), the United States (943) and India (953). Excepting India and Ceylon, where female infanticide has prevailed, the countries named are new, and the proportions are affected by immigration in which the male element predominates. In England and Wales the number of females per 1,000 males was 1,068 both in 1911 and 1901, and only Norway shows a greater proportion, viz., 1,069. In other European countries the number of females per 1,000 males is: Scotland 1,063, Denmark 1,061, Sweden 1,046, Italy 1,037, Austria 1,036, France 1,035 Switzerland 1,031, Germany 1,026, Holland 1,021, Hungary 1,019, Belgium 1,017 and Ireland 1,004.

The proportions by provinces in Canada are shown in Table 8 for the two census years 1901 and 1911. For the latter year the number of females per 1,000 males for each province was: British Columbia 560, Manitoba 622, Alberta 673, Saskatchewan 688, Ontario 942, New Brunswick 956, Nova Scotia 961, Quebec 980 and Prince Edward Island 991. It will be seen that the disparity is especially marked in the western provinces.

Table 9 shows the percentage proportion of females to males in the rural and urban divisions of the population, respectively, for the census year 1911. Amongst the rural population the female element is in defect for Canada by 16.48 p.c., but amongst the urban population it is so by only 5.05 p.c. The defect is most marked in the western provinces. Of the urban population, in two out of the three Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and in Ontario, there is actually an excess of the female population, such excess being as high as 17.68 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. But in the west the female deficiency is again apparent, though (except as regards Saskatchewan) not to the same extent as in the rural population.

8.—Population of Canada by Sexes, 1901 and 1911.

Provinces.	1901.			1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.
Prince Edward Island	51,959	51,300	659	47,069	46,659	410
Nova Scotia	233,642	225,932	7,710	251,019	241,319	9,700
New Brunswick	168,639	162,481	6,158	179,867	172,022	7,845
Quebec	824,454	824,444	10	1,011,502	991,730	19,772
Ontario	1,096,640	1,086,307	10,333	1,299,290	1,223,984	75,306
Manitoba	138,504	116,707	21,797	250,056	205,558	44,498
Saskatchewan	49,431	41,848	7,583	291,730	200,702	91,028
Alberta	41,019	32,003	9,016	223,989	150,674	73,315
British Columbia	114,160	64,497	49,663	251,619	140,861	110,758
Yukon	23,084	4,135	18,949	6,508	2,004	4,504
Northwest Territories	10,176	9,953	223	9,346	9,135	211
Canada	**2,751,708**	**2,619,607**	**132,101**	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**437,347**

8.—Population of Canada by Sexes, 1901 and 1911—concluded.

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.

Provinces.	1901.	1911.	Provinces.	1901.	1911.
Prince Edward Island	987	991	Saskatchewan	847	688
Nova Scotia	967	961	Alberta	780	673
New Brunswick	963	956	British Columbia	565	560
Quebec	1,000	980	Yukon	179	308
Ontario	990	942	Northwest Territories	978	977
Manitoba	643	622	**Canada**	**952**	**886**

9.—Ratio of Females to Males in Rural and Urban Divisions, 1911.

Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.	Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.
	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	95.95	117.68	Saskatchewan	69.90	65.85
Nova Scotia	93.95	99.84	Alberta	65.31	70.58
New Brunswick	91.75	106.24	British Columbia	47.22	65.00
Quebec	93.69	102.89	Yukon	30.35	34.48
Ontario	86.73	101.46	Northwest Territories	97.74	–
Manitoba	79.86	85.28	**Canada**	**83.52**	**94.95**

10.—Conjugal Condition of the people of Canada, classified as single, married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and not given, by Provinces, Census of 1911.

Provinces.	MALES.						
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally separated.	Not given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	30,216	15,266	1,513	7	5	62	47,069
Nova Scotia	156,643	86,277	6,891	38	37	1,133	251,019
New Brunswick	113,015	61,131	4,978	51	40	652	179,867
Quebec	637,113	342,933	26,064	134	401	4,857	1,011,502
Ontario	762,330	492,650	33,564	189	539	10,018	1,299,290
Manitoba	160,159	83,987	3,926	50	50	1,884	250,056
Saskatchewan	192,352	90,765	4,291	85	82	4,155	291,730
Alberta	147,587	70,706	3,385	106	53	2,152	223,989
British Columbia	160,218	83,096	4,079	145	70	4,011	251,619
Yukon	4,672	1,623	169	31	7	6	6,508
N. W. Territories	5,461	3,419	294	3	2	167	9,346
Canada	**2,369,766**	**1,331,853**	**89,154**	**839**	**1,286**	**29,097**	**3,821,995**

10.—Conjugal Condition of the people of Canada, classified as single, married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and not given, by Provinces, Census of 1911 —concluded.

Provinces.	Females.						
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally separated.	Not given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island..	28,162	15,138	3,279	8	10	62	46,659
Nova Scotia.....	139,958	84,008	16,440	36	55	822	241,319
New Brunswick.....	101,288	60,069	10,380	37	42	206	172,022
Quebec	608,366	334,564	46,658	169	511	1,462	991,730
Ontario.....	672,923	468,186	78,407	227	693	3,548	1,223,984
Manitoba.....	118,669	78,751	7,260	38	82	758	205,558
Saskatchewan.....	112,387	82,189	5,556	34	55	481	200,702
Alberta.....	83,026	62,710	4,509	37	60	332	150,674
British Columbia.	71,585	61,359	6,178	87	69	1,583	140,861
Yukon.....	834	1,012	135	18	4	1	2,004
N. W. Territories.....	4,688	3,482	854		3	108	9,135
Canada.....	**1,941,886**	**1,251,468**	**179,656**	**691**	**1,584**	**9,363**	**3,384,648**

POPULATION OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

The Census and Statistics Act, 1905, provided for the taking of a census of population and agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1906 and in every tenth year thereafter, thus instituting, in connection with the general decennial census for all Canada, a quinquennial census of population and agriculture for the three Prairie Provinces. The quinquennial census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was therefore taken as for June 1, 1916, and the complete results were published in a Report dated January 12, 1918. A summary of the principal data was published in the Year Book for 1918, pages 105–112.

Total Population of Prairie Provinces.—The male and female population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (a) by provinces; (b) by the electoral districts constituted by the Representation Act, 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, c. 51); and (c) by cities, towns and villages, as compared with the population by sex for 1911 and by totals for 1901 and 1906, was published in the Year Book of 1916-17 (pp. 95-105). The total population of the three Prairie Provinces in 1916 was returned as 1,698,220, compared with 1,328,725 in 1911, 808,863 in 1906 and 419,512 in 1901. Thus the population in the three provinces has increased by 1,278,708, or 305 p.c., since the beginning of the century; by 889,357, or 110 p.c., during the last ten years; and by 369,495, or 28 p.c., during the five years ended 1916. Table **11** shows the population of the Prairie Provinces for 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916, the population being distinguished by sex for 1911 and 1916.

11.—Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	1901.	1906.	1911.			1916.		
	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Manitoba.....	255,211	365,688	253,056	208,574	461,630	294,609	259,251	553,860
Saskatchewan...	91,279	257,763	291,730	200,702	492,432	363,787	284,048	647,835
Alberta.....	73,022	185,412	223,989	150,674	374,663	277,256	219,269	496,525
Total.....	**419,512**	**808,863**	**768,775**	**559,950**	**1,328,725**	**935,652**	**762,568**	**1,698,220**

Population by Sex.—Table **12** gives the population by sex from 1870 for Manitoba and from 1901 for Saskatchewan and Alberta, with absolute and relative comparisons. For the three provinces as a whole, males increased by 103·6 p.c. and females by 79·8 p.c. from 1901 to 1906. At the end of the next five years (1911) the ratio of increase for both sexes was nearly equal, being 64·88 p.c. for males and 63·44 p.c. for females, whereas in the last Census (1916) females gave, for the three provinces as a whole, an increase of 202,618, as against 166,877 for males, being a gain in five years of 36·19 p.c. for the former, as compared with 21·71 p.c. for the latter. The records of 1916 show that this feature of population increase was common to each of the three provinces, The increase per cent in Alberta was: females 45·53; males 23·78; Saskatchewan, females 41·52, males 24·70; Manitoba, females 24·30, males 16·42.

Population of Principal Cities.—Table **13** gives the population of the cities of the Prairie Provinces for 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916, with distinction by sex for 1911 and 1916. Winnipeg remains the only city in the Prairie Provinces that has a population exceeding 100,000, and this city has grown from 136,035 in 1911 to 163,000 in 1916. Two cities have, however, risen to the category exceeding 50,000, viz., Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta. In 1916 Calgary is shown to have 56,514 inhabitants, as compared with 43,704 in 1911, and Edmonton 53,846, as compared with 30,479 in 1911. In the case of Edmonton, however, the increased population includes Strathcona, now forming part of the city of Edmonton South. Two cities exceed 20,000, viz., Regina (26,127) and Saskatoon (21,048). The former has receded from a population of 30,213 in 1911, and the latter has increased from 12,004 in 1911. Of the remaining twelve cities, three exceed 10,000, viz., Moosejaw, in Saskatchewan, with 16,934; Brandon, Manitoba, with 15,215; and St. Boniface, Manitoba, with 11,021.

12.—Population of Prairie Provinces by Sex at each Census Period from 1870 for Manitoba and from 1901 for Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Provinces and Years.	Population.			Increase over Preceding Census.					
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.		Females		Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Manitoba—									
1870	6,317	5,911	12,228	–	–	–	–	–	–
1881	35,123	27,137	62,260	28,806	456·01	21,226	359·10	50,032	409·16
1886	59,594	49,046	108,640	24,471	69·67	21,909	80·73	46,380	74·49
1891	84,342	68,164	152,506	24,748	41·53	19,118	38·98	43,866	40·37
1896	[1]	[1]	193,425	–	–	–	–	40,919	26·83
1901[2]	138,504	116,767	255,211	54,162	64·22	48,543	71·22	102,705	67·34
1906	205,183	160,505	365,688	66,679	48·14	43,798	37·53	110,477	43·29
1911	253,056	208,574	461,630	47,873	23·33	48,069	29·95	95,942	26·23
1916	294,609	259,251	553,860	41,553	16·42	50,677	24·30	92,230	19·98
Saskatchewan—									
1901	49,431	41,848	91,279	–	–	–	–	–	–
1906	152,791	104,972	257,763	103,360	209·10	63,124	150·84	166,484	182·39
1911	291,730	200,702	492,432	138,939	90·93	95,730	91·20	234,669	91·05
1916	363,787	284,048	647,835	72,057	24·70	83,346	41·52	155,403	31·55
Alberta—									
1901	41,019	32,003	73,022	–	–	–	–	–	–
1906	108,283	77,129	185,412	67,264	163·98	45,126	141·00	112,390	153·91
1911	223,989	150,674	374,663	115,706	106·86	73,545	95·35	189,251	102·07
1916	277,256	219,269	496,525	53,267	23·78	68,595	45·53	121,862	32·53
Prairie Provinces—									
1901	228,954	190,558	419,512	–		–	–	–	–
1906	466,257	342,606	808,863	237,303	103·64	152,048	79·79	389,351	92·81
1911	768,775	559,950	1,328,725	302,518	64·88	217,344	63·44	519,862	64·27
1916	935,652	762,568	1,698,220	166,877	21·71	202,618	36·19	369,495	27·81

[1] In 1896 the Census consisted of a count of population only.
[2] Ten-year increase shown.

13.—City Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	1901.	1906.	1911.			1916.		
	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Manitoba—								
Brandon	5,620	10,408	7,362	6,477	13,839	7,697	7,518	15,215
Portage la Prairie	3,901	5,106	3,118	2,774	5,892	2,978	2,901	5,879
St. Boniface	2,019	5,119	4,029	3,454	7,483	5,488	5,533	11,021
Winnipeg	42,340	90,153	74,406	61,629	136,035	82,227	80,773	163,000
Saskatchewan—								
Moosejaw	1,558	6,249	8,964	4,859	13,823	9,007	7,927	16,934
North Battleford	–	824	1,258	847	2,105	1,679	1,466	3,145
Prince Albert	1,785	3,005	3,727	2,527	6,254	3,397	3,039	6,436
Regina	2,249	6,169	19,767	10,446	30,213	13,655	12,472	26,127
Saskatoon	113	3,011	7,217	4,787	12,004	10,719	10,329	21,048
Swift Current	121	554	1,096	756	1,852	1,681	1,500	3,181
Weyburn	113	966	1,302	908	2,210	1,574	1,476	3,050
Alberta—								
Calgary	4,392	13,573	26,565	17,139	43,704	29,278	27,236	56,514
Edmonton	4,176	14,088	17,054	13,425	30,479	27,462	26,384	53,846
Lethbridge	2,072	2,313	4,462	3,588	8,050	4,896	4,540	9,436
Medicine Hat	1,570	3,020	3,207	2,401	5,608	4,781	4,491	9,272
Red Deer	323	1,418	1,213	905	2,118	1,127	1,076	2,203
Wetaskiwin	550	1,652	1,264	1,147	2,411	1,047	1,001	2,048

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital Statistics by Provinces.—Table **14** shows by provinces (New Brunswick excepted) the number of births, marriages and deaths in each of the years 1911 to 1918, according to the latest returns of the provincial registrars. Using the census figures of population for 1911, and estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the years 1912 to 1918 (the census figures of 1916 for the three Prairie Provinces), crude birth-, marriage-, and death-rates per 1,000 of the population living have been calculated for each year, as well as the excess of births over deaths. For Prince Edward Island no data for the year 1912 are available. The figures by provinces in this table are not strictly comparable, owing to the diversity of practice which at present prevails as between the different provincial registrars. Not only is the statistical year not uniform for all the provinces, but there is no uniformity in the practice as regards the inclusion or exclusion of still-births. Thus, in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario still-births are eliminated from the calculations; but in Prince Edward Island, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia they are included, and for these provinces the numbers of still-births, which are too small to affect materially the birth- and death-rates calculated, are given in a note at the foot of the table.

Vital Statistics of Cities.—Table **15** records the number of births, marriages and deaths by principal cities for the years 1913 to 1918 in continuation of the tables given in previous editions. In this table the natural increase per 1,000 of the population is based upon the locally estimated population in all cases where given.

14.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Provinces, 1911-1918.

Provinces.		Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Marriages.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
P. E. Island[1]	1911	1,497	15.97	470	5.01	1,114	11.89	383
	1912			(not published in 1912.)				
	1913	1,628	17.37	478	5.10	983	10.49	645
	1914	1,511	16.12	544	5.80	1,012	10.80	499
	1915	1,743	18.59	530	5.65	1,085	11.57	658
	1916	1,598	17.04	534	5.69	1,084	11.57	514
	1917	1,389	14·82	488	5·21	940	10·03	444
	1918	1,297	13·84	510	5·44	1,059	11·30	238
Nova Scotia	1911	12,322	25.03	3,004	6.10	8,237	16.73	4,085
	1912	12,681	25.52	2,937	5.91	7,126	14.34	5,555
	1913	12,553	25.22	3,259	6.55	7,225	14.52	5,328
	1914	12,771	25.46	3,643	7.26	7,527	15.01	5,244
	1915	13,171	26.08	3,384	6.70	7,675	15.20	5,496
	1916	12,770	25.12	3,726	7.33	8,052	15.84	4,718
	1917	12,382	24·19	3,421	6·68	7,583	14·82	4,799
	1918	12,421	24·11	3,611	7·01	9,125	17·71	3,296
Quebec	1911	74,475	37.18	15,254	7.61	35,904	17.92	38,571
	1912	76,647	37.53	16,055	7.86	32,980	16.15	43,667
	1913	79,089	37.70	17,253	8.13	36,200	17.33	42,889
	1914	80,361	38.00	16,121	7.62	36,002	17.02	44,359
	1915	83,274	38.64	15,437	7.16	35,933	16.67	47,341
	1916	80,327	37·93	16,643	7·58	38,206	17·39	42,121
	1917	80,381	35·90	16,936	7·56	35,501	15·86	44,880

14.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Provinces, 1911-1918—concluded.

Provinces.		Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Mar-riages.	Mar-riage-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
Ontario	1911	56,096	22.23	25,807	10.23	31,878	12.63	24,218
	1912	58,870	23.00	28,845	11.27	32,150	12.56	26,720
	1913	64,516	24.00	26,998	10.00	34,317	12.70	30,199
	1914	66,225	24.21	24,245	9.22	32,440	12.35	33,785
	1915	67,032	25.15	23,506	8.82	33,294	12.49	33,738
	1916	65,264	24.14	23,401	8.66	35,580	13.16	29,684
	1917	62,666	22·85	21,499	7·84	33,284	12·14	29,382
	1918	64,729	23·12	19,525	6·97	43,038	15·37	21,691
Manitoba[1]	1911	13,407	29.43	5,177	11.36	5,481	12.03	7,926
	1912	14,666	30.32	6,095	12.60	6,084	12.58	8,582
	1913	16,424	36.34	5,985	13.24	5,919	13.10	10,505
	1914	17,449	33.50	5,667	10.88	5,617	10.78	11,832
	1915	17,832	33.57	5,064	9.53	5,379	10.12	12,453
	1916	17,645	33.85	5,455	10.46	5,141	9.86	12,504
	1917	14,743	25·77	4,049	7·08	5,125	8·96	9,618
	1918	15,317	25·74	3,743	6·29	6,937	11·66	8,380
Saskatchewan[1]	1911	8,745	17.76	3,511	7.13	2,727	5.54	6,018
	1912	11,479	20.24	4,651	8.20	3,567	6.29	7,912
	1913	13,200	20.94	4,990	7.92	4,150	6.58	9,050
	1914	16,489	22.83	5,014	6.94	3,950	5.47	12,529
	1915	17,528	29.10	4,581	7.61	4,023	6.68	13,505
	1916	19,243	29.70	5,062	7.81	5,061	7.81	14,182
	1917	20,332	28·43	5,105	7·14	5,319	7·44	15,357
	1918	21,686	29·08	4,591	6·24	9,782	13·30	11,904
Alberta[1]	1911	8,813	23.52	3,630	9.69	3,618	9.69	5,195
	1912	10,284	23.60	4,429	10.16	4,232	9.71	6,052
	1913	11,871	24.34	5,053	10.36	4,432	9.09	7,439
	1914	13,685	24.25	4,623	8.19	4,147	7.35	9,538
	1915	13,452	27.36	4,202	8.55	3,588	7.30	9,864
	1916	13,331	26.85	4,230	8.52	4,058	8.17	9,273
	1917	13,576	26·00	4,270	8·12	4,047	7·75	9,529
British Columbia[1]	1911	5,841	14.88	4,509	11.49	3,660	9.32	2,181
	1912	8,008	18.85	5,235	12.33	4,313	10.15	3,695
	1913	9,199	18.58	5,012	10.12	4,619	9.33	4,580
	1914	8,754	17.93	4,296	8.80	3,974	8.14	4,780
	1915	8,558	16.22	3,393	6.43	3,832	7.26	4,726
	1916	7,475	13.12	3,169	5.56	3,887	6.82	3,588
	1917	6,994	13·36	2,861	4·65	3,896	6·33	3,098
Yukon	1911	48	5.64	41	4.82	87	10.22	−39
	1912	61[2]	7.17	48	5.64	58	6.81	3
	1914[3]	66	7.75	41	4.82	50	5.87	16
	1915	51	5.99	39	4.58	74	8.69	−23
	1916	48	5.64	38	4.46	82	9.63	−34
	1917[4]	32	3·76	15	1·76	57	6·70	−25
	1918	51	5·99	10	1·18	55	6·46	− 4

[1]Including still-births as follows: P. E. Island, 4 in 1911, 1 in 1913, 3 in 1914, 12 in 1915, 10 in 1916, 4 in 1917; Manitoba 243 in 1911, 316 in 1912; Saskatchewan 48 in 1911, 170 in 1912, 134 in 1913, 182 in 1914, 251 in 1915, 285 in 1916; Alberta 160 in 1911, 230 in 1912, 250 in 1913 (in 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, 315, 307, 305 and 325 still-births are excluded); British Columbia 191 in 1911, 240 in 1912, 279 in 1913, 235 in 1914, 246 in 1915, 201 in 1916, 175 in 1917; Yukon 3 in 1914, 2 in 1916, 1 in 1917. In Manitoba in 1913 and 1914 still-births are excluded. [2] Incomplete. [3] 11 months. [4] 9 months.

15.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1918.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
P. E. Island—				not			
Charlottetown	1913	–	183	given	128	55	–
	1914	–	46[2]	"	188		–
	1915	12,000	197[2]	"	253	–	–
	1916	12,000	401	"	251	150	12·50
	1917	12,000	285	"	259	26	2·17
	1918	12,000	227	"	311	– 84	– 7·00
Nova Scotia—							
Halifax	1913	–	1,402	"	912	490	–
	1914	47,109	1,464	"	1,031	433	9·19
	1915	55,000	1,492	"	1,128	364	6·62
	1916	50,000	1,614	"	1,103	511	10·22
	1917	50,000	1,600	"	991	609	12·18
	1918	50,000	1,465	"	989[1]	476	9·52
Sydney	1913	–	641	"	368	273	–
	1914	17,996	544	"	349	195	10·84
	1915	18,338	588	"	246	342	18·65
	1916	18,527	527	"	338	189	10·20
	1917	18,527	618	"	335	283	15·28
	1918	18,987	626	"	330	296	18·59
Glace Bay	1913	–	455	"	276	179	
	1914	16,741	531	"	271	260	15·53
	1915	16,975	528	"	294	234	13·78
	1916	17,142	436	"	269	167	9·74
	1917	17,142	384	"	280	104	6·07
	1918	17,297	371	"	216	155	8·96
Quebec—							
Montreal	1913	–	20,490	6,280	12,299	8,191	
	1914	–	20,386	5,781	11,721	8,665	
	1915	–	20,692	4,603	10,988	9,704	–
	1916	575,000	19,759	5,190	11,119	8,640	15·03
	1917	590,000	19,664	5,306	11,394	8,270	14·00
Quebec	1913	–	3,096	638	1,668	1,428	
	1914	–	3,136	612	1,784	1,352	
	1915	–	3,417	679	2,145	1,272	–
	191o	93,000	3,688	727	2,226	1,462	15·72
	1917	103,000	3,514	769	1,858	1,656	16·08
Maisonneuve	1913		835[2]	147[2]	403	–	
	1914		743[2]	131[2]	460	–	
	1915	–	768[2]	107	402	–	
	1916	33,000	855	192	383	472	–
	1917	30,000	1,010	183	296	714	23·80
Sherbrooke	1913		704[2]	137[2]	337	–	
	1914		673[2]	107[2]	374	–	
	1915	–	650[2]	151[2]	299	–	–
	1917	–	785	193[2]	407	378	
Hull	1913		655[2]	124	204	–	
	1914		879[2]	137[2]	211	–	
	1915		1,140[2]		182	–	
	1917		1,010		281	729	
Three Rivers	1913		656	133	343	313	
	1914	–	660	120	275	385	
	1915	20,000	677	133	364	313	
	1916	20,000	647	136	401	246	–
	1917	21,000	673	149	390	283	13·48

[1] Omitting 1,635 deaths, persons who lost their lives in Halifax disaster, Dec. 6, 1917.
[2] Incomplete.

15.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1918—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Quebec—con.							
Westmount	1913		138[2]	24[2]	89	–	
	1914		162[2]	48[2]	94	–	
	1915		295[2]	–	92	–	
	1916		429	–	124	305	
	1917		419	–	124	295	
Verdun	1913		505[2]	69[2]	347	–	–
	1914		582[2]	75[2]	345		
	1915	–	934[2]	–	322	–	–
	1916	–	822	–	359	463	–
	1917	–	714	–	402	312	
Lachine	1913		396[2]	65[2]	233		–
	1914	–	422[2]	54[2]	241		–
	1915		494[2]	–	147	–	–
	1916	–	510	–	182	328	–
	1917	–	598	–	181	417	–
St. Hyacinthe	1913		325	106[2]	220	105	–
	1914	–	342	99[2]	221	121	
	1915	11,886	367		192	175	
	1916	–	357		206	151	
	1917	–	258		207	51	
Ontario—							
Toronto	1913	454,000	13,722	6,381	6,223	7,499	16·52
	1914	475,000	13,949	5,964	5,602	8,347	17·57
	1915	475,000	12,806	5,676	5,548	7,258	15·28
	1916	470,000	12,498	5,158	5,931	6,567	13·97
	1917	475,000	12,110	5,120	5,597	6,513	13·71
	1918	490,000	11,779	4,990	7,635	4,144	8·45
Ottawa	1913	96,350	2,482	1,044	1,767	715	7·42
	1914	97,900	2,592	1,072	1,697	895	9·14
	1915	96,340	2,554	1,051	1,662	892	9·25
	1916	96,720	2,448	1,057	1,742	706	7·30
	1917	97,670	2,408	969	1,551	857	8·77
	1918	100,030	2,968	892	2,290	678	6·77
Hamilton	1913	100,650	2,706	1,395	1,211	1,495	14·85
	1914	101,190	2,845	1,163	1,158	1,687	16·67
	1915	100,310	2,771	1,151	1,197	1,574	15·69
	1916	104,330	2,888	1,147	1,241	1,647	15·79
	1917	104,330	2,747	1,075	1,252	1,495	14·33
	1918	109,070	2,770	1,003	1,756	1,014	9·30
London	1913	52,940	1,203	605	854	349	6·59
	1914	54,220	1,200	607	802	398	7·34
	1915	55,860	1,185	710	837	348	6·23
	1916	55,240	1,284	631	932	352	6·37
	1917	55,130	1,100	559	918	182	3·30
	1918	56,210	1,188	555	1,151	37	0·65
Brantford	1913	26,100	742	323	369	373	14·29
	1914	26,100	808	296	281	527	20·19
	1915	25,180	636	269	306	330	13·10
	1916	26,350	709	289	377	332	12·60
	1917	27,410	695	292	440	255	9·30
	1918	28,460	701	233	576	125	4·39

[2] Incomplete.

15.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1918—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Ontario—con.							
Kingston	1913	21,010	523	268	439	84	4·00
	1914	21,260	517	287	372	145	6·82
	1915	21,330	522	291	405	117	5·48
	1916	22,270	591	264	500	91	4·09
	1917	23,020	579	297	450	129	5·60
	1918	23,740	633	307	582	51	2·15
Peterborough	1913	19,170	470	232	268	202	10·54
	1914	19,650	476	207	254	222	11·30
	1915	19,430	482	223	277	205	10·55
	1916	18,950	448	215	324	124	6·54
	1917	19,600	457	263	331	126	6·42
	1918	19,890	443	193	332	111	5·58
Windsor	1913	21,610	511	1,423	327	184	8·51
	1914	22,500	626	622	316	310	13·78
	1915	23,640	632	529	293	339	14·34
	1916	23,640	714	614	370	344	14·55
	1917	23,705	758	484	387	371	15·65
	1918	28,710	807	287	486	321	11·18
Fort William	1913	24,070	866	309	390	476	19·78
	1914	27,180	956	254	311	645	23·73
	1915	20,850	1,009	199	258	751	36·02
	1916	18,850	815	202	288	527	27·96
	1917	18,850	672	150	223	449	23·82
	1918	19,520	724	151	300	424	21·72
Kitchener	1913	18,500	506	202	245	261	14·11
	1914	18,880	531	222	211	320	16·95
	1915	19,090	534	191	200	334	17·49
	1916	19,200	569	184	227	342	17·81
	1917	19,200	494	175	195	299	15·57
	1918	19,580	488	159	324	164	8·38
Guelph	1913	16,320	394	175	220	174	10·66
	1914	16,800	353	145	209	144	8·57
	1915	16,740	366	184	214	152	9·08
	1916	16,020	362	152	244	118	7·37
	1917	16,020	413	131	211	202	12·61
	1918	16,970	370	142	262	108	6·36
St. Thomas	1913	14,520	318	205	178	140	9·64
	1914	15,490	340	186	218	122	7·88
	1915	15,840	362	169	188	174	10·98
	1916	15,840	324	161	216	108	6·82
	1917	15,880	334	147	192	142	8·94
	1918	15,810	325	142	279	46	2·91
Stratford	1913	14,570	337	141	192	145	9.95
	1914	14,570	357	139	165	192	13.18
	1915	15,150	378	156	185	193	12.74
	1916	16,410	367	162	204	163	9.93
	1917	15,450	335	108	158	177	11·46
	1918	15,450	320	93	242	78	5·05
Owen Sound	1913	12,790	329	127	178	151	11.81
	1914	12,560	342	125	138	204	16.24
	1915	12,380	312	112	140	172	13.89
	1916	12,080	344	139	202	142	11.75
	1917	11,650	312	120	151	161	13·82
	1918	12,270	297	98	174	123	10·02

15.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1918.— con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1000 of Population.
Ontario—con.							
St. Catharines	1913	15,080	420	194	242	178	11.80
	1914	15,860	500	238	243	257	16.20
	1915	16,660	587	257	255	332	19.92
	1916	16,690	554	250	286	268	16.06
	1917	17,760	574	152	227	347	19·54
	1918	17,870	516	166	343	173	9·68
Port Arthur	1913	18,030	706	249	294	412	22.85
	1914	18,320	702	210	215	487	26.58
	1915	14,310	589	138	163	426	29.77
	1916	15,220	533	142	157	376	24.70
	1917	15,220	516	147	192	324	21·29
	1918	15,100	497	136	221	276	18·28
Sault Ste. Marie	1913	12,290	306	157	236	70	5.70
	1914	13,200	279	180	198	81	6.14
	1915	12,590	288	168	180	108	8.58
	1916	12,920	271	133	196	75	5.80
	1917	13,030	354	133	216	138	10·59
	1918	19,590	525	170	403	112	5·72
Chatham	1913	12,390	260	207	207	53	4.28
	1914	12,830	250	194	230	20	1.56
	1915	13,090	256	179	189	67	5.11
	1916	13,240	256	192	230	26	1.96
	1917	14,350	267	202	233	34	2·37
	1918	15,140	267	121	283	−16	−1·05
Galt	1913	11,930	280	150	156	124	10.39
	1914	12,020	323	132	139	184	15.31
	1915	11,810	298	108	144	154	13.04
	1916	11,880	279	116	143	136	11.45
	1917	11,880	275	103	175	100	8·42
	1918	12,520	251	118	238	13	1·04
Sarnia	1913	11,550	258	184	149	109	9.44
	1914	12,090	270	179	156	114	9.43
	1915	12,140	295	128	164	131	10.79
	1916	12,280	292	165	198	94	7.65
	1917	12,960	271	126	169	102	7·87
	1918	12,800	289	117	238	51	3·98
Belleville	1913	10,600	258	138	187	71	6.70
	1914	11,230	240	130	149	91	8.10
	1915	11,940	260	124	172	88	7.37
	1916	11,610	255	136	204	51	4.39
	1917	11,430	208	133	165	43	3·76
	1918	11,360	292	120	234	58	5·11
Brockville	1913	9,675	225	127	186	39	4.03
	1914	9,275	228	85	173	55	5.93
	1915	9,460	236	106	193	43	4.55
	1916	9,510	241	119	165	76	7.99
	1917	9,580	221	122	181	43	4·49
	1918	9,450	237	121	252	−15	−1·58
Woodstock	1913	9,485	223	106	143	80	8.43
	1914	9,600	203	131	124	79	8.23
	1915	9,600	210	111	110	100	10.41
	1916	9,520	206	135	132	74	7.77
	1917	9,600	173	101	116	57	5·94
	1918	9,600	189	77	131	58	6·04

15.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1918—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Ontario—con.							
Niagara Falls	1913	12,020	267	492	131	136	11.31
	1914	11,650	294	291	140	154	13.22
	1915	11,450	263	292	133	130	11.35
	1916	12,030	275	294	145	130	10.81
	1917	12,030	289	225	137	152	12·64
	1918	12,770	316	215	247	69	5·74
North Bay	1913	9,490	340	124	144	196	20.65
	1914	10,980	406	121	146	260	23.68
	1915	8,935	416	91	128	288	32.23
	1916	8,750	406	103	107	299	34.17
	1917	8,750	345	103	101	244	27·89
	1918	8,530	343	55	177	166	19·46
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	1913	184,730	5,577	3,404	2,204	3,373	18.26
	1914	203,255	5,789	3,070	1,955	3,834	18.86
	1915	212,889	5,823	2,766	1,763	4,060	19.07
	1916	201,981	6,233	2,663	2,039	4,194	20.76
	1917	201,981	5,638	2,358	1,726	3 912	19·37
	1918	182,848	5,848	2,700	2,061	3,787	20 71
Brandon	1913	15,911	680	296	279	401	25.20
	1914	17,177	641	277	229	412	23.99
	1915	17,200	625	279	287	338	19 06
	1916	18,048	621	263	248	373	20.72
	1917	18,018	566	198	212	354	19·61
	1918	15,699	471	150	224	247	15·73
St. Boniface	1913	11,405	327	109	389	62	−5·43
	1914	12,025	421	119	302	119	9.90
	1915	12,307	354	81	268	86	6·98
	1916	11,581	334	130	280	54	4·66
	1917	11,581	350	93	257	93	8·03
	1918	11,600	334	69	526	−192	−16·55
Portage la Prairie	1913	6,343	231	97	118	113	17.81
	1914	6,500	204	85	126	78	12.00
	1915	6,300	200	88	125	75	10.31
	1916	5,832	197	88	119	78	13.37
	1917	5,832	188	75	134	54	9 25
	1918	5,832	192	57	148	44	7·54
Saskatchewan—							
Regina	1913	–	845	528	486	359	–
	1914	50,000	1,006	493	298	708	14.16
	1915	40,000	1,010	428	288	722	18·00
	1916	40,000	956	452	362	614	15·30
	1917	40,000	1,053	470	484	569	14·20
	1918	40,000	930	499	597	333	8·30
Moosejaw	1913	–	515	484	284	231	–
	1914	30,000	607	400	210	397	13.23
	1915	24,000	604	382	188	416	17·30
	1916	20,000	562	451	213	349	17·40
	1917	20,000	716	429	158	558	27·90
	1918	20,000	552	392	378	174	8·70
Saskatoon	1913	–	856	576	429	427	–
	1914	30,000	914	433	265	649	21.63
	1915	25,000	799	445	210	589	23·50
	1916	21,054	748	509	267	481	23·30
	1917	21,054	814	536	431	383	18·20
	1918	21,054	734	490	437	297	14·10

15.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1918—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Saskatchewan—con.							
North Battleford	1913	–	239	74	67	172	–
	1914	6,000	198	92	46	152	25.33
	1915	5,000	148	71	52	96	19·20
	1916	3,500	143	82	55	88	25·10
	1917	3,500	148	95	107	41	11·70
	1918	3,500	127	61	62	65	18·50
Prince Albert	1913	–	310	178	172	138	–
	1914	10,000	274	144	123	151	15.10
	1915	10,000	198	138	98	100	10·00
	1916	8,500	184	137	99	85	10·00
	1917	8,500	233	102	120	113	13·30
	1918	8,500	212	125	149	63	7·40
Swift Current	1913	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1914	6,000	159	141	49	110	18.33
	1915	5,000	118	111	30	88	17·60
	1916	4,000	96	194	47	49	12·20
	1917	4,000	156	172	62	94	23·50
	1918	4,000	111	151	63	48	12·00
Weyburn	1913	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1914	5,343	165	114	48	117	21.90
	1915	5,000	117	98	68	49	9·80
	1916	4,000	115	90	41	74	18·50
	1917	4,000	119	77	49	70	17·50
	1918	4,000	91	71	76	15	3·70
Alberta—							
Calgary	1913	–	2,278	1,379	878	1,400	–
	1914	–	2,354	1,121	685	1,669	
	1915	–	2,162	1,000	636	1,526	–
	1916	56,514	1,949	975	641	1,308	23.14
	1917	56,414	2,067	926	602	1,465	25·92
Edmonton	1913	–	1,365	986	778	587	
	1914	–	1,824	1,009	652	1,172	–
	1915	–	1,909	976	612	1,297	–
	1916	53,846	1,599	848	612	987	18.33
	1917	53,846	1,549	774	541	1,008	18·72
Lethbridge	1913	–	241	242	166	75	–
	1914	–	247	221	138	109	–
	1915	–	277	198	105	172	–
	1916	9,436	338	197	140	198	20·98
	1917	9,436	333	216	148	185	19·61
Medicine Hat	1913	–	328	264	215	113	–
	1914		419	179	162	257	–
	1915	–	372	171	104	268	–
	1916	9,272	397	207	123	274	29·55
	1917	9,272	452	247	138	314	33·87
British Columbia—							
Vancouver	1913	114,220	4,115	2,485	1,799	2,316	20·28
	1914	106,110	2,425	1,717	1,178	1,247	11·75
	1915	100,000	2,311	1,274	1,127	1,184	11·84
	1916	100,000	1,992	1,252	1,240	752	7·52
	1917	102,550	2,008	1,191	1,307	701	6·84

15.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1918.—concluded.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
British Columbia—con.							
Victoria	1913	–	986	851	569	417	–
	1914	–	772	770	459	313	–
	1915	50,000	820	480	464	356	7·12
	1916	50,000	836	420	533	303	6·06
	1917	55,000	744	382	476	268	4·87
New Westminster	1913	17,198	855	378	491	364	21·16
	1914	15,000	536	222	302	234	15·60
	1915	15,000	289	173	225	64	4·26
	1916	15,000	304	167	212	92	6·13
	1917	15,000	322	164	243	79	5·27
Nanaimo	1913	8,000	318	120	149	169	21·12
	1914	8,500	340	98	133	207	24·35
	1915	8,500	304	88	162	142	16·70
	1916	8,500	261	72	114	147	17·29
	1917	8,500	220	63	99	121	14·24

IMMIGRATION.

Immigrant Arrivals.—For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, the number of immigrant arrivals in Canada was 57,702, as compared with 79,074 in 1918, 75,374 in 1917, 48,537 in 1916, 144,789 in 1915, and 384,878 in 1914, the year before the war broke out. Of the total who arrived in 1918–19, 9,914, or 17 p.c., came from the United Kingdom, 40,715, or 70 p.c., came from the United States, and 7,073, or 13 p.c., came from other countries. As shown by Table **16,** the decrease in the number of immigrants in 1918–19 was entirely due to the falling off in arrivals from the United States, the number of United States immigrants being 40,715, as against 71,314 in 1917–18. The arrivals from the United Kingdom and from "Other Countries" both show an increasse. Table **18** records the rejections and deportations of immigrant arrivals by principal causes for the years 1903 to 1919.

Chinese Immigration.—The conditions under which Chinese immigrants have been allowed to enter Canada have been described in previous issues of the Year Book (see edition for 1915, page 110). The number of Chinese who entered Canada during the three fiscal years ended March 31, 1919, has been much reduced owing to the operation of the Order in Council (renewed every six months since December 8, 1913), under which the landing in British Columbia of skilled and unskilled artisans and labourers is prohibited. In 1918–19 the number of Chinese immigrants who paid head tax was 4,066, as compared with 650 in 1917–18, 272 in 1916–17, 20 in 1915–16, and 1,155 in 1914–15. A record of Chinese immigration from 1886 to 1919 is given as Table **23.**

16.—Number of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, 1897-1919.

Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.	Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.			United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1897[1]	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716	1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
1898[1]	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
1899[1]	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1911	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
1900[2]	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1917	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1918	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
1907[3]	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1919	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
1908	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469					

[1] Calendar year. [2] Six months, January to June, inclusive. [3] Nine months ended March 31.

17.—Arrivals at Inland and Ocean Ports in Canada in Fiscal Years 1913-1919.

Nationalities.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
English	108,082	102,122	30,807	5,857	5,174	2,477	7,954
Irish	9,706	9,585	3,525	818	958	174	336
Scotch	30,735	29,128	8,346	1,887	2,062	473	1,518
Welsh	2,019	1,787	598	102	88	54	106
Total for U.K	**150,542**	**142,622**	**43,276**	**8,664**	**8,282**	**3,178**	**9,914**
Armenian	100	139	36	–	3	2	–
Australian	106	106	51	32	18	34	35
Austrian	1,050	3,147	502	15	1	–	–
Belgian	1,826	2,651	1,149	172	126	19	48
Bukowinian	687	1,549	72	–		–	–
Bulgarian	4,616	1,727	4,048	1	–	–	–
Chinese	7,445	5,512	1,258	88	393	769	4,333
Danish	798	871	326	167	145	74	44
Dutch	1,524	1,506	605	186	151	94	59
Finnish	2,391	3,183	459	139	249	113	2
French	2,755	2,683	1,206	180	199	114	222
Galician	497	1,698	36	–	–	–	2
German, n.e.s	4,938	5,525	2,470	27	9	1	1
Greek	1,390	1,102	1,147	145	258	45	4
Hebrew, Austrian	392	728	160	1		–	–
Hebrew, German	16	20	1	–	–	–	–
Hebrew, Polish	26	22	6	–	–	–	–
Hebrew, Russian	6,304	9,622	2,674	46	108	30	7
Hebrew, n.e.s	649	860	266	18	28	2	15
Hindu	5	88	–	1	–	–	
Hungarian	578	833	218			–	
Icelandic	231	292	145	15	9	3	12
Italian	16,601	24,722	6,228	388	758	189	49
Japanese	724	856	592	401	648	883	1,178
Newfoundland	1,036	496	338	255	1,243	1,199	512
New Zealand	39	24	21	18	12	13	15
Norwegian	1,832	1,647	788	232	303	235	91

17.—Arrivals at Inland and Ocean Ports in Canada in Fiscal Years 1913-1919—con.

Nationalities.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Polish, Austrian	4,462	4,310	1,272		8		–
Polish, German	29	46	7	–	–	–	–
Polish, Russian	4,488	4,507	544	7	3	–	1
Polish, n.e.s.	966	930	153	1	1	–	3
Rumanian	1,116	1,504	361	4	4	–	–
Russian, n.e.s.	18,623	24,485	5,201	40	25	42	42
Ruthenian	17,420	18,372	5,830		1	–	–
Serbian	366	193	220	6	1	–	1
Swedish	2,477	2,435	916	177	332	156	101
Swiss	246	269	209	42	30	12	11
Syrian	232	278	79	3	9	2	–
Turkish	770	187	33	–	5	–	–
U.S. (via ocean ports)	121	121	41	15	20	28	21
United States	139,009	107,530	59,779	36,937	61,389	71,314	40,715
West Indies	398	474	356	38	293	273	220
Other nationalities	2,611	5,006	1,710	76	310	250	44
Total	**251,890**	**242,256**	**101,513**	**39,873**	**67,092**	**75,896**	**47,788**
Grand total	**402,432**	**384,878**	**144,789**	**48,537**	**75,374**	**79,074**	**57,702**

NOTE.—"n.e.s." signifies "not elsewhere specified."

18.—Rejections of Immigrants upon arrival at Ocean Ports and Deportations after admission, by principal causes, 1903-1919.

Principal Causes.	Rejections at Ocean Ports.											
	1903-1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Totals
	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Accompanying patients	207	42	104	53	28	76	58	4	8	1	–	581
Bad character	342	98	122	112	80	102	56	17	4	11	2	946
Contract labour	23	33	28	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	91
Criminality	37	9	10	5	4	3	2	4	–	1	1	76
Head tax	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Lack of funds	153	34	1,038	246	204	994	452	38	55	19	10	3,243
Likely to become a public charge	593	681	274	164	56	76	71	55	55	19	27	2,071
Medical causes	2,408	585	585	256	328	398	319	34	30	12	19	4,974
Not complying with regulations	40	33	48	119	55	178	40	11	22	8	7	561
Previously rejected	–	–	1	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Totals	**3,803**	**1,515**	**2,210**	**972**	**756**	**1,827**	**998**	**163**	**174**	**71**	**70**	**12,559**

Principal Causes.	Deportations after Admission.											
Accompanying patients	94	–	18	17	16	10	34	5	9	39	10	252
Bad character	106	44	71	120	165	159	128	68	60	84	35	1,040
Criminality	205	130	172	242	334	376	404	329	277	274	236	2,979
Medical causes	1,263	212	222	229	370	570	379	206	98	39	70	3,658
Not complying with regulations	–	–	12	8	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	28
Public charges	1,481	348	289	343	392	715	789	635	161	91	103	5,347
Totals	**3,149**	**734**	**784**	**959**	**1,281**	**1,834**	**1,734**	**1,243**	**605**	**527**	**454**	**13,304**

19.—Number by Nationalities of Deportations after Admission, 1903-1919.

Nationalities.	Deportations after Admission.											
	1903-1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Totals
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.
British	2,315	486	458	540	559	952	877	602	186	36	99	7,110
American	145	119	169	256	377	405	461	437	324	407	279	3,379
Other countries	689	129	157	163	345	477	396	204	95	84	76	2,815
Totals	**3,149**	**734**	**784**	**959**	**1,281**	**1,834**	**1,734**	**1,243**	**605**	**527**	**454**	**13,304**

20.—Juvenile Immigrants and Applications for their Services, 1901-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Juvenile immigrants.	Applications for their services.	Fiscal Year.	Juvenile immigrants.	Applications for their services.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
1901	977	5,783	1911	2,524	21,768
1902	1,540	8,587	1912	2,689	31,040
1903	1,979	14,219	1913	2,642	33,493
1904	2,212	16,573	1914	2,318	32,417
1905	2,814	17,833	1915	1,899	30,854
1906	3,258	19,374	1916	821	31,725
1907[1]	1,455	15,800	1917	251	28,990
1908	2,375	17,239	1918	–	17,916
1909	2,424	15,417	1919	–	11,718
1910	2,422	18,477			
			Total	**34,600**	**389,223**

NOTE.—The above are included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere.
[1] Nine months.

21.—Sex, Occupation, and Destination of Immigrants for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

Sex.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Via ocean ports	6,111	7,279	3,597	16,987
From the United States	19,731	11,315	9,669	40,715
Totals	**25,842**	**18,594**	**13,266**	**57,702**

Occupations.	Farmers or Farm Labourers.			General Labourers.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Via ocean ports	583	255	141	797	110	60
From the United States	9,553	3,413	4,780	2,648	734	535
Totals	**10,136**	**3,668**	**4,921**	**3,445**	**844**	**595**

Occupations.	Mechanics.			Clerks, Trades, Etc.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Via ocean ports	334	265	153	457	155	35
From the United States	3,778	1,205	1,120	1,078	640	254
Totals	**4,112**	**1,470**	**1,273**	**1,535**	**795**	**289**

21.—Sex, Occupation, and Destination of Immigrants for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919—concluded.

Occupations.	Miners.			Female servants.	Not Classified.		
	Males.	Females.	Children		Males.	Females.	Children
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Via ocean ports	15	15	18	508	3,925	5,971	3,190
From the United States	273	53	48	1,188	2,401	4,082	2,932
Totals	**288**	**68**	**66**	**1,696**	**6,326**	**10,053**	**6,122**

Destination.	Maritime provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Via ocean ports	1,325	1,566	4,988	1,141
From the United States	2,535	5,206	8,838	3,721
Totals, 1919	**3,860**	**6,772**	**13,826**	**4,862**
Totals, 1918	**5,247**	**9,059**	**23,754**	**6,252**

Destination.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Via ocean ports	1,126	1,275	5,565	1
From the United States	7,426	10,365	2,525	99
Totals, 1919	**8,552**	**11,640**	**8,090**	**100**
Totals, 1918	**12,382**	**16,821**	**5,332**	**237**

22.—Destination of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Maritime Prov.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia and Yukon Terr'y.	Not shown.	Totals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1901	2,144	10,216	6,208	11,254	14,160		2,600	2,567	49,149
1902	2,312	8,817	9,798	17,422	22,199		3,483	3,348	67,379
1903	5,821	17,040	14,854	39,535	43,898		5,378	1,838	128,364
1904	5,448	20,222	21,266	34,911	40,397		6,994	1,093	130,331
1905	4,128	23,666	35,811	35,387	39,289		6,008	1,977	146,266
1906	6,381	25,212	52,746	35,648	28,728	26,177	12,406	1,766	189,064
1907 (9 m)	6,510	18,319	32,654	20,273	15,307	17,559	13,650	395	124,667
1908	10,360	44,157	75,133	39,789	30,590	31,477	30,768	195	262,469
1909	6,517	19,733	29,265	19,702	22,146	27,651	21,862	32	146,908
1910	10,644	28,524	46,129	21,049	29,218	42,509	30,721	–	208,794
1911	13,236	42,914	80,035	34,653	40,763	44,782	54,701		311,084
1912	15,973	50,602	100,227	43,477	46,158	45,957	51,843		354,237
1913	19,806	64,835	122,798	43,813	45,147	48,073	57,960		402,432
1914	16,730	80,368	123,792	41,640	40,999	43,741	37,608		384,878
1915	11,104	31,053	44,873	13,196	16,173	18,263	10,127		144,789
1916	5,981	8,274	14,743	3,487	6,001	7,215	2,836		48,537
1917	5,710	10,930	26,078	5,247	9,874	12,418	5,117		75,374
1918	5,247	9,059	23,754	6,252	12,382	16,821	5,559		79,074
1919	3,860	6,772	13,826	4,862	8,552	11,640	8,190		57,702
Totals	**157,912**	**526,713**	**873,990**	**471,597**	**906,264**		**367,811**	**13,211**	**3,311,498**

23.—Record of Chinese Immigration, 1886-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Paying tax.	Exempt from tax.	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt from tax.	Registration for leave.	Total Revenue.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	$
1886-91	4,590	222	4·61	7,041	239,664
1892	3,276	6	0·18	2,168	166,503
1893	2,244	14	0·62	1,277	113,491
1894	2,087	22	1·04	666	105,021
1895	1,440	22	1·50	473	72,475
1896	1,762	24	1·34	697	88,800
1897	2,447	24	0·97	768	123,119
1898	2,175	17	0·78	802	109,754
1899	4,385	17	0·39	859	220,310
1900	4,231	26	0·61	1,102	215,102
1901	2,518	26	1·02	1,204	178,704
1902	3,525	62	1·73	1,922	364,972
1903	5,245	84	1·58	2,044	526,744
1904	4,719	128	2·64	1,920	474,420
1905	8	69	89·61	2,080	6,080
1906	22	146	86·90	2,421	13,521
1907[1]	91	200	68·73	2,594	48,094
1908	1,482	752	33·67	3,535	746,535
1909	1,411	695	33·00	3,731	713,131
1910	1,614	688	29·89	4,002	813,003
1911	4,515	805	15·13	3,956	2,262,056
1912	6,083	498	7·57	4,322	3,049,722
1913	7,078	367	4·93	3,742	3,549,242
1914	5,274	238	4·32	3,450	2,644,593
1915	1,155	103	8·19	4,373	588,124
1916	20	69	77·53	4,064	19,389
1917	272	121	30·78	3,312	140,487
1918	650	119	15·47	2,907	336,257
1919	4,066	267	6·16	3,244	2,069,669
Totals	**78,385**	**5,831**	**6·92**	**74,676**	**19,998,982**

[1] Nine months.

24.—Record of Oriental Immigration, 1901-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Hindoos.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Hindoos.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1901	7	6	–	13	1911	5,278	437	5	5,720
1902	2	–		2	1912	6,247	765	3	7,015
1903	–	–			1913	7,445	724	5	8,174
1904	–	–			1914	5,512	856	88	6,456
1905	–	354	45	399	1915	1,258	592		1,850
1906	18	1,922	387	2,327	1916	88	401	1	490
1907[1]	92	2,042	2,124	4,258	1917	393	648		1,041
1908	1,884	7,601	2,623	12,108	1918	769	883		1,652
1909	1,887	495	6	2,388	1919	4,333	1,178		5,511
1910	2,156	271	10	2,437	**Total**	**37,369**	**19,175**	**5,297**	**61,841**

[1] Nine months.

25.—Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years 1868-1919.

Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$
1868.....	36,050	1882.....	215,339	1896.....	120,199	1910.....	960,676
1869.....	26,952	1883.....	373,958	1897.....	127,438	1911.....	1,079,130
1870.....	55,966	1884.....	511,209	1898.....	261,195	1912.....	1,365,000
1871.....	54,004	1885.....	423,861	1899.....	255,879	1913.....	1,427,112
1872.....	109,954	1886.....	257,355	1900.....	434,563	1914.....	1,893,298
1873.....	265,718	1887.....	341,236	1901.....	444,730	1915.....	1,658,182
1874.....	291,297	1888.....	244,789	1902.....	494,842	1916.....	1,307,480
1875.....	278,777	1889.....	202,499	1903.....	642,914	1917.....	1,181,991
1876.....	338,179	1890.....	110,092	1904.....	744,788	1918.....	1,211,954
1877.....	309,353	1891.....	181,045	1905.....	972,357	1919.....	1,112,079
1878.....	154,351	1892.....	177,605	1906.....	842,668	**Total**.....	**27,303,720**
1879.....	186,403	1893.....	180,677	1907[1].....	611,201		
1880.....	161,213	1894.....	202,235	1908.....	1,074,697		
1881.....	214,251	1895.....	195,653	1909.....	979,326		

[1]Nine months.

V.—EDUCATION.

GENERAL FEATURES OF CANADIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM.

Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was reserved exclusively to the provincial legislatures, subject to the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the denominational and separate schools as existing at the time of union or admission of provinces. In general there are two fundamental systems of education throughout Canada, one that of the Protestant communities, free from the control of religious bodies, and the other that of the Roman Catholic French and Irish communities in which education is united with the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. In Ontario, Roman Catholics, Protestants and coloured people have each the right to establish "Separate Schools" for elementary education, the local rates for the support of these schools being separately levied and applied. In Quebec, the religious minority in any municipality, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant (the Jews being "Protestants" for all the purposes of the School Law), may dissent and maintain its own elementary and model schools and academies or high s chools, the taxation of the minority being separate from that of the m ajority for the

[1] A full description, by provinces, of the Education System of Canada was included in the Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pages 118-175. A summary of the statistics of illiteracy and school attendance in Canada for 1910, as returned by the Census of 1911, was published in the Year Book of 1914, pages 92-93.

three classes of school. That is to say, the separate system is complete. In Saskatchewan and Alberta a separate school may be established by the minority, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, subject, however, to identical regulations as to courses, certificates, inspection, etc. In the remaining provinces there are special provisions for the education of Roman Catholics in the larger cities and towns.

In all the provinces the cost of education is defrayed from the public revenues, provincial and local, and public elementary education is free to parents or guardians, except for certain small fees which are payable in parts of the province of Quebec. With the exception of Quebec all the provinces have laws of compulsory education, but under conditions that differ as between one province and another. As a rule, the provincial laws provide for uniformity in the training of teachers, the use of text books and the grading of pupils. Secondary schools or departments, and colleges or universities for higher education, exist under government control in all the provinces, and the three classes of teaching institution are more or less co-ordinated to allow of natural transition from the lower to the higher. School terms and holidays are arranged to suit climatic and other local conditions; and it is frequently possible for students to work their own way through college and university. Arrangements for the superannuation of teachers are applied in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Recent movements in the direction of nature study, manual instruction, school gardens, agriculture, domestic science and technical education are all energetically in progress, and in the more progressive provinces the higher education of women is an important feature of university life.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA.

Higher education in Canada is provided for by a number of universities and colleges. Of the universities, Toronto, McGill (Montreal), and the University of Montreal, are the largest, and with Queen's University (Kingston, Ont.) and Dalhousie University (Halifax, N.S.) take national rank. The oldest university in Canada, viz., King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, dates from 1789, and claims to be also the oldest university in His Majesty's Overseas Dominions. Several of the universities are affiliated to the older universities of the mother country, viz., Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, whilst some of the smaller Canadian universities, as well as most of the colleges, are affiliated to either Toronto or McGill. In the West, provincial universities have been established for Manitoba at Winnipeg (1877), Saskatchewan at Saskatoon (1907), Alberta at Edmonton (1906) and British Columbia at Vancouver (1907).

Some of the universities and colleges are under the control of religious denominations as follows:—

Anglican or Church of England in Canada:—King's College, Windsor, N.S.; University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec; University of Trinity College, Toronto; Wycliffe College, Toronto; and Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.

Roman Catholic Church:—University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S.; University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.; Laval University, Quebec; University of Montreal, Montreal; University of Ottawa; St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Other Denominations:—Knox College, Toronto (Presbyterian); Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., Victoria University, Toronto, and Wesley College, Winnipeg (Methodist); Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., McMaster University, Toronto, and Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba (Baptist).

EDUCATION STATISTICS OF CANADA.

There being at present no effective co-ordination of education statistics it is difficult to construct comparative tables for Canada. In the first place, the year to which the statistics relate differs according to province. Thus the school year ended June 30 is adopted for statistical purposes by New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia; the education year for Nova Scotia ends on July 31; and the calendar year ended December 31 is selected by Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Statistics of Public Schools.—In the tables numbered **1** to **10** an attempt is, however, made to bring together by provinces (1) the number of publicly controlled schools, teachers and pupils, with the average attendance of the pupils; (2) the number of teachers and pupils in normal and model schools for the training of teachers; (3) statistics of secondary schools so far as they are separately given; (4) the amount of receipts and expenditure for public education under the school law of each province and (5) the average annual salaries of teachers by provinces.

In Table **1** the number of schools, teachers and pupils in the three Atlantic provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) includes both elementary and secondary schools or grades; in Nova Scotia the term "school" has a technical significance, being applied to a class with one teacher, irrespective of the number of classes in a school building. In Quebec and Ontario the statistics in Table **1** apply only to elementary schools; but again in Manitoba and in Alberta no line is drawn between the elementary and secondary Schools. In Manitoba the sex of the pupils is not separately distinguished. Statistics of secondary education are separately available for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and

partially so for Saskatchewan. They are given in Tables **3, 4, 5, 6** and **7.** The academies of Quebec are generally similar to the collegiate institutes and high schools in Ontario, and the Quebec model schools are intermediate between the elementary school and the academy.

Growth of Expenditure on Public Education.—Probably the most remarkable feature of these statistics is the extraordinary growth during the present century of the expenditure upon public education. In 1901, the first year of the century, the total expenditure for the purposes of public education in Canada was $11,751,625; in 1918, the latest year for which complete figures for all the provinces are available, it was $61,533,520, an increase of $49,781,895, or 424 p.c.

Statistics of Higher Education.—In Tables **11–16** are presented statistical particulars relating to the universities and colleges of Canada, which are summarized from information furnished by each of the institutions mentioned. Tables **11** and **14** give the dates of foundation, the affiliation, the faculties and degrees; Tables **12** and **15,** the number of teaching staff and students, and Tables **13** and **16,** statistics of property, income and expenditure. For 19 of the 22 universities in Table **13** the total value of the endowments and property in land, buildings, equipment, etc., amounts to $50,553,186. For these 19 universities the total income amounts to $4,324,012, of which $898,336 are derived from fees and $3,425,676 from investments, government grants and other sources. The total expenditure of the same universities amounts to $4,328,276.

1.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1918.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (All publicly controlled schools except Prince of Wales College for year ended June 30).

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1901..	474	299	290	589	11,319	9,460	20,779	12,330	50·34
1902..	474	293	295	588	11,271	9,532	20,803	12,884	61·93
1903..	480	274	298	572	10,845	9,111	19,956	12,112	60·69
1904..	480	268	294	562	10,259	8,772	19,031	11,722	61·59
1905..	475	246	324	570	10,427	8,845	19,272	11,627	60·33
1906..	478	246	327	573	10,196	8,790	18,986	11,903	62·69
1907..	479	227	345	572	10,213	8,823	19,036	11,543	60·63
1908..	476	205	375	580	9,449	8,563	18,012	11,647	64·66
1909..	479	200	395	595	9,578	8,495	18,073	11,543	63·86
1910..	478	188	403	591	9,573	8,359	17,932	11,632	64·86
1911..	478	178	413	591	9,152	8,245	17,397	10,511	60·40
1912..	474	162	428	590	8,995	8,083	17,078	10,916	63·91
1913..	475	161	422	583	9,186	8,369	17,555	11,003	62·67
1914..	474	162	426	588	9,514	8,555	18,069	11,170	61·81
1915..	477	152	434	586	9,714	8,688	18,402	11,694	63·54
1916..	476	138	457	595	9,565	8,797	18,362	11,347	61·79
1917..	473	110	491	601	9,291	8,899	18,190	11,319	62·22
1918..	468	100	497	597	9,101	8,760	17,861	11,334	63·50

1.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1918—con.

NOVA SCOTIA (All publicly controlled schools for year ended July 31).

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1901..	2,387	540	1,952	2,492	49,768	48,642	98,410	53,643	54·5
1902..	2,394	485	2,007	2,492	50,247	48,812	99,059	55,438	55·9
1903..	2,395	441	2,053	2,494	49,789	48,979	98,768	55,213	55·9
1904..	2,331	388	2,053	2,441	48,536	48,350	96,886	54,000	55·8
1905..	2,429	386	2,180	2,566	50,465	49,787	100,252	56,342	56·3
1906..	2,446	366	2,212	2,578	50,198	50,134	100,332	59,165	58·9
1907..	2,465	354	2,272	2,626	49,849	50,158	100,007	57,173	57·1
1908..	2,516	355	2,309	2,664	49,906	50,199	100,105	58,343	58·2
1909..	2,577	352	2,342	2,694	50,758	50,922	101,680	61,787	60·7
1910..	2,579	339	2,384	2,723	50,918	51,117	102,035	65,630	64·3
1911..	2,639	331	2,468	2,799	50,985	51,925	102,910	61,250	59·5
1912..	2,662	293	2,511	2,804	51,498	52,486	103,984	63,640	61·2
1913..	2,692	278	2,583	2,861	52,105	53,164	105,269	65,686	62·4
1914..	2,724	272	2,620	2,892	52,656	53,695	106,351	66,599	62·6
1915..	2,795	256	2,689	2,945	53,649	54,119	107,768	70,361	65·3
1916..	2,837	246	2,773	3,019	53,944	55,245	109,189	69,227	63·4
1917..	2,856	198	2,847	3,045	53,560	55,472	109,032	70,118	64·3
1918..	2,859	185	2,852	3,037	52,731	55,361	108,094	67,883	62·8

NEW BRUNSWICK (Year ended June 30).
(All publicly controlled schools for second term ended June 30).

1901..	1,741	353	1,488	1,841	30,870	29,550	60,420	37,717	58·34
1902..	1,736	348	1,477	1,825	30,767	29,710	60,477	38,736	59·62
1903..	1,726	341	1,474	1,815	30,172	29,141	59,313	37,552	58·79
1904..	1,722	313	1,503	1,816	29,892	28,867	58,759	36,920	58·50
1905..	1,750	304	1,562	1,866	30,854	29,546	60,400	35,675	59·60
1906..	1,762	302	1,577	1,879	30,913	29,768	60,681	37,540	61·86
1907..	1,766	253	1,621	1,874	30,289	29,262	59,551	35,367	59·38
1908..	1,767	259	1,602	1,861	30,600	29,795	60,395	36,972	61·22
1909..	1,854	251	1,691	1,942	31,489	30,448	61,937	38,731	62·53
1910..	1,860	233	1,741	1,974	31,933	31,061	62,994	39,822	63·21
1911..	1,885	221	1,754	1,975	31,871	31,202	63,073	39,215	62·17
1912..	1,906	201	1,811	2,012	32,062	31,502	63,564	40,612	63·89
1913..	1,897	193	1,809	2,002	31,924	31,656	63,580	41,276	64·91
1914..	1,922	201	1,831	2,032	32,244	32,066	64,310	40,882	63·57
1915..	1,964	184	1,922	2,106	33,437	33,068	66,505	44,683	67·18
1916..	1,996	196	1,965	2,161	33,089	33,459	66,548	43,914	65·98
1917..	1,981	167	1,962	2,129	32,025	32,751	64,776	42,884	66·22
1918..	1,986	157	1,973	2,130	31,858	32,990	64,848	44,970	69·41

QUEBEC (Elementary publicly controlled schools for year ended June 30).

1901..	5,245	185	5,911	6,096	99,440	101,684	201,124	138,787	69·01
1902..	5,298	127	5,935	6,062	100,332	102,634	202,966	140,005	68·98
1903..	5,379	196	6,105	6,301	101,532	103,525	205,057	143,044	69·76
1904..	5,461	114	6,248	6,362	100,456	105,681	206,137	145,063	70·37
1905..	5,517	128	6,334	6,462	101,777	107,936	209,713	151,156	72·08
1906..	5,573	150	6,423	6,573	102,358	108,044	210,402	154,022	73·20
1907..	5,592	160	6,479	6,639	101,981	107,899	209,880	152,764	72·79
1908..	5,594	183	6,485	6,668	102,556	107,987	210,543	153,162	72·75
1909..	5,648	169	6,601	6,770	106,011	110,781	216,792	160,096	73·85
1910..	5,720	172	6,729	6,901	106,862	112,052	218,914	162,928	74·42
1911..	5,905	203	6,931	7,134	111,458	114,980	226,438	167,168	73·82
1912..	5,789	207	7,001	7,208	111,887	117,347	229,234	171,816	74·95
1913..	5,827	213	7,182	7,395	129,052	105,208	234,260	176,418	75·32
1914..	5,947	232	7,523	7,755	119,244	125,363	244,607	185,102	75·67
1915..	5,998	267	7,715	7,982	122,730	128,762	251,492	195,473	77·73
1916..	6,008	239	7,802	8,041	123,641	131,650	255,291	197,237	77·26
1917..	6,081	236	7,944	8,180	122,338	130,399	252,737	193,114	76·41
1918..	6,103	212	7,977	8,189	119,628	127,903	247,531	188,319	76·08

1.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1918—con.

ONTARIO (Elementary publicly controlled schools for year ended December 31).

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1901..	6,035	2,437	6,784	9,221	236,482	222,124	458,606	262,010	57·00
1902..	6,062	2,294	7,073	9,367	232,880	221,208	454,088	261,480	57·58
1903..	6,146	2,160	7,296	9,456	230,630	219,648	450,278	260,268	57·80
1904..	6,177	2,075	7,479	9,554	227,596	217,025	444,621	257,085	57·82
1905..	6,221	1,950	7,699	9,649	229,026	217,468	446,494	264,107	59·15
1906..	6,240	1,863	7,899	9,762	230,236	218,756	448,992	267,252	59·52
1907..	6,268	1,783	8,110	9,893	229,794	218,424	448,218	266,503	59·45
1908..	6,334	1,842	8,243	10,085	233,301	219,920	453,221	272,190	60·05
1909..	6,380	1,747	8,527	10,274	234,876	221,426	456,302	274,561	60·17
1910..	6,408	1,696	8,822	10,518	235,131	224,014	459,145	279,358	60·84
1911..	6,416	1,499	9,043	10,542	236,147	223,801	459,948	281,984	61·30
1912..	6,452	1 511	9,246	10,757	239,187	227,835	467,022	291,210	62·35
1913..	6,484	1,600	9,575	11,175	245,436	234,807	480,243	305,640	63·64
1914..	6,550	1,628	9,918	11,546	252,202	241,636	493,838	319,337	64·66
1915..	6,600	1,685	10,165	11,850	258,000	247,074	505,074	336,860	66·69
1916..	6,630	1,386	10,708	12,094	259,358	249,617	508,975	328,846	64·61
1917..	6,651	1,316	11,446	12,762	266,255	261,409	527,664	342,571	64·92

MANITOBA (All publicly controlled schools for year ended June 30).

1901..	1,416	618	1,051	1,669	–	–	51,888	27,550	53·1
1902..	1,488	629	1,220	1,849	–	–	54,056	28,306	52·4
1903..	1,584	628	1,466	2,094	–	–	57,409	36,479	63·5
1904..	1,669	682	1,536	2,218	–	–	58,574	31,326	53·4
1905..	1,761	597	1,675	2,272	–	–	63,287	33,794	53·4
1906..	1,847	596	1,769	2,365		–	64,123	34,947	54·5
1907..	1,943	595	1,885	2,480		–	67,144	37,279	55·5
1908..	2,014	598	1,928	2,526			71,031	40,691	57·3
1909..	2,105	637	2,025	2,662			73,044	41,405	56·7
1910..	2,227	621	2,153	2,774	–		76,247	43,885	57·6
1911..	2,341	651	2,217	2,868	–		80,848	45,303	56·0
1913..	2,430	500	2,464	2,964	–		83,679	48,163	57·5
1914..	2,688	474	2,390	2,864			93,954	58,778	62·6
1915..	2,727	598	2,378	2,976	–		100,963	68,250	67·6
1916..	2,888	491	2,500	2,991			103,796	66,561	64·1
1917..	3,043	530	2,494	3,024		–	106,588	69,209	64·9
1918..	3,089	524	2,573	3,097	–	–	109,925	69,968	63·65

NOTE.—The Manitoba school year from 1901 to 1911 ended December 31st. Owing to a change in the date of the school year no report was issued for 1912.

SASKATCHEWAN (Elementary publicly controlled schools for year ended December 31).

1906..	873	563	733	1,296	16,376	14,899	31,275	15,770	50·31
1907..	1,101	–		1,470	19,454	18,168	37,622	19,841	52·48
1908..	1,410	–	–	2,157	24,773	22,313	47,086	26,081	55·00
1909..	1,692	959	1,335	2,294	28,426	25,543	53,969	28,202	52·25
1910..	1,912	1,074	1,598	2,672	33,356	30,608	63,964	33,731	52·80
1911..	2,110	1,316	2,175	3,491	36,926	33,641	70,567	37,701	53·00
1912..	2,444	1,245	2,122	3,367	41,495	38,387	79,882	48,282	60·31
1913..	2,747	1,413	2,739	4,152	51,651	47,458	99,109	54,684	55·10
1914..	3,055	1,552	2,949	4,501	58,036	53,023	111,059	63,328	57·02
1915..	3,367	1,609	3,340	4,949	62,165	57,114	119,279	70,024	58·70
1916..	3,608	1,490	4,187	5,677	64,931	60,659	125,590	69,455	55·30
1917..	3,794	1,304	4,430	5,734	71,246	67,485	138,731	86,575	62·40
1918..	3,941	1,015	5,047	6,062	75,363	71,869	147,232	88,883	60·37

1.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1918—concluded.

ALBERTA (All publicly controlled schools for year ended December 31).

Year.	Elementary Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1906..	570	280	644	924	14,701	14,083	28,784	14,782	51·00
1907..	694	318	892	1,210	17,707	16,631	34,338	17,310	54·00
1908..	851	435	1,033	1,468	19,516	20,137	39,653	18,923	48·00
1909..	970	570	1,245	1,815	23,701	22,347	46,048	22,225	48·24
1910..	1,195	716	1,501	2,217	28,406	26,901	55,307	29,611	53·54
1911..	1,392	867	1,784	2,651	31,753	29,907	61,660	32,556	52·08
1912..	1,600	956	2,098	3,054	36,717	34,327	71,044	39,226	55·21
1913..	1,705	980	2,314	3,294	41,449	38,460	79,909	45,888	57·41
1914..	2,027	1,375	2,603	3,978	46,769	43,141	89,910	54,582	60·71
1915..	2,138	1,418	2,800	4, 18	50,140	47,146	97,286	61,112	62·81
1916..	2,170	1,355	3,252	4,607	50,375	48,826	99,201	60,271	60·75
1917..	2,321	1,267	3,866	5,133	54,446	53,281	107,727	65,374	60·68
1918..	2,766	1,090	4,565	5,655	56,011	55,098	111,109	68,489	61·64
BRITISH COLUMBIA (Elementary publicly controlled schools for year ended June 30).									
1901..	313	185	343	528	11,854	11,177	23,031	14,962	64·96
1902..	330	194	355	549	11,941	11,176	23,117	15,244	65·94
1903..	338	189	391	580	12,243	11,400	23,643	16,000	67·67
1904..	339	182	413	595	12,949	11,857	24,806	16,386	66·06
1905..	348	177	452	629	13,671	12,593	26,264	18,037	68·67
1906..	361	176	477	653	14,051	13,235	27,286	18,886	69·21
1907..	376	163	530	693	14,815	13,869	28,684	19,483	69·18
1908..	399	181	576	757	16,498	15,255	31,753	22,349	70·38
1909..	429	213	628	841	17,770	16,519	34,289	24,221	70·64
1910..	476	231	727	958	19,432	18,197	37,629	26,874	71·42
1911..	510	249	843	1,092	22,222	20,735	42,957	30,984	72·13
1912..	550	256	1,004	1,260	24,761	23,056	47,817	35,739	74·74
1913..	614	307	1,179	1,486	28,312	26,392	54,704	40,963	74·88
1914..	682	394	1,339	1,733	30,476	28,474	58,950	46,555	78·97
1915..	730	412	1,403	1,815	31,215	29,137	60,352	49,162	81·46
1916..	770	416	1,486	1,902	30,614	29,186	59,800	47,054	78·69
1917..	807	362	1,593	1,955	30,406	29,871	60,277	48,578	80·59
1918..	812	328	1,734	2,062	31,389	30,977	62,366	50,547	81·49
SUMMARY FOR CANADA (1901-1917).									
[1]901..	17,611	4,617	17,819	22,436	*439,733*	*422,637*	914,258	546,999	59·83
[1]902..	17,782	4,370	18,362	22,732	*437,438*	*423,072*	914,566	552,093	60·37
[1]903..	18,048	4,229	19,083	23,312	*435,211*	*421,804*	914,424	560,668	61·31
[1]904..	18,179	4,022	19,526	23,548	*429,688*	*420,552*	908,814	552,502	60·79
[1]905..	18,501	3,788	20 226	24,014	*436,220*	*426,175*	925,682	570,738	61·66
[1]906..	20,150	4,542	22,061	26,603	*469,029*	*457,709*	990,861	614,267	61·99
[1]907..	20,684	*3,853*	*22,134*	27,457	*474,102*	*463,234*	1,004,480	617,263	61·45
[1]908..	21,361	*4,058*	*22,551*	28,766	*486,599*	*474,169*	1,031,799	640,358	62·06
[1]909..	22,134	5,098	24,789	29,887	*502,609*	*486,481*	1,062,134	662,771	62·40
[1]910..	22,855	5,270	26,058	31,328	*515,611*	*502,309*	1,094,167	693,471	63·38
[1]911..	23,676	5,515	27,628	33,143	*530,514*	*514,436*	1,125,798	706,672	62·77
[1]912..	21,877	4,831	26,221	31,052	*546,602*	*533,023*	1,079,625	701,441	64·97
[1]913..	24,871	5,645	30,267	35,912	*589,115*	*545,514*	1,218,308	789,741	64·82
[1]914..	26,069	6,290	31,599	37,889	*601,141*	*585,953*	1,281,048	852,333	66·53
[1]915..	26,796	6,581	32,846	39,427	*621,050*	*601,108*	1,327,121	907,619	68·39
[1]916..	27,383	5,957	35,130	41,087	*625,517*	*617,439*	1,346,752	893,912	66·38
[1]917..	28,007	5,490	37,073	42,563	*639,567*	*639,439*	1,385,722	1,029,74:	67·09

NOTE.—From 1901 to 1905, inclusive, the Summary for Canada comprised the seven provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. The two provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed in 1905, and from 1906 all the nine provinces are included, with the exception of Manitoba for 1912, when no Education Report was issued by that province. In 1907 and 1908 the sex of the teachers in Saskatchewan was not given, and in Manitoba the sex of the pupils was not given for any of the years. In the Summary, therefore, these defects are indicated by printing the totals in italics. A general summary for 1918 for all elementary and secondary schools under public control is given in Table 8, page 140.

2.—Normal and Model Schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, 1901-1918, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906-1918.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Number of Pupils in the Provincial Normal College.

Year.	Pupils.	Year.	Pupils.	Year.	Pupils.	Year.	Pupils.
1901.....	240	1906.....	154	1911.....	268	1915.....	355
1902.....	182	1907.....	142	1912.....	293	1916.....	388
1903.....	145	1908	161	1913.....	302	1917.....	263
1904.....	191	1909.....	215	1914.....	318	1918.....	260
1905.....	148	1910.....	260				

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Number of Teachers and Pupils in the Normal School and Model Department.

Year.	Teachers.	Pupils in Normal School			Pupils in Model Department.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1901.....	11	41	155	196	81	111	192
1902.....	14	68	201	269	72	118	190
1903.....	16	35	189	224	73	104	177
1904.....	19	35	253	288	74	102	176
1905.....	–	54	231	285	86	104	190
1906.....	16	44	263	307	85	95	180
1907.....	18	45	315	360	74	91	165
1908.....	18	35	299	334	90	92	182
1909.....	18	53	290	343	93	94	187
1910.....	15	63	295	358	91	100	191
1911.....	16	46	324	370	88	99	187
1912.....	16	46	330	376	91	100	191
1913.....	18	53	305	358	92	98	190
1914.....	16	45	312	357	88	99	187
1915.....	16	52	299	351	101	88	189
1916.....	19	45	327	372	85	93	178
1917.....	18	41	331	372	86	101	187
1918.....	20	29	258	287	93	100	193

QUEBEC.

Number of Teachers and Pupils in Normal Schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS 1901-1918.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1901.....	5	31	27	58	97	256	353	345	97·73
1902.....	5	31	30	61	130	290	420	415	98·81
1903.....	5	31	30	61	138	322	460	455	98·91
1904.....	5	30	31	61	151	241	392	388	98·98
1905.....	5	32	30	62	142	274	416	410	98·56
1906.....	5	35	27	62	143	280	423	420	99·29
1907.....	6	34	38	72	159	308	467	462	98·93
1908.....	7	39	27	66	165	361	526	524	99·62
1909.....	10	58	59	117	182	533	715	710	99·30
1910.....	11	53	75	128	177	610	787	780	99·11
1911.....	11	50	79	129	174	666	840	835	99·40
1912.....	11	43	77	120	160	676	836	–	
1913.....	13	50	86	136	175	913	1,088	–	
1914.....	14	48	98	146	189	1,081	1,270	–	
1915.....	14	54	131	185	191	1,121	1,312	–	–
1916.....	14	52	144	196	191	1,166	1,357	1,357	100·00
1917.....	14	52	144	196	180	1,181	1,361	1,361	100·00
1918.....	14	52	153	205	180	1,159	1,339	1,339	100·00

2.—Normal and Model Schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, 1901-1918, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906-1918.—continued.

ONTARIO.

Number of Teachers, Students and Pupils in Provincial Normal and Normal Model Schools

Year.	Provincial Normal.		Year.	Normal Model.	
	Teachers.	Students.		Teachers[1]	Pupils[1].
1901	14	613	1901	28	921
1902	6	619	1902	31	958
1903	25	586	1903	36	1,067
1904	25	304	1994	36	982
1905	27	306	1905	36	1,023
1906	27	345	1906	36	990
1907-8	35	428	1907	38	979
190 -09	62	1,149	1908	37	925
1909-10	68	1,235	1909	37	903
1910-11	68	1,266	1910	38	952
1911-12	69	1,064	1911	38	916
1912-13	69	986	1912	38	914
1913-14	70	1,201	1913	38	959
1914-15	71	1,160	1914	38	978
1915-16	77	1,609	1915	40	962
1916-17	78	1,293	1916	43	971
1917-18	78	1,494	1917	43	938
1918-19	79	1,082	1918	41	916

[1]Includes Kindergarten.

MANITOBA.

Number of Teachers and Students in Normal Schools.

Year.	Teachers.		Students at		Year.	Teachers.		Students at	
	Provincial Normal	Local Normal	2nd class sessions.	3rd class sessions.		Provincial Normal	Local Normal	2nd class sessions.	3rd class sessions.
1901	7	13	90	161	1910	5	10	122	381
1902	7	14	86	234	1911	6	11	126	502
1903	7	14	82	237	1912	School	year	changed	
1904	7	14	129	261	1913	6	11	139	390
1905	8	18	171	320	1914	6	10	180	401
1906	6	14	148	328	1915	6	14	206	466
1907	5	11	128	272	1916	14	12	331	406
1908	5	10	131	279	1917	13	11	309	290
1909	5	10	136	312	1918	10	7	388	225

SASKATCHEWAN.

Teachers trained from 1906 to 1918 inclusive.

Year.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1906	17	15	46	98	2	10	65	123	188
1907	6	14	33	72	–	7	39	93	132
1908	13	13	35	45	20	103	68	161	229
1909	5	3	12	41	115	235	132	279	411
1910	4	11	32	78	94	228	130	317	447
1911	–	–	28	104	18	91	46	195	241
1912	14	51	29	90	92	304	135	445	580
1913	32	57	20	118	83	333	135	508	643
1914	46	72	22	97	196	453	264	622	886
1915	68	93	43	180	248	590	359	863	1,222
1916	40	76	48	242	149	356	237	674	911
1917	26	66	38	287	89	575	153	928	1,081
1918	15	91	35	382	14	83	64	556	620
Totals	286	562	421	1,834	1,120	3,368	1,827	5,764	7,591

2.—Normal and Model Schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, 1901-1918, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906-1918—concluded.

ALBERTA.

Teachers trained at Calgary and Camrose Normal Schools from 1906 to 1918 inclusive.

Year.	First Class.			Second Class.			Total.		Grand Total.	Special Classes[1]
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
1906.....	–	–	25	–	–	77	27	75	102	–
1907.....	–	–	29	–	–	68	23	74	97	–
1908.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	96	140	–
1909.....	19	36	55	33	94	127	52	130	182	–
1910.....	24	31	55	47	116	163	71	147	218	–
1911.....	34	47	81	42	125	167	76	172	248	–
1912.....	32	50	82	46	150	196	78	200	278	–
1913.....	33	78	111	29	152	181	62	230	292	–
1914.....	45	69	114	43	200	243	88	269	357	7
1915.....	95	83	178	113	287	400	208	370	578	23
1916.....	58	88	146	66	203	269	124	291	415	23
1917.....	31	54	85	32	217	249	63	271	334	24
1918.....	30	121	151	30	286	316	60	407	467	21
Totals[2]	*401*	*657*	*1,112*	*481*	*1,830*	*2,456*	976	2,732	3,708	98

[1] These classes are designed principally for the purpose of giving teachers from the United Kingdom and United States a short period of training in the special requirements of the Alberta Department of Education. In 1918 a class was added for the purpose of enabling second class teachers to train for a higher professional certificate.

[2] The italics indicate partial totals.

3.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Model Schools, Academies and Roman Catholic Classical Colleges in Quebec, 1901-1918.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.		
1901..	557	655	1,800	2,455	39,260	41,979	81,239	65,872	81.09
1902..	568	612	1,923	2,535	39,816	42,286	82,102	66,109	80·52
1903..	555	618	1,805	2,423	40,587	41,205	81,792	66,327	81·10
1904..	572	673	1,824	2,497	43,055	41,712	84,767	68,349	80·63
1905..	587	690	1,876	2,566	44,120	41,654	85,774	69,640	81·19
1906..	598	709	1,907	2,616	46,227	42,611	88,838	72,732	81·87
1907..	627	753	2,045	2,798	47,307	45,609	92,916	75,433	81·18
1908..	640	767	2,147	2,914	48,831	48,201	97,032	79,226	81·65
1909..	660	750	2,216	2,966	50,064	48,574	98,638	81,038	82·16
1910..	661	801	2,187	2,988	51,165	49,327	100,492	82,514	82·11
1911..	671	851	2,335	3,186	53,175	53,211	106,386	86,758	81·55
1912..	683	913	2,314	3,227	55,108	52,667	107,775	88,301	81·93
1913..	698	912	2,345	3,257	56,109	53,544	109,653	89,777	82·88
1914..	718	904	2,517	3,421	59,019	55,719	114,738	94,255	82·15
1915..	721	809	2,547	3,356	56,146	53,686	109,832	91,910	83·68
1916..	738	838	2,637	3,475	59,910	53,981	113,891	94,063	82·59
1917..	743	734	2,577	3,311	54,565	53,266	107,831	87,298	80·96
1918..	751	763	2,662	3,425	54,500	55,003	109,503	87,453	79·86

3.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Model Schools, Academies and Roman Catholic Classical Colleges in Quebec, 1901-1918.—Concluded.

ACADEMIES.

Year.	Schools	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1901..	168	428	1,213	1,641	15,101	17,417	32,518	27,596	84·87
1902..	166	497	1,225	1,722	16,156	20,064	36,220	30,810	85·12
1903..	178	513	1,316	1,829	16,868	22,466	39,334	33,752	85·81
1904..	179	517	1,361	1,878	16,503	22,259	38,762	32,907	84·90
1905..	184	523	1,397	1,920	17,085	23,196	40,281	34,624	85·96
1906..	193	566	1,449	2,015	18,382	24,186	42,568	36,357	85·41
1997..	198	607	1,526	2,133	20,905	23,913	44,818	38,313	85·49
1908..	201	632	1,560	2,192	20,084	25,285	45,369	38,631	85·15
1909..	217	686	1,709	2,395	23,071	28,511	51,582	44,595	86·45
1910..	236	735	1,756	2,491	24,404	30,737	55,141	47,953	86·31
1911..	223	734	1,838	2,572	24,483	31,816	56,299	47,752	84·82
1912..	248	758	2,017	2,775	26,268	36,759	63,027	54,403	86·31
1913..	273	827	2,122	2,949	28,078	39,793	67,871	58,232	85·79
1914..	296	916	2,227	3,143	32,674	43,876	76,550	65,190	85·16
1915..	321	1,104	2,350	3,454	38,784	47,979	86,763	73,514	84·47
1916..	349	1,186	2,644	3,830	41,874	53,391	95,265	82,064	86·14
1917..	371	1,295	2,852	4,147	46,459	56,363	102,822	87,056	84·67
1918..	401	1,419	3,161	4,580	50,120	60,354	110,474	93,285	84·44

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

Year.	Number of			Average Attendance.	Year.	Number of			Average attendance.
	Colleges.	Professors.	Pupils enrolled.			Colleges.	Professors.	Pupils enrolled.	
1901....	19	549	5,915	5,468	1910...	19	642	6,599	6,053
1902....	19	562	6,096	5,693	1911...	19	642	7,140	6,521
1903....	19	559	6,174	5,694	1912...	21	662	7,818	7,280
1904....	19	590	6,265	5,758	1913...	21	687	8,189	7,677
1905....	19	621	6,269	5,772	1914...	21	726	8,444	7,841
1906....	19	621	6,318	5,895	1915...	21	754	8,251	7,664
1907....	19	624	6,268	5,796	1916...	21	704	7,696	6,602
1908....	19	624	6,274	5,709	1917...	21	747	8,128	6,790
1909....	18	609	6,397	5,872	1918...	21	747	7,622	6,956

4.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools in Ontario, 1901-1918.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1901.....	131	579	10,869	11,654	22,523	13,224	58·71
1902.....	134	593	11,629	12,843	24,472	14,430	58·97
1903.....	135	619	11,988	13,734	25,722	15,317	59·55
1904.....	138	661	12,718	14,991	27,709	16,730	60·38
1905.....	140	689	13,035	15,626	28,661	17,567	61·29
1906.....	142	719	13,336	16,056	29,392	18,078	61·50
1907.....	143	750	13,799	16,532	30,331	18,485	60·94
1908.....	145	795	14,731	17,181	31,912	19,862	62·23
1909.....	145	820	15,776	17,325	33,101	20,791	62·81
1910.....	145	853	15,196	17,416	32,612	20,389	62·52
1911.....	148	898	14,679	17,548	32,227	20,177	62·60
1912.....	148	917	14,846	17,427	32,273	20,268	62·80
1913.....	161	970	15,489	18,257	33,746	21,448	63·55
1914.....	160	1,023	17,001	19,465	36,466	23,360	64·06
1915.....	160	1,020	17,705	20,721	38,426	24,825	64·60
1916–17.....	161	1,038	12,339	16,494	28,833	22,781	79·01
1917–18.....	162	1,051	12,353	16,744	29,097	22,740	78·15

5.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Continuation Schools in Ontario, 1911-1918.

NOTE.—Previously to 1911 the statistics of these Junior High Schools are included with the Elementary Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils Enrolled.			Average attend-ance.	Per cent.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1911	129	218	2,394	3,359	5,753	3,487	60·61
1912	138	226	2,499	3,595	6,094	3,777	61·97
1913	125	218	2,229	3,315	5,544	3,386	61·07
1914	131	237	2,474	3,595	6,069	3,812	62·81
1915	132	238	2,803	3,997	6,800	4,274	62·85
1916–17	132	234	1,979	3,103	5,082	3,729	73·37
1917–18	137	241	1,989	3,115	5,104	3,734	73·15

6.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools in Saskatchewan, 1908-1918.

Year.	Collegiate Institutes.			High Schools.		
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1908	6	19	652	2	4	82
1909	7	26	864	6	15	283
1910	7	38	1,080	6	16	329
1911	7	40	1,273	6	16	383
1912	7	47	1,506	8	20	489
1913	7	58	1,871	9	26	576
1914	7	63	2,179	11	36	747
1915	7	77	2,551	14	52	1,032
1916	7	81	2,782	14	57	1,067
1917	7	72	2,781	15	47	1,105
1918	7	95	3,000	15	66	1,094

7.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in High Schools in British Columbia, 1901-1918.

Year.	Schools.	Teach-ers.	Pupils Enrolled.			Average attend-ance.	Per cent.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1901	5	15	215	369	584	373	63·87
1902	7	21	313	471	784	564	71·94
1903	8	27	316	540	856	627	73·25
1904	10	29	381	600	981	685	69·83
1905	12	34	433	657	1,090	834	76·51
1906	13	37	473	763	1,236	923	74·68
1907	15	42	432	823	1,355	976	72·03
1908	16	49	613	857	1,470	1,124	76·46
1909	18	59	812	997	1,809	1,441	79·66
1910	21	66	919	1,122	2,041	1,549	75·89
1911	23	71	940	1,048	1,988	1,533	77·11
1912	24	77	973	1,178	2,151	1,645	76·48
1913	30	96	1,232	1,448	2,680	2,109	78·69
1914	34	110	1,414	1,593	3,007	2,535	84·30
1915	37	132	1,844	2,068	3,912	3,332	85·17
1916	40	162	2,260	2,510	4,770	3,816	80·00
1917	41	169	2,074	2,767	4,841	3,999	82·61
1918	43	184	2,151	2,999	5,150	4,201	81·57

8.—General Summary of all Elementary and Secondary Schools under public control, 1918.

Province.	Year.	Number of class rooms.	Number of Teachers.			Number of pupils.			Pupils in		Percentage of attendance.	Average number of days schools open during year.	Average number of days pupils attended during year.	Cost per pupil.		Average Salaries of Teachers.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Elementary grades.	Secondary grades.				Per Enrolment.	Per average attendance.	Male.	Female.	General
														$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island.	1918	596	100	497	597	9,101	8,760	17,861	–	–	63·50	200	127	14 43	22 75	386 47	291 70	305 85
Nova Scotia.....	1918	2,859	185	2,852	3,037	52,731	55,361	108,092	98,895	9,197	62·80	189·9	119·25	17 00	27 70	788 65	341 80	369 30
New Brunswick.....	1918	1,986	149	1,973	2,122	31,858	32,990	64,848	62,805	2,043	65·10	191·3	124·53	18 30	29 90	778 86	412 22	438 00
Quebec.....	1918	–	3,195	13,800	16,995	231,870	243,260	475,130	456,920	18,210	79·06	–	–	29 38	37 16	1,039 00	295 00	434 88
Ontario.....	1918	–	1,896	12,158	14,054	280,597	281,268	561,865	527,664	40,155	65·20	200	130·4	29 74	45 61	1,175 00	654 00	724 40
Manitoba...	1918	3,089	524	2,573	3,097	–	–	109,925	103,346	6,579	63·65	207	131·75	40 99	64 39		–	794 00
Saskatchewan.....	1918	4,721*	1,096*	5,127*	6,223	76,896	74,430	151,326	143,837	7,489	60·10	156·4	94·00	45 45	75 62	1,123 20	936 00	969 00
Alberta.....	1918	3,933	1,090	4,562	5,652	56,011	55,098	111,109	104,161	6,948	61·64	152·72	94·14	46 81	75 87	1,066 70	884 10	918 63
B.Columbia	1918	2,135	436	1,810	2,246	33,540	33,976	67,516	62,366	5,150	81·08	188	152·3	50 57	62 25	1,550 00	946 00	1,055 04
Canada.. .	1918	–	8,671	45,352	54,023	*772,604*	*785,143*	1,667,672	*1,559,994*	*95,771*	68·81	189·08	122·38	32 35	47 01	1,094 59	600 80	664 09

NOTES.—The salaries of teachers are computed in each case from the statements by the provincial reports of the number and average salary of each grade of teacher. Lay teachers only are included in calculating the average salaries for Quebec.

In applying weights in calculating partial totals due precautions have been taken to exclude the missing provinces in each case.

Elementary and secondary "grades" here should not be confused with elementary and secondary "schools" in the preceding tables. Work of secondary grade is often taken in elementary schools.

The cost per pupil does not include debentures or promissory notes so far as these can be ascertained.

*The figures marked with an asterisk are close approximations.

9.—Receipts and Expenditures for Public Education in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1918.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Year.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.	Year.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1901	128,288	36,647	164,935	1910	127,548	53,924	181,472
1902	127,495	38,827	166,322	1911	126,438	54,738	181,176
1903	123,919	42,698	166,617	1912[2]	179,956	81,685	261,641
1904	121,696	47,069	168,765	1913	150,732	56,874	207,606
1905	122,897	45,695	168,592	1914	156,503	61,490	217,993
1906[1]	91,946	34,763	126,709	1915	168,413	91,258	259,671
1907	123,898	46,429	170,327	1916	173,962	70,610	244,572
1908	127,092	49,874	176,966	1917	178,607	72,623	251,230
1909	129,179	54,027	183,206	1918	173,579	94,968	268,547

[1]Nine months. [2]Eighteen months.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Year.	Government Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1901	254,778	119,876	470,108	844,762
1902	257,615	117,376	538,850	913,841
1903	263,092	121,016	552,350	936,458
1904	268,904	146,382	569,745	985,031
1905	271,657	145,627	576,560	993,844
1906	270,926	147,089	655,705	1,073,720
1907	277,415	146,959	616,431	1,040,805
1908	305,612	147,130	666,590	1,119,332
1909	307,990	147,400	711,428	1,166,818
1910	317,499	146,936	761,014	1,225,449
1911	324,728	146,822	804,125	1,275,675
1912	328,107	147,170	859,284	1,334,561
1913	337,888	156,864	944,992	1,439,744
1914	342,132	164,980	1,002,967	1,510,079
1915	358,125	168,009	1,066,892	1,593,026
1916	370,146	168,114	1,037,302	1,575,562
1917	375,051	163,535	1,157,907	1,696,493
1918	373,196	163,994	1,280,965	1,818,155

NOTE.—Not including expenditure for technical education.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	$	$	$	$
1901	163,225	90,492	346,623	600,340
1902	162,227	92,095	341,475	595,797
1903	160,825	94,969	374,196	629,990
1904	156,982	94,835	380,000	631,817
1905	159,741	91,947	387,200	638,888
1906	160,957	91,718	No record.	
1907	160,553	91,429	No record.	
1908	182,453	91,620	494,947	769,020
1909	190,854	91,235	539,002	821,091
1910	195,363	90,454	580,069	865,886
1911	196,082	90,193	593,073	879,348
1912	196,958	93,783	632,384	923,125
1913	196,320	97,404	648,479	942,203
1914	195,261	96,946	704,476	996,683
1915	200,635	97,423	761,753	1,059,811
1916	206,486	96,141	844,256	1,146,883
1917	204,754	97,284	843,357	1,145,395
1918	286,949	97,230	930,567	1,314,746

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1918.—con.

QUEBEC.

Year.	Government Grants to		Local Expenditure for		Total.
	Elementary Schools.	Other Schools.	Elementary Schools.	Superior Schools.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1901	235,000	218,950	1,688,743	1,311,061	3,453,754
1902	235,000	325,450	1,770,906	1,280,203	3,611,559
1903	235,000	248,964	1,935,113	1,298,961	3,718,038
1904	235,000	234,280	2,005,542	1,341,573	3,816,395
1905	235,000	245,760	2,199,371	1,404,387	4,084,518
1906	285,000	251,150	2,374,657	1,427,745	4,338,552
1907	285,000	334,850	2,532,900	1,517,841	4,670,591
1908	335,000	348,350	2,870,244	1,595,293	5,148,887
1909	386,000	451,450	3,031,072	1,649,344	5,517,866
1910	418,000	490,391	3,494,499	1,807,640	6,210,530
1911	462,572	602,657	3,702,297	2,026,807	6,794,333
1912	532,000	670,029	4,188,225	2,024,215	7,414,469
1913	658,823	752,593	4,188,225	2,024,215	7,623,856
1914	658,306	1,065,803	5,797,799	1,375,080	8,896,988
1915	629,000	1,153,417	5,993,837	3,687,369	11,463,623
1916	629,000	1,253,838	6,427,947	4,105,822	12,416,607
1917	618,000	1,450,766	6,963,472	4,805,862	13,838,100
1918	629,000	1,447,193	7,208,942	5,196,359	14,481,494

ONTARIO (Elementary Schools).

Year.	Receipts.			
	Government Grants.	Local Assessments	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1901	377,308	3,784,070	1,468,678	5,630,056
1902	383,666	3,959,912	1,422,924	5,766,502
1903	390,156	4,263,893	1,406,957	6,061,006
1904	405,362	4,464,227	1,600,982	6,470,571
1905	414,004	4,928,790	1,886,400	7,229,194
1906	509,795	5,529,496	1,883,394	7,922,685
1907	655,239	6,146,825	2,455,864	9,257,928
1908	770,426	6,581,232	2,620,523	9,972,181
1909	810,595	6,574,372	3,013,501	10,398,468
1910	805,635	7,334,458	3,573,507	11,713,600
1911	892,377	7,826,083	3,778,183	12,496,643
1912	842,278	9,478,887	3,936,887	14,258,052
1913	778,150	9,856,380	4,025,284	14,659,814
1914	760,845	12,608,865	4,069,565	17,439,275
1915	849,872	11,810,023	4,089,210	16,749,105
1916	831,988	11,010,356	4,237,738	16,080,082
1917	907,846	12,193,439	4,168,000	17,269,285

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1918.—con.

ONTARIO (Elementary Schools)—con.

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Sites and building School-houses.	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Rent, repairs, fuel and other expenses.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1901	3,055,321	531,072	81,685	1,052,232	4,720,310
1902	3,198,132	432,753	86,723	1,107,552	4,825,160
1903	3,309,993	428,817	74,486	1,264,573	5,077,869
1904	3,473,710	578,656	87,997	1,319,130	5,459,493
1905	3,669,230	959,137	98,209	1,434,670	6,161,236
1906	3,880,548	854,452	108,547	1,559,659	6,403,206
1907	4,389,524	1,220,820	213,096	1,732,739	7,556,179
1908	4,643,571	1,419,754	139,330	1,741,171	7,943,826
1909	5,008,542	1,264,989	136,627	1,731,265	8,141,423
1910	5,310,039	2,140,200	131,171	1,761,792	9,343,202
1911	5,610,213	2,164,459	139,229	1,990,383	9,904,284
1912	6,109,547	2,777,960	167,755	2,218,698	11,273,960
1913	6,648,255	2,869,830	149,167	2,658,655	12,325,907
1914	7,203,034	4,626,030	167,283	2,854,621	14,850,968
1915	7,614,110	3,561,951	177,038	2,914,377	14,267,476
1916	7,929,490	2,232,110	192,212	2,998,093	13,351,905
1917	8,398,450	1,987,644	290,207	3,435,534	14,111,835
1918	–		–	–	

MANITOBA.

Year.	RECEIPTS.						
	Legislative grant.	Municipal taxes.	Debentures.	Promissory notes.	Sundries.	Balance from previous years.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1907	242,383	1,223,336	315,271	802,574	141,452	115,677	2,840,693
1908	267,645	1,475,473	285,091	777,417	424,666	111,741	3,342,033
1909	282,200	1,539,047	356,962	905,747	274,803	119,970	3,478,729
1910	296,115	1,682,238	425,320	1,336,370	281,988	162,736	4,184,767
1911	325,410	1,847,380	1,318,068	1,275,239	76,172	399,539	5,241,808
1913	351,745	2,198,459	987,457	960,215	213,283	302,407	5,013,566
1914	390,582	2,673,449	1,545,042	396,459	150,429	518,388	5,674,349
1915	468,335	3,047,670	1,738,926	2,071,397	122,974	466,837	7,916,139
1916	503,774	3,296,667	344,673	2,080,204	239,176	609,982	7,074,476
1917	522,293	3,445,239	321,370	947,486	108,046	376,318	5,720,752
1918	616,977	3,736,452	240,855	1,142,289	133,111	416,194	6,285,878

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1918—con.

MANITOBA—con.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, etc.	Fuel.	Repairs and caretaking.	Salary of Sec.-Treas.
	$	$	$	$	$
1907	1,009,224	460,260	79,963	126,216	23,420
1908	1,103,990	582,034	89,756	126,952	25,656
1909	1,203,232	641,900	80,921	132,421	26,174
1910	1,237,010	830,432	87,002	148,932	28,689
1911	1,452,630	1,199,288	109,299	167,734	29,218
1913	1,734,854	1,420,882	99,918	132,222	32,493
1914	1,861,809	1,426,758	146,664	242,270	37,684
1915	2,066,440	1,358,533	110,049	379,318	65,025
1916	2,195,226	823,266	165,697	358,315	41,530
1917	2,314,006	382,988	171,462	385,226	19,806
1918	2,382,840	440,211	197,258	418,669	46,249

Year.	Principal of Debentures.	Interest on Debentures.	Promissory notes.	Sundries and transportation.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1907	81,795	80,392	667,791	200,856	2,729,917
1908	190,893	99,246	869,334	141,905	3,229,766
1909	111,295	244,596	757,200	137,770	3,335,500
1910	269,660	127,589	1,013,076	169,281	4,000,671
1911	131,975	144,735	1,590,565	199,446	5,024,890
1913	294,030	96,979	838,162	387,255	5,036,795
1914	230,523	250,392	1,412,515	471,105	6,079,720
1915	184,910	344,476	2,269,906	347,241	7,116,898
1916	194,257	499,193	2,132,286	338,459	6,658,229
1917	241,223	155,619	1,196,806	466,166	5,333,302
1918	360,134	357,409	1,055,581	663,106	5,921,458

NOTE.—For a summary of the principal items of Receipts and Expenditure from 1901 to 1906, see Year Book of 1915, page 128. From 1907 the items are given in greater detail, as above. Owing to change of year, no figures were published for 1912.

SASKATCHEWAN (Elementary Schools).

Year.	RECEIPTS.				
	Government Grants.	Local Assessments.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Other Sources.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1906	174,218	602,624	360,206	328,313	1,465,361
1907	218,385	707,835	507,006	524,246	1,957,472
1908	402,028	992,157	651,828	737,140	2,783,153
1909	513,604	1,249,192	584,873	844,602	3,192,271
1910	557,299	1,369,531	524,741	1,221,011	3,672,582
1911	555,438	1,519,528	659,270	1,295,556	4,029,792
1912	622,088	1,929,345	1,430,603	2,048,577	6,030,613
1913	722,002	2,913,135	2,075,375	2,649,910	8,360,422
1914	867,590	4,451,326	1,037,587	2,180,074	8,536,577
1915	980,296	3,997,392	1,009,025	2,441,780	8,428,493
1916	969,709	4,694,242	649,300	2,9 9,443	9,312,694
1917	1,104,156	4,954,200	–	4,213,371	10,271,727
1918	1,162,490	5,618,192	455,777	1,874,459	9,110,925

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1918—con.

SASKATCHEWAN EXPENDITURE (Elementary Schools.)

Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Caretaking and fuel.	Total Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	471,736	29,076	113,958	303,739	339,933	47,251	1,448,915
1907	585 594	44,047	149,301	423,717	530,050	84,565	2,000,675
1908	831,842	59,106	207,780	608,515	577,925	95,762	2,679,373
1909	1,044,011	73,098	317,173	700,483	519,302	130,558	3,032,999
1910	1,208,651	83,635	379,695	877,978	627,740	144,206	3,655,428
1911	1,298,925	84,603	369,951	1,071,783	619,601	172,993	3,989,036
1912	1,596,616	94,358	455,949	1,820,705	1,149,986	202,531	5,931,844
1913	2,059,456	130,728	678,430	2,605,280	1,898,101	294,710	8,327,179
1914	2,588,669	169,491	975,508	2,317,158	1,429,173	369,802	8,588,462
1915	2,817,412		–	–	1,253,187		8,163,897
1916	2,956,666		–	–	1,105,765		9,211,390
1917	3,303,929		–	–	1,136,599		10,117,716
1918	3,831,942		1,020,574	1,588,995	845,974		9,183,975

ALBERTA : RECEIPTS.

Year.	Government Grants.	Local Assessments.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Borrowed by Note.	Other Sources.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	142,836	416,344	297,158	292,786	140,797	1,289,921
1907	197,768	544,716	442,431	431,561	160,224	1,776,700
1908	220,712	917,515	764,069	539,939	106,382	2,548,617
1909	307,186	961,959	992,516	535,896	234,440	3,031,997
1910	301,239	1,278,013	673,333	848,625	86,155	3,187,365
1911	432,877	1,575,412	1,481,173	1,461,208	120,363	5,071,033
1912	414,116	1,793,480	1,491,498	2,665,063	262,761	6,626,918
1913	461,289	2,901,214	3,497,863	1,959,495	228,650	9,048,511
1914	507,682	3,028,776	966,350	2,771,380	279,324	7,553,512
1915	540,235	3,733,323	951,205	2,473,976	258,865	7,957,604
1916	553,141	3,749,007	155,883	1,105,538	1,203,814	6,767,383
1917	652,557	3,657,510	268,102	1,451,229	497,479	6,526,878
1918	625,830	5,132,232	433,126	1,173,546	195,990	7,560,724

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1918—concluded.

ALBERTA: EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	386,108	23,796	94,947	298,984	274,525	180,747	1,259,107
1907	497,746	36,755	131,488	295,517	486,824	345,623	1,793,953
1908	592,223	39,974	207,775	639,459	607,635	306,616	2,393,682
1909	758,816	52,785	244,185	574,725	638,065	467,282	2,735,858
1910	908,045	64,241	347,220	653,987	862,295	526,606	3,362,394
1911	1,144,584	87,409	408,442	1,309,134	1,223,142	853,062	5,025,773
1912	1,411,201	114,382	482,906	2,021,030	1,526,001	1,111,762	6,667,282
1913	1,672,526	180,165	594,051	3,160,030	1,816,203	1,261,211	8,684,186
1914	2,050,697	179,453	815,062	2,350,462	1,324,470	1,114,747	7,834,891
1915	2,244,964	185,616	1,065,437	2,731,279	443,641	1,294,533	7,965,470
1916	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	6,121,614
1917	2,620,085	193,484	1,100,181	1,068,058	414,105	1,199,649	6,595,562
1918	2,860,352	198,870	1,054,044	1,598,757	604,891	1,179,777	7,496,691

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Year.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.	Year.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1901	350,532	182,160	532,692	1910	818,576	1,098,660	1,917,236
1902	438,086	150,482	588,568	1911	1,001,808	1,639,714	2,641,522
1903	473,802	130,556	604,358	1912	1,151,715	2,730,773	3,882,488
1904	453,313	144,451	597,764	1913	1,663,003	2,995,892	4,658,895
1905	479,158	249,891	729,049	1914	1,885,654	2,749,223	4,634,877
1906	444,543	244,198	688,741	1915	1,607,651	2,309,795	3,917,446
1907	474,608	390,163	864,771	1916	1,591,322	1,625,028	3,216,350
1908	544,672	675,838	1,220,510	1917	1,600,125	1,637,539	3,237,664
1909	62 ,074	921,626	1,547,700	1918	1,653,797	1,865,218	3,519,015

10.—Average Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1917-1918.

Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.
	$	$
Prince Edward Island, 1918—		
Prince County—		
First class	501	377
Second class	349	344
Third class	289	228
Drawing first class pay[1]	568	449
Queens County—		
First class	706	421
Second class	332	288
Third class	302	233
Drawing first class pay[1]	799	525
Kings County—		
First class	417	331
Second class	330	277
Third class	286	213
Drawing first class pay[1]	548	420
Nova Scotia, 1918—		
Class A	1,034	551
Class B	830	432
Class C	457	338
Class D	279	251
Academic	1,366	915
New Brunswick, 1918—		
First class	1,075	560
Second class	466	371
Third class	339	297
Superior schools	844	
Grammar schools	1,332	
Quebec, 1918[2]—		
Protestant schools	1,643	606
Roman Catholic schools	890	213
Ontario, 1917—		
Public schools—		
First class	1,548	728
Second class	916	673
Third class and district certificate	562	507
Temporary certificate	505	436
Ontario, 1917—con.		
Roman Catholic Separate Schools—		
Rural	590	463
Cities	670	425
Towns	511	385
Villages	550	416
Manitoba, 1918—		
Highest salary	3,600	
Average salary for province	794	
Average cities and towns	962	
Highest rural school	1,000	
Average rural school	628	
Saskatchewan, 1918[3]—		
Rural schools—		
First class	1,027	994
Second class	1,002	951
Third class	989	905
Provisional	1,027	940
Cities, towns and villages—		
First class	1,493	1,003
Second class	1,221	912
Third class	1,113	879
Provisional	1,080	950
Alberta, 1918—		
First class	1,236	940
Second class	784	880
Third class	929	869
Permit	858	848
Specialist	1,756	1,153
British Columbia, 1918—		
Academic	1,736	1,151
First class	1,551	1,027
Second class	1,291	902
Third class	941	860

[1]According to regulations, a teacher, though holding a first class license, can draw first class pay only if he be a principal of a first class school, or a vice-principal of a school of six or more departments. All other first class teachers receive only second class pay. This arrangement lowers considerably the average salaries of teachers of the highest class.

[2] In the figures for Quebec lay teachers only are included.

[3] In Saskatchewan only elementary school teachers are included.

11.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees.

Name and Address	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Law, Science, Divinity.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.C.L., D.C.L., B.D., D.D.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Dentistry	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., L. Mus., M.Sc., B.Mus., Phm.B., LL.B., M.D., C.M., D.D.S., LL.D. (Hon.).
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie and McGill, Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Divinity, Law, Science, Applied Science, Literature.	B.A., B.Sc., B.Th., and M.A.
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	1855	1909	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., LL. D.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Arts, Applied Science, Partial Course in Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering or Forestry, D.Sc.
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	1858	1886-1913	Dalhousie, Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Theology, Engineering.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.D.
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Arts, Science.	BA., B.S., B.L., B.C.S., M.A.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1821	1852	Acadia, Mt. Allison, St. Francis-Xavier, Alberta, are affiliated to McGill in the Faculty of Applied Science.	Arts, Applied Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.C.L, D.C.L., LL.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.DS., M.Sc., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., B.S.A., D.Sc., B.Arch., M.D., C.M., D.Litt., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., B.Com., B.H.S.
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	1853	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law.	B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L., Mus.Bac., Mus. Doc., L.S.T.
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	1852	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.	M.A., B.A., B.S., B.L., Ph.D., Ph.L., Ph.B., M.D., M.B., LL.B., LL.L., LL.D., D.B., D.L., DD., C.L.B., C.L.L., C.L.D.
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1878	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Domestic Science, Drawing, Religious and Profane Music.	Bachelor, Licenciate, Doctor.

10.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.—concluded.

Name and Address	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	Act 1906	Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin.	Arts, Medicine, Applied Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Forestry, Education, Household Science.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D. LL.B., LL. M., LL.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., M.B., M.D., B. A.Sc., M.A.Sc., C.E., E.E., M, E., B.Pæd., D. Pæd., B.S.A., B.Sc.A., B.Sc. F., F.E., D.D. S., Phm. B., B. V.Sc., D.V.Sc.
Victoria University, Toronto.	1836	1836	Toronto.	Arts and Theology.	B.D., D.D.
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto.	Arts and Divinity.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Western University, London, Ont.	1878	1908	—	Arts, Medicine, and Public Health, Music.	B.A. M.A., M.D., LL. D., D.Sc., D.P.H., Mus. Bach.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Education, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., M.D., M.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., B. Pæd., D. Pæd.
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	—	Theology, Philosophy, Law, Arts and Commercial.	LL.D., D.D., B. Ph., D. Ph., B.A., M.A.
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cambridge, London.	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.Th., B.D.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	—	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Architecture, Pharmacy, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., B.C.E., B.E.E., M.C.E., M.E.E., B.M.E., B. Arch., Phm.B., B.S.A., LLB., LL.D.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture, Engineering, Pharmacy Accounting, Education, Veterinary Medicine.	B.A., B.Sc., B.S. A., B.E., LL.B. M.A., M.Sc.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto.	Arts & Sciences, Applied Science, Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Schools of Pharmacy and Accountancy.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., B.S.A., M.Sc., LL.B., Phm.B., B.D., LL.D.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	—	Arts, Applied Science and Agriculture.	B.A., B.Sc.

12. Universities of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students in the Various Faculties, 1918-19.

Name and Address.	Sex.	Professors and Instructors.													
		Arts and Pure Science	Agriculture.	Education.	Engineering.	Law.	Medicine.	Theology.	Dentistry.	Pharmacy.	Household Science	Summer School.	All others.	Totals by Sexes.[1]	Totals, both Sexes.[1]
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	M.	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S	M.	26	–	–	–	17	30	–	13	–	–	–	–	86	88
	F.	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	M.	20	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	21	23
	F.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	M.	12	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	21
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	4	
University of New Brunswick, Fredricton, N.B.	M.	7	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	14	14
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	M.	18	–	–	9	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	20	20
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	M.	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	35	35
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	M.	55	30	8	45	15	127	–	12	9	–	–	17	302	322
	F	5	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	7	20	
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	M.	9	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	6	15	15
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
University Laval, Quebec, Que.	M.	23	8	–	–	14	20	10	–	4	–	–	7	79	79
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	M.	380	35	22	20	14	85	12	20	13	–	22	41	664	841
	F.	160	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	8	–	9	177	
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	M.	187	–	35	57	–	191	–	–	–	–	–	12	480	525
	F.	26	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	11	–	5	45	
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	22
	F.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	

12. Universities of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students in the Various Faculties, 1918-19—con.

Name and Address.	Sex.	Professors and Instructors.													
		Artsand Pure Science.	Agri-culture.	Educa-tion.	Engin-eering.	Law.	Medi-cine.	Theo-logy.	Den-tistry.	Phar-macy.	House-hold Science.	Summer School.	All others.	Totals by Sexes.[1]	Totals, both Sexes.[1]
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	M.	14	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	22	25
	F.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	M.	57	–	14	30	–	40	5	–	–	–	11	37	112	124
	F.	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	12	
Western University, London, Ont.	M.	18	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	8	–	62	65
	F.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	47
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	14	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	19	19
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	M.	36	32	–	5	–	89	–	–	1	–	–	11	174	186
	F.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	12	
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	M.	25	22	2	3	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	51	55
	F.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	M.	27	14	–	26	20	12	–	11	7	17	–	9	68	76
	F.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	8	
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total Universities..	M.	1,005	141	81	207	91	538	61	56	35	17	41	147	2,322	2,616
	F.	221	–	1	2	–	4	–	–	–	38	1	29	294	

*Totals in all cases exclude duplicates.

12. Universities of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students in the Various Faculties, 1918-19—con.

Name and Address.	Sex.	Students.													
		Arts and Pure Science	Agriculture.	Education.	Engineering.	Law.	Medicine.	Theology.	Dentistry.	Pharmacy.	Household Science	Summer School.	All others	Totals by Sexes.[1]	Totals, both Sexes.[1]
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	M.	72	–	–	14	37	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	109	123
	F.	13	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	14	
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	M.	67	–	–	17	16	98	–	26	12	–	–	–	236	344
	F.	83	–	–	–	3	15	–	1	1	–	–	5	108	
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	M.	122	–	–	86	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	222	319
	F.	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	M.	88	–	–	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	126
	F.	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	33	33	
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	M.	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	68
	F.	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	
Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	M.	81	–	–	58	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	171	224
	F.	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	M.	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	111	111
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	M.	244	122	2	231	46	458	–	60	17	–	110	363	1,630	2,444
	F.	180	–	140	–	6	8	–	–	1	102	12	353	814	
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	M.	21	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	44	69	104
	F.	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	
University Laval, Quebec, Que.	M.	227	47	–	–	74	175	156	–	7	–	–	16	686	686
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	M.	1,015	120	600	100	170	243	345	132	172	–	300	228	3,325	5,460
	F.	786	–	900	–	–	–	–	3	6	90	250	100	2,135	
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	M.	835	–	163	316	–	746	–	–	–	–	18	21	1,991	3,356
	F.	782	–	255	7	–	82	–	–	–	–	31	245	1,365	
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	142	–	–	–	–	–	79	–	–	–	–	–	184	369
	F.	182	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	185	

12. Universities of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students in the Various Faculties, 1918-19—con.

Name and Address.	Sex.	Students.													
		Arts and Pure Science	Agriculture.	Education.	Engineering.	Law.	Medicine.	Theology.	Dentistry.	Pharmacy.	Household Science.	Summer School.	All others.	Totals by Sexes.[1]	Totals, both Sexes.[1]
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	M.	80	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	95	153
	F.	56	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	58	
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	M.	80	–	6	100	–	237	8	–	–	–	47	693	478	1,522[2]
	F.	225	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	332	
Western University, London, Ont.	M.	29	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–	6	–	133	216
	F.	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	83	
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	760	760
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	120	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	134	205
	F.	70	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	71	
University of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Man.	M.	515	57	–	90	93	193	–	–	35	–	–	199	1,182	1,462
	F.	224	–	–	–	5	27	–	–	1	19	–	4	280	
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	M.	124	139	–	–	29	–	–	–	14	–	20	249	575	769
	F.	110	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	76	–	194	
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	M.	104	153	–	14	52	77	3	3	8	–	–	16	430	618
	F.	135	–	–	–	7	9	–	–	1	7	–	29	188	
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	M.	197	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	265	538
	F.	270	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	273	
Total Universities	M.	4,263	653	771	1,031	521	2,325	718	221	265	–	501	1,942	13,193	20,535
	F.	3,446	2	1,344	7	26	141	7	4	14	251	438	770	6,630	

[1]Totals in all cases exclude duplicates.
[2]This total includes 712 students in extension courses, whose sex is not on record.

13.—Universities of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1918-19.

Name and Address.	Value of Endowments.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Total Assets.	Sources of Income.					Expenditure.		
				Investments.	Government and Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total Income.	Current.	Capital.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	180,000	125,000	322,000	9,000	–	14,500	2,600	26,100	27,000	–	27,000
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	680,000	875,000	1,680,000	39,221	1,700	27,710	25,774	94,375	91,364	5,183	91,147
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	657,988	364,800	1,022,788	36,731	–	8,886	9,189	54,806	59,655	–	59,655
University of St. Francis-Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	99,069	274,061	417,104	5,903	–	24,387	20,807	51,597	43,305	8,738	52,043
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	21,731	200,000	311,731	886	24,583	4,533	1,956	31,958	31,048	–	31,048
Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	365,912	143,732	509,644	28,841	–	22,516	9,958	61,315	56,821	–	56,821
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	–	247,500	252,500	–	–	45,453	14,060	59,513	53,715	1,500	55,265
McGill University, Montreal, Que[1]	12,033,120	8,169,399	21,302,519	633,687	75,350	251,879	197,432	1,158,348	1,157,729	581	1,158,310
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	386,601	258,006	668,015	21,319	2 500	9,452	3,943	37,214	34,577	–	34,577
University Laval, Quebec, Que.	–	2,000,000	2,000,000	–	25,000	15,525	21,280	61,805	–	–	75,420

University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	–	–	7,376,887	59,519	526,220	235,902	163,092	984,733	1,191,600	–	1,191,600
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	836,415	1,075,413	1,934,750	79,807	–	12,003	91,810	143,268	–	–	142,052
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1,023,232	–	3,773,232	71,415	137,325	76,785	26,867	312,392	322,187	–	322,187
Western University, London, Ont.	–	150,000	200,000	–	80,000	15,000	–	95,000	84,000	11,000	95,000
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	–	468,000	468,000	–	–	61,000	51,000	112,000	95,702	–	95,702
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	900,000	400,000	1,320,000	49,632	–	19,137	30,334	99,103	80,544	–	80,544
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	990,054	125,498	1,697,761	37,300	154,265	24,782	2,251	218,599	206,981	–	206,981
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	15,540	1,720,358	1,937,108	1,072	330,530	16,413	2,084	350,099	308,961	47,751	356,712
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	–	3,174,609	3,359,147	–	266,635	12,473	92,779	371,887	196,212	–	196,212
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total universities[3]	–	–	50,553,186	–	–	–	–	4,324,012	–	–	4,328,276

[1] The figures for McGill include Macdonald College.
[2] Lake Laval. Now in process of reconstruction—No financial statement available.
[3] Excepting the three universities indicated.

14.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.

Name and Address.	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1836	1860	Dalhousie Acadia, Mt. Allison.	Arts.	—
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	1820	—	Dalhousie.	Theology.	D.D., B.D.
College of Sainte-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	1890	1892	—	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A.
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	1907	—	Acadia, Kings, St. Mary's, Dalhousie, Mt. Allison, St. Francis Xavier.	Engineering.	B.Sc. in M.E., C.E., E.E., Mch. E.
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	1888	1905	—	Agriculture.	Associate Diploma.
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	1894	1906	—	Theology, Philosophy.	T.B., T.L., D.D., Ph.D.
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Partial Course in Engineering.	B.A.
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	1907	—	McGill.	Agriculture, Household Science.	M.S.A., B.H.S., B.S.A., B.Sc. in Agr.
Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	1907	1907	Laval.	Commerce.	L.S.C., C.L.
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.	1872	1872	—	Arts, Commercial, Music.	Diploma.
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1865	1865	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	1839	Amended 1864 & 1889	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1873	1879	McGill.	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1872	1879	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., S.T.D., D.D.
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	1879	1916	Toronto.	Theology.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1843	1858	Toronto.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	—	Toronto.	Arts.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.[1]
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	1874	1874	Toronto.	Agricultural, Domestic Science, Manual Training.	B.S.A.
Ontario College of Art,[2] Toronto, Ont.	1912	1912	—	—	Diploma.

14.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees—con.

Name and Address.	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	1871	1884	Toronto.	Pharmacy.	[3]
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	1868	1911	Toronto.	Dentistry.	L.D.S.[4]
Ontario Veterinary college, Toronto, Ont.	1862	Taken over by Government in 1908.	Toronto.	Veterinary.	V.S.[5]
Waterloo College, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	1911	1912	—	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A.
Huron College, London, Ont.	1863	1863	Western University.	Theology.	Diploma with title L.Th.[6]
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	1864	1866	—	Arts, Scholasitc Philosophy.	—
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	1875	—	—	—	Diploma and Diploma with Honours.
Albert College, Belleville, Ont.	1857	1884	Toronto and Victoria.	—	M.L.A., M.E.L.
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	1899	—	McMaster.	Arts, Theology, Academic, Business, Music.	B.A. by McMaster University.
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	1914	—	Manitoba.	Law.	LL.B. by University.
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	Manitoba.	Arts, Theology, Matriculation.	B.D., D.D.[7]
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	1903	—	Manitoba.	Agriculture, Home Economics.	B.S.A.
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	1866	—	Manitoba.	—	B.D.
Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg, Man.	1883	1884	Manitoba.	Medicine.	M.D., M.C.
Jon Bjarnason Academy, Winnipeg, Man.	1913	1915	—	—	—
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1879	1883	Saskatchewan	Divinity.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1911	—	Saskatchewan	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	1907	—	Saskatchewan	Divinity.	—
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C.	1911	—	—	—	Midshipman, R.C.N.
Columbia Methodist College, NewWestminster, B.C.	1892	1893	Toronto.	Academic, Music, Business.	Diplomas.
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	1913	1913	Laval.	Preparatory, Commercial, Classical.	—

14.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees—concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of		University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Foundation.	Present Charter.			
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta.	1910	1916	Alberta..	Theology.	D.D.
Alberta College, Edmonton (North), Alberta.	1903	1911	Alberta.	Academic, Commercial, Music.	Diplomas.
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta.	1916	—	—	Technical Courses.	—

[1] Degrees conferred by the University of Toronto. [2] Succeeding Ontario School of Art founded in 1876. [3] The University of Toronto grants the degree Phm.B. [4]The degree of D.D.S. is conferred by the University of Toronto. [5] The degrees of B.V.Sc. and D.V.Sc. are conferred by the University of Toronto. [6] Degrees in Arts and Theology are conferred by the Western University. [7] The degree of B.A. is conferred by the University of Manitoba.

15.—Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, 1918-19.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	6	3	9	62	164	226
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	4		4	31	–	31
College of Sainte-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	33		33	195	–	195
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	107	30	137	–	–	2,130[1]
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	17	–	17	–	–	418[2]
Holy Heart, Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	7	–	7	68	–	68
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	8	–	8	20	–	20
Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	50	20	70	182	260	442
Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	20		20	107	19	126
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.	7	15	22	171	182	353
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	6		6	44	7	51

[1] Including 2,100 in Extension Courses.
[2] Including 114 Males and 17 Females who took " Short Courses."

15.—Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, 1918-19 —concluded.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	2	–	2	13	–	13
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	4	–	4	14	–	14
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	4	–	4	108	–	108
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	8	1	9	66	–	66
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	9	–	9	75	24	99
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	14	8	22	106	66	172
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	54	11	65	937	598	1,535
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.	6	5	11	123	178	301
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	4	–	4	31	2	33
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	68	1	69	475	9	484
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.	25		25	80	–	80
Waterloo College, Lutheran and Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	5		5	49	–	49
Huron College, London, Ont.	6		6	11	–	11
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	13		13	150	–	150
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	26		26	1,455	–	1,455
Albert College, Belleville, Ont.	5	7	12	113	94	207
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	13	3	16	37	42	79
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	20	–	20	109	5	114
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	15	5	20	115	255	370
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	31	9	40	793	331	1,124
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	5	–	5	25	5	30
Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg, Man.	57	1	58	142	14	156
Jon Bjarnason Academy, Winnipeg, Man.	2	1	3	31	43	74
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	5	–	5	20		20
Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Sask.	3	–	3	29	–	29
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	5	–	5		–	–
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	18	–	18	181	–	181
Robertson College, Edmonton (South) Alberta.	2		2	31	–	31
Alberta College, Edmonton (North), Alberta[1].	13	22	35	500	808	1,308
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta.	22		22	148	–	148
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C	9		9	43		43
Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.	4	10	14	29	68	97

16.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1918.

Name and Address.	Value of Endowments.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Sources of Income.					Expenditure.
			Investments.	Government Grants.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total Income.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	–	303,000	–	16,000	1,500	–	17,500	17,000
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	147,042	150,000	10,829	–	–	11,235	22,064	–
College of Saint-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	8,000	30,000	377	–	17,765	6,082	24,224	24,079
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	–	400,000	–	–	–	–	34,413	66,179
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	–	410,000	–	62,000	–	19,635	81,635	70,814
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	–	300,000	–	–	11,767	3,348	15,115	18,336
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	4,000,000	3,500,000	210,000	10,640	11,500	59,948	292,088	284,857
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	–	788,685	–	70,000	1,696	603	72,299	69,855
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.	153,303	137,000	8,266	600	41,719	–	50,585	53,330
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	368,303	178,000	20,908	–	–	8,577	29,485	28,921
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	134,934	–	7,354	–	–	4,159	11,513	10,176
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	126,314	275,000	7,300	–	1,201	16,999	25,500	25,088
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	291,854	230,125	18,549	–	3,295	88,809	110,653	108,055
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	446,604	700,000	19,283	–	–	25,823	45,106	40,661
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	–	500,000	–	–	22,500	7,500	30,000	30,000
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	–	1,500,000	–	266,729	21,048	93,533	381,310	381,310
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.	–	1,500	–	5,000	3,924	275	9,199	8,885
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	3,000	48,617	800	–	19,848	4,068	23,916	21,725

Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	–	300,000	–	–	95,716	19,560	76,156	18,848
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterloo College, Lutheran and Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	–	68,000	–	–	1,000	10,000	11,000	14,000
Huron College, London, Ont.	40,895	86,000	4,948	–	1,101	5,978	12,027	12,027
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	–	175,000	–	–	20,000	–	20,000	18,000
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albert College, Belleville, Ont.	–	103,146	–	–	34,810	1,500	36,310	35,197
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	79,957	216,000	6,010	–	2,629	27,254	35,893	35,041
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	–	–	–	–	3,168	4,954	8,122	7,962
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	129,082	713,735	25,017	–	4,602	24,783	54,402	47,532
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	–	3,916,516	–	–	13,869	60,265	74,134	220,818
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	200,000	250,000	9,000	–	2,000	–	11,000	–
Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg, Man.	–	250,000	–	–	22,725	–	22,725	20,000
Jon Bjarnason Academy, Winnipeg, Man.	13,343	1,500	892	–	2,001	3,549	6,442	5,263
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Sask.	3,000	60,000	150	–	150	9;200	8,900	8,900
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	10,000	120,000	–	–	956	500	1,458	4,437
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	–	135,000	–	–	29,800	4,000	33,800	34,000
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta.	3,000	12,000	400	–	38	8,000	8,430	8,438
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta College, Edmonton (North), Alberta[1].	–	200,000	–	–	58,000	–	58,000	58,000
Columbia Methodist College, New Westminster, B C.	10,500	135,000	500	1,310	–	20,700	22,510	24,200

[1] 1917–18.

VI.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

THE WEATHER OF CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1918.

Information furnished by the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto.

JANUARY.

Temperature.—In the Yukon the mean temperatures were from 5° to 9° above normal and in the greater part of British Columbia 3° to 6° above normal. In the Prairie Provinces the mean temperature was 3° to 6° below normal, except near the Hudson Bay where it was normal. In the Peninsula of Ontario the deficiency was 12°. In Western Quebec the temperatures were 3° to 6° below normal but on the North Shore of the Gulf were above normal.

Precipitation.—Much more than the normal precipitation occurred from Central British Columbia eastward to Manitoba. Over the greater portion of Ontario and Western Quebec there was a deficiency of 5 to 35 per cent. In the East Central Counties of Ontario and the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf region the precipitation was 40 to 50 per cent in excess. In the Maritime Provinces approximately two-thirds of the normal were recorded.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—On the British Columbia Coast there were gales on 2 to 6 days and the general direction was easterly. In the Great Lakes region there were gales on 2 to 6 days; the prevailing direction was southwesterly. Gales occurred on 12 days in the Bay of Fundy region, and elsewhere in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec on 3 to 9 days, the prevailing direction west to northwest.

In southern British Columbia the amount of bright sunshine was nearly normal or slightly below. From Edmonton to Winnipeg less than the normal amount was recorded, the deficiency being generally more than 10 per cent. In Ontario there was an excess of 5 to 20 per cent, elsewhere there was generally a small deficiency.

FEBRUARY.

Temperature.—In the southern districts of the Prairie Provinces the mean temperatures were from 2° to 7° above normal. In British Columbia and the north districts of the Praririe Provinces temperatures lower than normal were recorded. The deficiency was especially marked from Lake Winnipeg to Port Nelson. In Southern Ontario the difference from average was small, as was also the case in Western Quebec. In Northwestern Ontario and Northern Quebec temperatures lower than 7° below normal were recorded. In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the deficiency was for the most part 3° to 6°.

Precipitation.—Over the greater portion of the Dominion considerably more than the normal precipitation was recorded, the exceptions being Eastern and Northern Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—On the coast of British Columbia gales occurred on 3 to 6 days and the prevailing direction was east to southeast. West and northwest winds prevailed over the remainder of the country except in Nova Scotia, where the prevailing direction was southwest. Gales occurred in the Great Lakes region on 3 to 6 days and in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces from 5 to 15 days. In British Columbia there was a general excess of bright sunshine and elsewhere in the Dominion a general deficiency.

MARCH.

Temperature.—In Southern British Columbia mean temperatures were 3° to 5° below normal and in Northern British Columbia and in the Yukon 7° to 13° below normal. Over the greater part of the Prairie Provinces there was a very large excess over normal temperature amounting to 15° to 18° in Southern Manitoba. Eastward the excess diminished to zero in Middle Quebec. In Lower Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there was a deficiency from 3° to 6°

Precipitation.—In British Columbia, Central Alberta, Northwestern Saskatchewan and the far North of Manitoba precipitation was considerably in excess. From Southern Manitoba to the Atlantic Coast there was a general and considerable deficiency.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—On the Southern British Columbian Coast gales occurred on 4 to 7 days, in the Prairie Provinces on 1 to 6 days, and in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on 4 to 9 days in most districts. The prevailing direction in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces was northwest, elsewhere it was very irregular. In Alberta, Western Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces there was a small excess over the normal amount of sunshine and in the greater part of Ontario a considerable excess; elsewhere there was a small deficiency.

APRIL.

Temperature.—In Southern British Columbia and Southern Alberta the temperature was nearly normal, but in Northern British Columbia, the Southern Yukon and the Mackenzie basin was from 2° to 6° below normal. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine and North and South Saskatchewan basins recorded temperatures 2° to 6° higher than normal. The Nelson and Albany basins were normal or slightly cooler. New Brunswick, the Gaspé basin, and the Peninsula of Ontario were also normal, but the Moose River and the Abitibi regions were 2° to 5° warmer than normal. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the deficiency was 2° to 4°.

Precipitation.—There was a deficiency over the most of the Dominion, which was quite marked in British Columbia and the Peace River region, the Ottawa Valley and Nova Scotia. In Saskatchewan there was a large excess over normal.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Winds attained the force of a gale on comparatively few days and the prevailing direction was either northeast or northwest. In British Columbia and Alberta and Northern Ontario there was a considerable excess of bright sunshine. Elsewhere there was a general but small excess.

MAY.

Temperature.—Temperatures very much lower than normal were recorded in the Nelson and Athabaska regions, but elsewhere west of Lake Superior the differences from average although negative were small. East of Lake Huron there was a general excess of 2° to 4°.

Precipitation.—In Alberta, Saskatchewan, Southern British Columbia, the Red River basin of Manitoba and in Nova Scotia there was a deficiency of 35 to 50 per cent of the normal. In Quebec, New Brunswick and the Dauphin district of Manitoba there was an excess amounting to 20 to 40 per cent.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—In the St. Lawrence Region there were gales on 5 to 7 days, elsewhere few or none. South and southwest winds predominated from Southern Ontario to the Atlantic. Except at Victoria where the excess was 20 per cent of the normal there were no large differences from the normal amount of sunshine. Except in Alberta and British Columbia the differences were negative.

JUNE.

Temperature.—In Southern Saskatchewan, Southern Alberta and the Lower Fraser Valley temperatures were generally 3° to 6° above normal. Elsewhere the differences from normal were negative and in the Lower Nelson and the Mackenzie region ranged from 5° to 9°

Precipitation.—In Nova Scotia the precipitation was normal; and in Quebec and New Brunswick and locally in Ontario exceeded the normal. The excess in Quebec was large. Elsewhere in Canada there was a very general deficiency, which amounted in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Southern Manitoba to 20 to 75 per cent.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there were gales on 4 to 9 days. From Southern Ontario to the Atlantic the winds were

for the most part from the southwest and in Western Canada from the northwest except in Northern districts, where the northeast and southwest directions predominated. In British Columbia and Southern Alberta there was a notable excess of bright sunshine.

JULY.

Temperature.—The temperature of July did not greatly differ from average except in the far northern districts of the Prairie Provinces and of Ontario and Quebec where there was a deficiency of 4° to 7°. Elsewhere differences were generally less than 2°.

Precipitation.—The deficiency of rainfall continued large over the greater area of the Prairie Provinces and was still larger in Southern Ontario.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—There were few gales during this month and the direction of the wind was very variable. In the interior valleys of British Columbia, and in the Maritime Provinces there was a considerable deficiency of bright sunshine and a less marked deficiency in Manitoba.

AUGUST.

Temperature.—Locally in Southern Ontario the mean temperatures were 4° or 5° above normal. Elsewhere the differences from normal were generally less than 2°

Precipitation.—August was very wet in British Columbia and considerably more than the normal rainfall was recorded in Manitoba, Southern Ontario and locally in Alberta. Over a great part of Saskatchewan and in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there was a deficiency.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Gales were few and of local occurrence in August. There were no large differences from the normal amount of bright sunshine except locally in Southern Ontario, where there were excesses of 10 to 20 per cent.

SEPTEMBER.

Temperature.—In British Columbia and Western Alberta mean temperatures were 2° to 8° above normal, the largest differences occurring in Southern British Columbia. The basin of the Saskatchewan River was normal, but east of this temperatures were below normal and over a great part of Ontario were 8° lower than normal. In Quebec the deficiency was 2° to 4°, while parts of Nova Scotia were warmer than is normal.

Precipitation.—In British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan and most of Manitoba there was a large deficiency, while from Southern Ontario to the Atlantic there was an equally large excess.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—In the Lower St. Lawrence region and in the Maritime Provinces gales were recorded on 3 to 6 days. In British Columbia and Northern Alberta there was a very large excess of bright sunshine, and in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick a large deficiency.

OCTOBER.

Temperature.—In the James Bay region of Ontario, the basins of the Athabaska, Peace and Mackenzie, the mean temperatures were 2° to 5° below normal, but elswhere in Canada they were generally in excess of the normal by the same amount.

Precipitation.—In British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces there was a considerable excess over normal. In Alberta, Western Saskatchewan and the Red River basin of Manitoba there was a considerable deficiency as also in the peninsula of Ontario, and the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf region of Quebec. In Northern Ontario, the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Valleys there was a large excess.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—There were gales on 2 to 6 days on the British Columbian coast and on 1 or 2 days on the Great Lakes. They were of general occurrence on 2 to 6 days in the St. Lawrence and Maritime region and of local occurrence more frequently. In British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick there was a fairly general deficiency of bright sunshine.

November.

Temperature.—With the exception of the Maritime Provinces and Southern British Columbia, November was considerably warmer than normal throughout the Dominion. In the Prairie Provinces and Northwestern Ontario there were large areas with mean temperatures 8° to 10° above normal and in Southern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec 4° to 6° above.

Precipitation.—In Manitoba and the adjoining region of Ontario there was a considerable excess over normal precipitation. In the Maritime Provinces the normal amount was recorded. Elsewhere there was a fairly general deficiency.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Gales occurred on 3 to 8 days on the British Columbian coast, on 3 days in the Lakes region, and on 3 days on the St. Lawrence, and were of general occurrence on the 14th, 19th and 26th in the Maritime Provinces, while local gales were recorded on several days. Bright sunshine was very irregularly distributed, areas of excess and areas of deficiency occurring in all provinces.

December.

Temperature.—From Western New Brunswick to the Rocky Mountains temperatures were higher than normal. In the Prairie Provinces the excess was 3° to 9°

Precipitation.—In most districts of Western Canada there was more than the normal precipitation, but in Lower Quebec and the Maritime Provinces most districts reported a deficiency.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Gales occurred on the British Columbian Coast on 2 to 6 days, on the Great Lakes on the 2nd and 10th, in Quebec and New Brunswick on the 1st and 25th, and on three or four days in Nova Scotia. Gales of more local occurrence were recorded on several other days on the Atlantic Coast. The amount of bright sunshine was deficient by 10 per cent locally in Alberta, Eastern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island, and in excess by the same amount in Southern Vancouver Island and in the Lower Fraser Valley.

Temperature and Precipitation.

Temperature.—At the Stations of the Dominion Meteorological Service the highest and lowest temperature in each 24 hours, termed respectively the maximum and the minimum, are recorded by self-registering thermometers. For any month the sum of the daily maxima, divided by the number of days of the month, is the mean maximum temperature of that month. The mean minimum temperature is obtained in a similar manner. The half sum of the mean maximum and the mean minimum is called the mean temperature. The averages of these results for any particular month over a period of years are the average means for that period and are used as normal means or temperatures of reference. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded during the whole period of years are termed the extreme maximum and extreme minimum respectively. These latter figures are of course to be regarded as extraordinary, the more unlikely to recur the longer the period from which they have been derived. Temperatures below zero have the minus sign (−) prefixed. The mean winter temperature is based on the records of January, February, March, November and December, and the mean summer temperature is based on those of June, July and August.

Precipitation.—Under the collective term "precipitation" is included all moisture which has been precipitated from the atmosphere upon the earth: rain, snow, hail, sleet, etc. The amount of moisture is conveniently measured by determining the depth to which it has accumulated upon an impervious surface, and is always expressed in inches of depth. The total depth of snow is tabulated separately, but is added to the depth of rain after division by ten. An extended series of experiments in melting and measuring snow having been collated, the rule was deduced that a given fall of snow will, in melting, diminish on the average to one-tenth of its original depth. This rule is used in practice. All solid forms of precipitation other than snow are included in the tables of rain.

WEATHER OF THE YEAR 1918.

1.—Weather of the Year 1918 at Canadian Stations, compared with Normal Annual Averages for the period 1888 to 1907.

Stations.	Degrees of Temperature F.						Hours of Sunshine.	
	Mean winter.	Mean summer.	Lowest in year.	Highest in year.	Mean annual.	Normal.	1918.	Normal annual.
British Columbia—								
Victoria	42·2	58·8	23·2	82·8	50·0	50·3	2,307	1,822
Vancouver	39·9	62·0	17·4	83·4	49·9	49·1	2,022	1,815
Kamloops	31·2	66·2	−14·5	102·0	47·8	47·4	2,171	1,868
Alberta—								
Calgary	23·1	61·8	−28·0	94·0	41·5	37·4	–	–
Edmonton	18·5	59·4	−43·0	90·0	37·9	36·7	2,287	2,081
Saskatchewan—								
Battleford	13·5	63·0	−46·0	98·0	37·0	34·4	–	2,101
Prince Albert	12·2	60·9	−46·0	92·0	35·3	32·1	–	–
Qu'Appelle	15·1	62·0	−38·0	99·0	37·0	34·5	2,338	–
Manitoba—								
Minnedosa	12·1	61·2	−43·2	97·2	35·3	34·1	–	–
Winnipeg	15·0	63·3	−36·9	94·1	37·0	34·9	1,998	2,178
Ontario—								
Port Arthur	18·0	59·6	−30·0	87·0	36·6	35·7		–
White River	10·5	55·5	−52·0	88·0	31·7	32·3		–
Parry Sound	21·6	65·3	−37·0	97·0	41·5	41·3		–
Southampton	25·1	62·9	−27·8	91·1	42·5	43·8	–	–
Toronto	28·2	67·2	−20·2	102·2	46·0	45·5	2,090	2,048
Kingston	24·2	65·4	−26·7	90·1	43·3	43·7	2,002	1,989
Stonecliffe	16·9	63·9	−36·0	96·0	39·1	38·5	–	–
Ottawa	19·7	66·4	−26·5	94·0	41·8	43·0	2,213	1,874
Quebec—								
Montreal	20·4	66·3	−24·5	91·6	42·0	42·3	1,847	1,805
Quebec	17·2	62·6	−26·8	88·4	38·4	38·7	1,758	1,762
Sherbrooke	18·8	62·7	−35·0	94·0	39·7	–	1,614	1,843
Father Point	15·7	54·4	−24·4	78·1	34·1	35·1	–	–
New Brunswick—								
Chatham	18·9	62·0	−26·0	93·5	39·4	40·3	–	–
Fredericton	19·0	61·3	−28·0	92·0	38·6	40·5	1,898	–
St. John	23·5	58·2	−14·0	82·5	40·2	41·6	1,816	1,978
Nova Scotia—								
Yarmouth	29·1	58·3	− 3 0	79·2	42·9	43·8	–	–
Halifax	26·8	60·5	−12·6	86·7	42·9	44·3	–	–
Sydney	25·4	59·8	−12·5	88·0	41·7	42·4	–	–
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown	22·4	61·6	−16·0	84·0	40·8	42·0	1,633	1,896

2.—Precipitation of the Year 1918 at Representative Stations, compared with Normal Annual Averages for the period 1888 to 1907.

Precipitation in Inches.

Stations.	1918.			Normal (1888–1907).		
	Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
British Columbia—						
Victoria	28·83	1·8	29·01	31·41	11·6	32·57
Vancouver	58·51	41·8	62·69	57·88	23·2	60·20
Kamloops	8·13	28·9	11·02	8·00	26·2	10·62
Alberta—						
Calgary	6·36	27·6	9·12	11·70	46·0	16·30
Edmonton	11·68	61·8	17·86	14·18	40·2	18·20
Saskatchewan—						
Battleford	5·51	42·5	9·76	11·05	27·4	13·79
Prince Albert	9·58	38·6	13·44	11·62	49·8	16·60
Qu'Appelle	10·87	46·6	15·53	13·44	54·0	18·84
Manitoba—						
Minnedosa	10·73	31·4	13·87	12·77	45·7	17·36
Winnipeg	14·87	45·3	19·40	15·62	51·9	20·81
Ontario—						
Port Arthur	17·85	23·9	20·24	19·01	44·5	23·46
White River	21·98	63·8	28·36	17·36	93·5	26·71
Parry Sound	25·48	106·8	36·16	29·38	115·6	40·94
Southampton	24·68	105·9	35·27	21·64	116·0	33·24
Toronto	27·99	64·2	34·41	25·28	61·0	31·38
Kingston	28·29	47·6	33·05	24·01	74·8	31·49
Stonecliffe	21·28	63·4	27·62	21·60	82·6	29·95
Ottawa	29·58	112·3	40·81	24·70	87·0	33·40
Quebec—						
Montreal	35·41	118·3	47·24	29·37	122·7	41·64
Quebec	42·40	113·9	53·79	27·17	132·9	40·46
Sherbrooke	29·55	85·3	38·08	27·19	116·7	38·86
Father Point	23·83	62·2	30·05	23·21	109·6	34·07
New Brunswick—						
Chatham	36·05	110·0	47·05	27·65	119·9	39·64
Fredericton	36·54	103·2	46·86	33·73	104·6	44·19
St. John	38·91	106·6	49·57	36·68	84·3	45·11
Nova Scotia—						
Yarmouth	40·08	90·2	49·10	42·46	84·2	50·88
Halifax	40·98	123·4	53·32	49·43	76·7	57·10
Sydney	33·49	136·0	47·09	41·10	92·8	50·38
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	29·56	108·4	40·40	29·97	101·8	40·15

VII.—PRODUCTION.

In this section are included the statistics of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, minerals, manufactures and water powers.

AGRICULTURE.

Field Crops, 1915-19.—The agricultural statistics of 1919 for all the nine provinces of Canada were collected in co-operation with the Provincial Governments under the system applied for the first time in 1917. In general, therefore, the reports of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments on the crops of 1919 record identical results. In Table **1** are presented for Canada and by provinces estimates of the area, yield, quality and value of the principal field crops for each of the five years 1915 to 1919. In consulting this table it should be remembered that comparability is affected by the new and improved methods applied in 1917 for the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and in 1918 and 1919 for all the provinces. In many cases the areas, as established by the new method, show considerable increases, and it is not possible to ascertain to what extent these may be due to actual expansion. Probably the larger part of the increase shown in each case is the result of greater accuracy in the method of collection.

Season of 1918.—At first, conditions were favourable, as an early spring and good weather enabled seeding to be completed in excellent time, whilst the area sown to wheat, viz., 17,353,902 acres, was the largest on record. In the West, however, May was exceptionally cold, with heavy frost retarding growth. In June, drought and high winds caused drifting, and large areas had to be resown. The drought in the West continued until towards the end of July, and serious damage to wheat in the blossom stage was caused by heavy frosts from July 23 to 25. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, the conditions were generally favourable, and the harvest was good. Ontario, especially, had an excellent season for the second year in succession.

Season of 1919.—The season opened tardily and practically no seeding had been done in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec at the end of April. In Ontario very little had been done, as heavy snowfalls during the last week of April had left the land too wet for tillage. In the Prairie Provinces, although the spring opened late, about 60 p.c. of seeding was completed by May 1st. At the end of June the condition of the principal grain crops indicated that for the fourth successive year the yields of the Dominion would be below the average of the previous ten years. In Manitoba and Ontario warm rains and generally favourable weather gave promise of a good harvest. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec the conditions also were generally favourable and the harvest was good. In consequence of a continuation of the drought throughout July the condition of the

grain crops in Alberta and Saskatchewan was lower at the end of July than at the end of June. The results of harvesting showed poor to very poor yields in the southern parts of these provinces, and poor to good in the northern districts.

Yield of Field Crops.—The total yield of wheat for all Canada in 1919 was returned as 193,260,400 bushels from 19,125,968 acres, an average yield of 10 bushels per acre. In 1918 the corresponding figures were 189,075,350 bushels from 17,353,902 acres, a yield per acre of 11 bushels. The yield of oats in 1919 was 394,387,000 bushels from 14,952,114 acres, an average of $26\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, as compared with 426,312,500 bushels from 14,790,336 acres, an average of $28\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre. Barley gave a return in 1919 of 56,389,400 bushels from 2,645,509 acres, an average per acre of $21\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, as compared with 77,287,240 bushels from 3,153,711 acres in 1918, an average of $24\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Of the remaining crops the total yields in 1919 were in bushels as follows, (the figures in 1918 being given within brackets): Rye, 10,207,400 (8,504,400); peas 3,406,300 (4,313,400); beans 1,388,600 (3,563,380); buckwheat 10,550,800 (11,375,500); mixed grains 27,851,700 (35,662,300); flax 5,472,800 (6,055,200); corn for husking 16,940,500 (14,205,200); potatoes 125,574,900 (104,346,200); turnips, mangolds, carrots, etc. 112,288,600 (122,699,600). In 1919 there were produced 16,348,000 tons of hay and clover, as compared with 14,772,300 tons in 1918. Fodder corn gave a yield of 4,942,760 tons in 1919, as against 4,787,500 tons in the previous year. The yield of sugar beets increased from 180,000 tons in 1918 to 240,000 tons. The area devoted to the growing of alfalfa has increased from 196,428 acres in 1918 to 226,869 acres in 1919 and the yield from 446,400 tons to 494,200 tons. The average yields per acre of these crops in 1919, (with 1918 averages in brackets), were, in bushels, as follows: Rye $13\frac{1}{2}$ ($15\frac{1}{4}$); peas $14\frac{3}{4}$ ($18\frac{1}{4}$); beans $16\frac{1}{2}$ ($15\frac{1}{2}$); buckwheat $23\frac{1}{2}$ ($20\frac{3}{4}$); mixed grains 31 ($38\frac{3}{4}$); flax 5 ($5\frac{3}{4}$); corn for husking64($56\frac{3}{4}$); potatoes $153\frac{1}{2}$ (142); turnips, etc., 354 ($377\frac{1}{2}$). Hay in 1919 gave an average yield of 1·55 ton per acre, fodder corn of 9·75, sugar beets of 9·80 and alfalfa of 2·20 tons, as compared with 1·40 ton for hay, 9·50 for fodder corn, 10 for sugar beets and 2·25 tons for alfalfa in 1918. Table **2** is a statement of the average yields per acre for each of the years 1915 to 1919, with the decennial averages for 1909-18 and 1910-19.

Values of Field Crops.—The average values per bushel of grain crops at point of production, for Canada in 1919, according to the prices returned by crop correspondents, were as follows: Fall wheat $1.97, as against $2.08 in the two previous years; spring wheat $1.88, as against $2.02 in 1918 and $1.93 in 1917; all wheat $1.89, as compared with $2.02 in 1918 and $1.94 in 1917; oats 80 cents in 1919, 78 cents in 1918 and 69 cents in 1917; barley $1.37, as compared with $1 and $1.08 in 1918 and 1917; rye $1.40, as compared with $1.49 in 1918 and $1.62 in 1917; peas $2.86, as compared with $3 in 1918 and $3.54 in 1917; beans $4.48, as compared with $5.41 and $7.45 respectively in 1918 and 1917; buckwheat $1.50, as compared with 1.58 in 1918 and $1.46 in 1917; flax, $4.13, as against $3.13 in

1918 and $2.65 in 1917; and corn for husking $1.30, as against $1.75 and $1.84 in 1918 and 1917 respectively. The price per bushel of potatoes in 1919, as returned on October 31, was 95 cents, as against 98 cents in 1918 and $1.01 in 1917; turnips, etc., are placed at 50 cents per bushel, as compared with 43 cents in 1918 and 46 cents in 1917. Hay and clover were valued at $20.72 per ton in 1919, as against $16.25 per ton in 1918 and $10.33 in 1917; fodder corn at $6.92 in 1919, as compared with $6.15 in 1918 and $5.14 in 1917; sugar beets $10.86 per ton, as compared with $10.25 in 1918 and $6.75 in 1917. The price of alfalfa in 1919 per ton is $21.85, as compared with $17.84 in 1918 and $11.59 in 1917. The values of grain are based upon average prices reported by crop correspondents in December, those of potato, root and fodder crops were reported at the end of October.

The total values on farms in 1919 of the principal field crops were estimated as follows, the corresponding values for 1918 being given within brackets: Wheat $364,857,000 ($381,677,700); oats $317,097,000 ($331,357,400); barley $77,462,700 ($77,378,670); rye $14,240,000 ($12,728,600); peas $9,739,300 ($12,899,100); beans $6,214,800 ($19,283,900); buckwheat $15,831,000 ($18,018,100); mixed grains $37,775,400 ($40,726,500); flax $22,609,500 ($18,951,000); corn for husking $22,080,000 ($24,902,800); potatoes $118,894,200 ($102,235,300); turnips, etc. $54,958,700 ($52,252,000); hay and clover $338,713,200 ($241,277,300); fodder corn $34,179,500 ($29,439,100); sugar beets $2,606,000 ($1,845,000); alfalfa $10,800,200 ($7,963,500).

The aggregate value of all field crops in 1919 was estimated at $1,452,437,500, as compared with a total value of $1,372,935,970 in 1918 and of $1,144,636,450 in 1917. Both the acreage under crops and the value of crops produced was the highest on record. The aggregate value of all field crops exceeded that of 1918 by $79,501,530, or 5¾ p.c., and that of 1917 by $307,801,050, or 27 p.c.

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in the Prairie Provinces.—In the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the production of wheat in 1919 was estimated at 165,544,300 bushels, as compared with 164,436,100 bushels in 1918; of oats at 235,580,000 bushels, as compared with 222,049,500 bushels; of barley at 36,682,400 bushels, compared with 47,607,400 bushels, and of flaxseed at 5,232,300 bushels, compared with 5,776,000 bushels. The estimated wheat production of 1919 in Manitoba was 48,191,100 bushels from 2,983,702 acres, in Saskatchewan 117,921,300 bushels from 8,273,250 acres and in Alberta 34,575,000 bushels from 4,282,503 acres.

1.—Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Canada—							
Fall wheat	1915	1,030,581	28·45	29,320,600	59·71	0·90	27,149,700
	1916	818,264	21·50	17,590,000	59·52	1·54	27,118,300
	1917	725,300	21·50	15,533,450	59·37	2·08	32,336,900
	1918	416,615	19·00	7,942,800	61·19	2·08	16,516,000
	1919	672,793	23·75	16,006,000	61·20	1·97	31,521,000
Spring wheat	1915	14,078,834	25·87	364,222,000	60·31	0·91	329,667,200
	1916	14,551,445	16·85	245,191,000	56·51	1·29	316,978,100
	1917	14,030,550	15·50	218,209,400	59·48	1·93	420,701,700
	1918	16,937,287	10·75	181,132,550	58·69	2·02	365,151,700
	1919	18,453,175	9·50	177,254,400	58·53	1·88	333,336,000
All wheat	1915	15,109,415	26·05	393,542,600	60·19	0·91	356,816,900
	1916	15,369,709	17·10	262,781,000	57·10	1·31	344,096,400
	1917	14,755,850	15·75	233,742,850	59·46	1·94	453,038,600
	1918	17,353,902	11·00	189,075,350	59·44	2·02	381,677,700
	1919	19,125,968	10·00	193,260,400	59·12	1·89	364,857,000
Oats	1915	11,555,681	40·24	464,954,400	36·61	0·36	171,009,100
	1916	10,966,487	37·30	410,211,000	33·86	0·51	210,957,500
	1917	13,313,400	30·25	403,009,800	33·55	0·69	277,065,300
	1918	14,790,336	28·75	426,312,500	35·61	0·78	331,357,400
	1919	14,952,114	26·25	394,387,000	34·16	0·80	317,097,000
Barley	1915	1,718,432	31·51	54,017,100	48·26	0·52	27,985,800
	1916	1,802,996	23·72	42,770,000	45·66	0·82	35,024,000
	1917	2,392,200	23·00	55,057,750	46·97	1·08	59,654,400
	1918	3,153,711	24·50	77,287,240	47·24	1·00	77,378,670
	1919	2,645,509	21·25	56,389,400	46·32	1·37	77,462,700
Rye	1915	121,677	20·43	2,486,200	56·32	0·77	1,921,900
	1916	148,404	19·38	2,876,400	54·95	1·11	3,196,000
	1917	211,880	18·25	3,857,200	53·44	1·62	6,267,200
	1918	555,294	15·25	8,504,400	55·60	1·49	12,728,600
	1919	753,081	13·50	10,207,400	55·09	1·40	14,240,000
Peas	1915	196,065	17·67	3,464,250	60·74	1·65	5,724,100
	1916	151,790	14·50	2,218,100	59·88	2·22	4,919,000
	1917	198,881	15·25	3,026,340	59·81	3·54	10,724,100
	1918	235,976	18·25	4,313,400	59·93	2·99	12,899,100
	1919	230,351	14·75	3,406,300	59·60	2·86	9,739,300
Beans	1915	43,310	16·70	723,400	59·61	3·05	2,206,800
	1916	32,500	12·70	412,600	60·00	5·40	2,228,000
	1917	92,457	13·75	1,274,000	58·70	7·45	9,493,400
	1918	228,577	15·50	3,563,380	58·67	5·41	19,283,900
	1919	83,577	16·50	1,388,600	59·99	4·48	6,214,800
Buckwheat	1915	343,800	22·88	7,865,900	48·02	0·75	5,913,000
	1916	341,500	17·50	5,976,000	46·35	1·07	6,375,000
	1917	395,977	18·00	7,149,400	46·49	1·46	10,443,400
	1918	548,097	20·75	11,375,500	47·41	1·58	18,018,100
	1919	444,732	23·50	10,550,800	47·23	1·50	15,831,000
Mixed grains	1915	467,001	37·51	17,517,600	44·98	0·57	10,062,300
	1916	412,670	25·75	10,584,800	43·13	0·88	9,300,900
	1917	497,236	32·50	16,157,080	44·41	1·16	18,801,750
	1918	921,826	38·75	35,662,300	46·39	1·14	40,726,500
	1919	901,612	31·00	27,851,700	44·83	1·36	37,775,400

1.—Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value
Canada—con.		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Flax	1915	463,359	13·19	6,114,000	55·28	1·51	9,210,400
	1916	657,781	12·56	8,259,800	54·99	2·04	16,889,900
	1917	919,500	6·50	5,934,900	54·73	2·65	15,737,000
	1918	1,068,120	5·75	6,055,200	53·72	3·13	18,951,000
	1919	1,093,115	5·00	5,472,800	55·14	4·13	22,609,500
Corn for husking	1915	253,300	56·72	14,368,000	56·32	0·71	10,243,000
	1916	173,000	36·25	6,282,000	56·51	1·07	6,747,000
	1917	234,339	33·00	7,762,700	56·18	1·84	14,307,200
	1918	250,000	56·75	14,205,200	53·97	1·75	24,902,800
	1919	264,607	64·00	16,940,500		1·30	22,080,000
Potatoes	1915	485,777	124·24	60,353,000	–	0·60	36,459,800
	1916	472,992	133·82	63,297,000	–	0·81	50,982,300
	1917	656,958	121·50	79,892,000	–	1·01	80,804,400
	1918	735,192	142·00	104,346,200	–	0·98	102,235,300
	1919	818,767	153·50	125,574,900	–	0·95	118,894,200
Turnips, Mangolds, etc	1915	156,691	384·05	60,175,000	–	0·24	14,588,700
	1916	141,839	264·24	36,921,100	–	0·39	14,329,000
	1917	218,233	290·75	63,451,000	–	0·46	29,253,000
	1918	325,037	377·50	122,699,600	–	0·43	52,252,000
	1919	317,296	354·00	112,288,600	–	0·50	54,958,700
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover	1915	7,776,995	1·36	10,612,000		14·37	152,531,600
	1916	7,821,257	1·86	14,527,000		11·60	168,547,900
	1917	8,225,034	1·66	13,684,700		10·33	141,376,700
	1918	10,544,625	1·40	14,772,300		16·25	241,277,300
	1919	10,595,383	1·55	16,348,000	–	20·72	338,713,200
Grain hay (B.C.)	1919	60,390	2·50	151,000	–	29·00	4,379,000
Fodder corn	1915	332,469	10·17	3,382,770	–	4·91	16,612,600
	1916	293,058	6·65	1,997,800	–	4·92	9,396,000
	1917	366,518	7·34	2,690,370	–	5·14	13,834,900
	1918	502,069	9·50	4,787,500		6·15	29,439,100
	1919	511,769	9·75	4,942,760		6·92	34,179,500
Sugar beets	1915	18,000	7·83	141,000		5·50	775,500
	1916	15,000	4·75	71,000		6·20	440,000
	1917	14,000	8·40	117,600		6·75	793,800
	1918	18,000	10·00	180,000	–	10·25	1,845,000
	1919	24,500	9·80	240,000		10·86	2,606,000
Alfalfa	1915	98,488	2·65	260,970		12·68	3,309,100
	1916	99,350	2·91	286,750	–	10·69	3,066,000
	1917	109,825	2·39	262,400	–	11·59	3,041,300
	1918	196,428	2·25	446,400	–	17·84	7,963,500
	1919	226,869	2·20	494,200		21·85	10,800,200
Prince Edward Isl'd—			bush.	bush.		bush.	
Spring wheat	1915	34,400	19·00	653,600	59·05	1·08	705,800
	1916	34,500	16·75	578,000	58·79	1·52	705,800
	1917	36,000	14·50	522,000	57·63	2·09	1,091,000
	1918	30,352	20·00	606,000	59·93	2·22	1,344,000
	1919	35,595	17·00	624,600	59·00	2·25	1,405,000
Oats	1915	196,000	34·86	6,832,500	36·70	0·45	3,074,600
	1916	199,000	37·25	7,413,000	36·93	0·61	4,522,000
	1917	201,000	32·25	6,482,300	34·80	0·80	5,185,800
	1918	169,729	34·50	5,839,000	36·42	0·77	4,535,000
	1919	174,937	34·00	6,038,000	36·00	0·85	5,132,000

1.—Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-1919—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Prince Ed. Isl'd—con.							
Barley	1915	3,700	28·88	106,800	48·83	0·71	75,800
	1916	3,600	29·25	105,000	47·40	0·95	100,000
	1917	3,500	28·50	99,750	46·45	1·22	121,700
	1918	5,672	28·50	162,000	49·31	1·25	203,400
	1919	5,636	29·00	164,000	50·00	1·40	229,700
Peas	1915	70	15·75	1,100	61·67	2·33	2,500
	1916	60	22·25	1,300	59·71	2·19	2,800
	1917	60	14·00	840	60·60	2·86	2,400
	1918	460	16·00	7,300	60·66	2·90	21,200
	1919	490	16·00	8,100	60·00	3·25	26,300
Buckwheat	1915	2,600	29·00	75,400	48·15	0·75	56,500
	1916	2,500	27·25	68,000	49·10	1·00	68,000
	1917	2,500	29·00	72,500	47·80	1·32	95,700
	1918	5,592	21·75	122,000	48·77	1·44	175,500
	1919	4,094	20·75	87,800	48·80	1·50	132,000
Mixed grains	1915	8,000	38·65	309,200	43·00	0·55	170,000
	1916	8,000	41·25	330,000	47·60	0·75	248,000
	1917	7,800	38·25	298,400	42·61	0·98	292,400
	1918	13,475	44·50	600,000	45·00	1·04	623,400
	1919	18,900	44·00	843,400	44·00	1·22	1,039,400
Potatoes	1915	31,000	114·78	3,558,000		0·46	1,637,000
	1916	31,000	206·00	6,386,000	–	0·52	3,321,000
	1917	35,000	175·00	6,125,000	–	0·75	4,594,000
	1918	31,543	170·00	5,362,300	–	0·63	3,378,000
	1919	36,234	125·00	4,529,000	–	0·85	3,850,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	7,900	449·46	3,551,000	–	0·26	923,000
	1916	8,000	477·00	3,816,000	–	0·28	1,068,000
	1917	8,100	505·39	4,094,000	–	0·31	1,269,000
	1918	8,246	520·50	4,292,000	–	0·29	1,244,700
	1919	12,337	518·00	6,396,000		0·26	1,638,800
			tons.	tons.		per ton	
Hay and clover	1915	198,000	1·77	351,000		12·18	4,275,000
	1916	199,000	1·70	338,000	–	11·56	3,907,000
	1917	197,000	1·55	305,400		12·67	3,869,000
	1918	222,691	1·50	334,000	–	14·17	4,732,800
	1919	237,883	1·80	428,000	–	20·00	8,564,000
Fodder corn	1915	260	13·00	3,400	–	3·00	10,200
	1916	250	13·00	3,300	–	2·50	8,300
	1917	250	7·00	1,800	–	5·00	9,000
	1918	420	5·25	2,200	–	9·00	19,800
	1919	522	12·00	6,260		8·00	50,000
Nova Scotia—			bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat	1915	13,300	18·57	247,000	59·26	1·21	298,700
	1916	13,400	19·50	261,000	59·95	1·70	444,000
	1917	16,200	15·75	255,150	57·93	2·34	597,000
	1918	32,737	22·25	728,000	59·43	2·36	1,718,000
	1919	28,931	19·50	564,000	58·32	2·33	1,314,000
Oats	1915	112,000	31·14	3,487,700	34·18	0·59	2,057,700
	1916	116,000	34·75	4,031,000	34·19	0·71	2,862,000
	1917	123,000	29·25	3,597,800	32·28	0·92	3,310,000
	1918	145,036	37·25	5,403,000	34·69	1·06	5,727,000
	1919	158,838	36·00	5,718,000	34·54	1·14	6,519,000

1.—Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
Nova Scotia—con.		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Barley	1915	4,900	26·20	128,400	48·39	0·80	102,700
	1916	4,700	26·25	123,000	48·58	0·99	122,000
	1917	4,800	24·75	118,800	46·54	1·34	159,200
	1918	11,571	30·00	347,000	48·19	1·62	562,000
	1919	13,894	31·25	434,000	46·97	1·77	768,000
Rye	1915	300	15·00	4,500	56·00	1·08	4,900
	1916	320	17·00	5,400	56·00	1·25	6,800
	1917	300	15·00	4,500	54·50	1·67	7,500
	1918	531	14·50	7,700	55·67	1·85	14,200
	1919	1,046	29·50	31,000	53·00	1·55	48,000
Peas	1915	190	18·66	3,550	59·00	2·01	7,100
	1916	180	17·75	3,200	59·80	2·73	8,700
	1917	170	14·25	2,400	58·50	4·44	10,700
	1918	1,753	18·75	33,000	59·50	3·20	106,000
	1919	1,896	20·00	38,000	58·50	3·84	146,000
Beans	1915	840	17·50	14,700	59·83	3·87	56,800
	1916	850	16·25	13,800	60·00	5·62	78,000
	1917	1,000	17·75	17,750	59·00	7·95	141,100
	1918	8,829	16·25	143,000	59·14	7·34	1,050,000
	1919	6,859	12·75	87,000	57·56	6·37	554,000
Buckwheat	1915	10,200	21·72	221,500	47·45	0·72	159,500
	1916	10,000	24·50	245,000	46·97	0·84	206,000
	1917	10,900	21·00	228,900	46·56	1·14	261,000
	1918	19,342	23·00	445,000	47·10	1·35	601,000
	1919	17,384	25·25	439,000	47·23	1·55	680,000
Mixed grains	1915	4,100	34·16	140,000	43·05	0·71	99,400
	1916	4,100	34·00	139,000	44·07	0·92	128,000
	1917	4,000	24·00	96,000	39·91	1·24	119,000
	1918	5,407	36·00	195,000	42·24	1·30	254,000
	1919	8,628	37·50	218,000	47·67	1·53	334,000
Potatoes	1915	33,700	141·23	4,759,000		0·58	2,760,000
	1916	34,500	201·00	6,935,000		0·69	4,785,000
	1917	41,000	174·94	7,173,000		0·92	6,599,000
	1918	51,250	190·75	9,776,000		0·93	9,092,000
	1919	62,060	161·00	9,992,000		1·09	10,891,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	9,200	390·02	3,589,000		0·34	1,223,000
	1916	9,000	404·00	3,636,000		0·42	1,527,000
	1917	9,100	350·93	3,193,000		0·47	1,501,000
	1918	23,823	391·25	9,320,700		0·58	5,406,000
	1919	30,291	537·75	16,289,000		0·60	9,773,000
			tons	tons		per ton	
Hay and clover	1915	538,000	1·78	958,000		13·33	12,770,000
	1916	553,000	1·80	995,000		12·25	12,189,000
	1917	542,000	1·65	894,000	–	11·83	10,580,000
	1918	605,464	1·45	878,000	–	20·00	17,560,000
	1919	678,357	2·10	1,425,000	–	22·34	31,835,000
Fodder corn	1915	500	4·64	2,300	–	7·00	16,000
	1916	500	8·75	4,400	–	2·50	11,000
	1917	480	9·20	4,400	–	6·00	26,400
	1918	4,644	9·50	44,000	–	9·00	396,000
	1919	2,960	9·50	28,000	–	8·00	224,000
Alfalfa	1915	30	2·30	70	–	13·00	900
	1916	30	5·00	150	–	15·00	2,300
	1917	30	3·50	100	–	15·00	1,500

1.—Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
New Brunswick—		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Spring wheat	1915	14,000	19·09	267,000	59·59	1·26	335,000
	1916	14,000	17·25	242,000	59·20	1·72	416,000
	1917	16,000	12·00	192,000	58·43	2·25	432,000
	1918	49,453	19·00	940,250	59·68	2·32	2,183,700
	1919	35,641	17·50	623,000	59·61	2·32	1,444,000
Oats	1915	201,000	27·66	5,559,600	36·33	0·55	3,058,000
	1916	198,000	30·50	6,039,000	35·49	0·68	4,107,000
	1917	190,000	22·50	4,275,000	33·33	0·94	4,018,500
	1918	224,442	31·50	7,051,400	35·32	0·97	6,877,400
	1919	305,484	30·25	9,261,000	35·10	0·98	9,086,000
Barley	1915	2,100	22·96	48,000	48·85	0·85	40,800
	1916	1,900	23·75	45,000	46·70	1·00	45,000
	1917	1,800	22·00	39,600	42·84	1·36	53,900
	1918	6,601	24·75	163,140	47·87	1·55	253,270
	1919	10,662	26·75	285,000	47·48	1·35	385,000
Rye	1918	308	16·25	5,000	–	1·85	9,000
	1919	353	20·00	7,000	56·00	2·00	14,000
Peas	1915	420	17·08	6,700	60·27	2·52	16,900
	1916	400	16·50	6,600	60·21	2·46	16,200
	1917	400	15·00	6,000	60·45	2·83	17,000
	1918	4,077	14·75	60,100	59·37	3·68	221,200
	1919	4,697	14·75	69,000	59·85	3·03	209,000
Beans	1915	270	21·37	5,700	60·71	4·03	23,000
	1916	250	15·25	3,800	60·54	6·11	23,000
	1917	300	19·50	5,850	59·00	8·75	51,200
	1918	5,491	15·50	85,580	59·39	8·05	689,400
	1919	6,409	16·50	106,000	58·58	5·25	556,000
Buckwheat	1915	58,000	22·68	1,315,000	47·51	0·73	960,000
	1916	53,000	22·75	1,206,000	46·51	0·84	1,013,000
	1917	57,000	19·50	1,111,500	45·48	1·13	1,256,000
	1918	72,483	20·75	1,499,500	47·38	1·65	2,477,000
	1919	74,642	25·00	1,871,000	47·74	1·36	2,547,000
Mixed grains	1915	900	31·50	28,400	45·80	0·71	20,000
	1916	870	34·25	30,000	43·25	0·78	23,000
	1917	840	19·50	16,380	43·29	1·10	18,000
	1918	4,292	32·50	139,900	42·97	1·25	175,200
	1919	5,297	33·75	179,000	43·83	1·23	220,000
Potatoes	1915	40,000	144·31	5,772,000	–	0·64	3,694,000
	1916	39,000	192·00	7,488,000	–	0·84	6,290,000
	1917	46,000	149·80	6,891,000	–	1·13	7,787,000
	1918	57,272	158·50	9,077,600		1·00	9,077,600
	1919	75,573	142·75	10,790,200	–	0·97	10,466,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	8,000	329·10	2,633,000		0·33	869,000
	1916	7,700	411·00	3,165,000		0·45	1,424,000
	1917	7,700	300·54	2,314,000	–	0·61	1,412,000
	1918	18,507	350·00	6,477,500		0·58	3,757,000
	1919	24,279	366·50	8,898,800		0·58	5,155,000
			tons	tons		per ton	
Hay and clover	1915	569,000	1·39	791,000		14·00	11,074,000
	1916	574,000	1·48	850,000		11·27	9,563,000
	1917	568,000	1·60	909,000		10·29	9,354,000
	1918	740,637	1·50	1,111,000		15·30	16,998,300
	1919	786,175	1·40	1,111,000		20·26	22,512,000

1.—Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
New Brunswick—con.		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Fodder corn	1915	110	7·00	770		2·50	1,900
	1916	100	10·00	1,000		4·00	4,000
	1917	85	9·00	770		6·00	4,600
	1918	3,459	4·50	15,600		10·00	156,000
	1919	5,906	5·00	30,000		8·00	240,000
Alfalfa	1918	1,178	1·50	1,800		9·00	16,200
Quebec—							
Spring wheat	1915	71,000	19·88	1,411,000	59·62	1·34	1,891,000
	1916	64,000	15·00	960,000	57·71	1·86	1,786,000
	1917	277,400	14·00	3,883,600	57·94	2·46	9,553,700
	1918	365,670	17·25	6,308,000	58·82	2·28	14,382,000
	1919	251,089	16·75	4,206,000	59·12	2·38	10,010,000
Oats	1915	1,400,000	30·31	42,182,000	36·92	0·55	23,200,000
	1916	1,073,000	22·75	24,411,000	33·55	0·77	18,796,000
	1917	1,492,700	21·75	32,466,200	34·34	0·92	29,868,900
	1918	1,932,720	27·25	52,667,000	35·98	1·00	52,667,000
	1919	2,141,107	26·75	57,275,000	35·47	1·06	60,712,000
Barley	1915	85,000	26·53	2,255,000	48·79	0·86	1,939,000
	1916	72,800	20·00	1,456,000	46·67	1·15	1,674,000
	1917	165,600	18·50	3,063,600	48·14	1·58	4,840,500
	1918	189,202	24·00	4,551,000	48·16	1·62	7,373,000
	1919	234,892	22·75	5,344,000	47·63	1·64	8,764,000
Rye	1915	8,700	16·71	145,000	55·90	1·12	162,000
	1916	8,300	14·25	118,000	53·97	1·40	165,000
	1917	22,450	16·75	376,000	53·36	1·78	669,300
	1918	29,063	16·25	472,000	54·78	2·10	991,000
	1919	33,481	17·25	578,000	55·87	2·00	1,156,000
Peas	1915	24,400	16·56	404,000	61·14	2·47	998,000
	1916	21,600	14·00	302,000	59·95	3·22	972,000
	1917	66,457	12·00	797,500	59·75	4·51	3,596,700
	1918	107,386	15·50	1,664,000	60·26	4·14	6,889,000
	1919	81,642	15·00	1,225,000	60·14	3·62	4,435,000
Beans	1915	4,700	21·89	103,000	59·38	3·17	327,000
	1916	4,400	17·75	78,000	60·18	5·56	434,000
	1917	55,157	15·00	827,400	59·90	7·77	6,428,900
	1918	109,803	17·00	1,867,000	59·45	5·72	10,679,000
	1919	43,202	19·75	853,000	59·81	4·52	3,856,000
Buckwheat	1915	104,000	24·69	2,568,000	48·17	0·84	2,157,000
	1916	101,000	19·00	1,919,000	46·35	1·21	2,322,000
	1917	163,577	16·50	2,699,000	46·55	1·73	4,669,300
	1918	227,018	20·75	4,711,000	48·20	1·77	8,338,000
	1919	170,043	24·00	4,081,000	47·72	1·70	6,938,000
Mixed grains	1915	101,000	29·67	2,997,000	45·44	0·73	2,188,000
	1916	91,000	20·25	1,843,000	44·04	0·99	1,825,000
	1917	122,819	21·25	2,609,900	44·50	1·33	3,471,200
	1918	194,288	27·00	5,246,000	45·49	1·46	7,659,000
	1919	157,637	27·00	4,256,000	44·54	1·50	6,384,000
Flax	1915	600	11·89	7,000	54·16	2·18	15,000
	1916	500	10·50	5,300	54·50	2·50	13,300
	1917	5,700	8·25	47,000	53·21	3·37	158,400
	1918	7,357	11·25	83,000	54·66	3·74	310,000
	1919	11,384	9·75	111,000	53·46	3·91	434,000

1. Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel	Total Value.
Quebec—con.		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Corn for husking..	1915	16,300	31·17	508,000	56·85	1·12	569,000
	1916	13,000	24·75	322,000	56·18	1·52	489,000
	1917	74,339	24·25	1,802,700	56·89	2·25	4,056,000
	1918	54,690	21·75	1,190,000	56·41	2·10	2,518,000
	1919	43,603	41·00	1,788,000		1·84	3,290,000
Potatoes.....	1915	117,000	149·66	17,510,000		0·55	9,631,000
	1916	112,000	131·00	14,672,000	–	0·97	14,232,000
	1917	226,917	80·00	18,158,000	–	1·38	25,008,000
	1918	264,871	147·00	38,936,000	–	0·98	38,157,000
	1919	315,590	181·50	57,280,000	–	0·85	48,688,000
Turnips, mangolds.	1915	10,200	308·25	3,144,000	–	0·36	1,132,000
	1916	10,000	265·00	2,650,000	–	0·48	1,272,000
	1917	70,192	224·51	15,759,000		0·59	9,298,000
	1918	95,526	295·50	28,228,000	–	0·53	14,960,800
	1919	87,496	317·50	27,780,000		0·53	14,723,000
			tons	tons		per ton	
Hay and clover..	1915	2,922,000	1·26	3,682,000		15·89	58,507,000
	1916	2,985,000	1·75	5,224,000		11·00	57,464,000
	1917	2,961,983	1·71	5,065,000		9·58	48,523,000
	1918	4,533,266	1·50	6,799,900		15·75	107,098,400
	1919	4,299,360	1·50	6,449,000	–	20·54	132,462,000
Fodder corn.....	1915	34,000	8·61	293,000	–	6·39	1,872,000
	1916	31,000	8·00	248,000	–	5·75	1,426,000
	1917	69,030	8·50	586,800	–	5·00	2,934,000
	1918	86,358	7·25	626,100	–	7·42	4,645,700
	1919	74,007	8·25	611,000	–	8·41	5,139,000
Alfalfa.....	1915	2,860	2·84	8,100	–	11·78	95,000
	1916	2,600	2·65	7,000	–	9·50	67,000
	1917	3,818	2·26	8,600	–	8·37	72,000
	1918	4,144	2·25	9,300		11·70	109,000
	1919	28,488	2·35	67,000		14·22	953,000
Ontario—			bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat.....	1915	972,000	28·34	27,546,000	59·41	0·93	25,618,000
	1916	774,800	21·25	16,465,000	59·42	1·55	2,521,000
	1917	656,500	21·50	14,114,800	59·38	2·09	29,499,900
	1918	362,616	19·50	7,054,800	59·80	2·09	14,763,000
	1919	619,494	24·30	15,052,000	61·33	1·97	29,519,000
Spring wheat.....	1915	121,000	22·36	2,706,000	59·41	0·96	2,598,000
	1916	90,200	16·25	1,466,000	57·80	1·55	2,272,000
	1917	113,000	19·50	2,203,500	59·32	2·08	4,583,300
	1918	351,423	23·25	8,186,200	59·84	2·03	16,638,000
	1919	361,150	15·60	5,646,500	58·27	1·98	11,182,000
All wheat.....	1915	1,093,000	27·67	30,252,000	59·41	0·93	28,216,000
	1916	865,000	20·73	17,931,000	58·79	1·55	27,793,000
	1917	769,500	21·25	16,318,300	59·36	2·09	34,083,200
	1918	714,039	21·25	15,241,000	60·54	2·06	31,401,000
	1919	980,644	21·20	20,698,500	59·76	1·97	40,701,000
Oats.....	1915	3,095,000	39·68	122,810,000	34·67	0·39	47,896,000
	1916	1,991,000	25·50	50,771,000	30·30	0·64	32,493,000
	1917	2,687,000	36·50	98,075,500	34·11	0·72	70,614,400
	1918	2,924,468	45·00	131,752,600	35·58	0·78	102,212,000
	1919	2,674,341	29·30	78,388,000	32·76	0·91	71,378,000

1. Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Ontario—con.							
Barley	1915	449,000	34·23	15,369,000	47·83	0·56	8,607,000
	1916	326,000	23·00	7,498,000	44·94	0·99	7,422,000
	1917	361,000	31·00	11,191,000	47·20	1·16	12,981,600
	1918	660,404	36·75	24,247,700	48·13	1·06	25,809,000
	1919	569,183	23·10	13,134,000	45·81	1·32	17,215,000
Rye	1915	78,000	19·88	1,551,000	56·89	0·79	1,225,000
	1916	69,000	17·50	1,208,000	55·20	1·17	1,413,000
	1917	68,000	17·75	1,207,000	55·69	1·64	1,979,500
	1918	112,726	16·00	1,813,000	55·65	1·55	2,818,400
	1919	140,072	15·80	2,219,000	54·97	1·48	3,279,000
Peas	1915	169,000	17·79	3,007,000	59·86	1·54	4,631,000
	1916	126,000	14·25	1,796,000	59·71	2·06	3,700,000
	1917	126,000	16·75	2,110,500	59·88	3·21	7,674,700
	1918	113,862	21·00	2,381,000	59·85	2·24	5,338,700
	1919	127,253	14·30	1,816,500	59·97	2·31	4,180,000
Beans	1915	37,500	16·00	600,000	59·76	3·05	1,800,000
	1916	27,000	11·75	317,000	59·72	5·34	1,693,000
	1917	36,000	11·75	423,000	59·42	6·79	2,872,200
	1918	100,082	13·75	1,387,800	59·27	4·66	6,464,500
	1919	22,920	12·60	288,500	61·74	3·79	1,039,000
Buckwheat	1915	169,000	21·81	3,686,000	48·21	0·70	2,580,000
	1916	175,000	14·50	2,538,000	45·80	1·09	2,766,000
	1917	162,000	18·75	3,037,500	46·69	1·37	4,161,400
	1918	223,662	20·50	4,598,000	46·96	1·40	6,426,600
	1919	178,569	22·80	4,072,000	46·71	1·36	5,534,000
Mixed grains	1915	345,000	39·91	13,769,000	44·76	0·54	7,435,000
	1916	296,000	26·00	7,436,000	40·77	0·89	6,618,000
	1917	295,000	37·75	11,136,300	44·99	1·12	12,472,700
	1918	619,389	44·25	27,462,400	46·01	1·09	29,823,900
	1919	628,761	31·40	19,735,300	44·71	1·35	26,672,000
Flax	1915	5,000	12·38	62,000	50·78	1·72	107,000
	1916	4,500	9·25	42,000	57·17	2·78	117,000
	1917	4,000	13·00	52,000	55·00	3·70	192,400
	1918	15,925	12·25	196,200	56·72	3·41	670,000
	1919	13,717	9·40	129,500	59·86	3·48	450,500
Corn for husking	1915	237,000	58·48	13,860,000	55·75	0·69	9,674,000
	1916	160,000	37·25	5,960,000	57·18	1·05	6,258,000
	1917	160,000	37·25	5,960,000	54·58	1·72	10,251,200
	1918	195,310	66·75	13,015,200	58·23	1·72	22,384,800
	1919	221,004	68·60	15,152,500	–	1·24	18,790,000
Potatoes	1915	155,000	92·66	14,362,000	–	0·76	10,915,000
	1916	133,000	61·00	8,113,000		1·28	10,385,000
	1917	142,000	133·67	18,981,000	–	1·00	18,981,000
	1918	166,203	116·60	19,376,000		1·26	24,413,000
	1919	157,286	96·30	15,145,000	–	1·37	20,820,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	112,000	394·42	44,175,000	–	0·21	9,277,000
	1916	97,000	211·00	20,467,000	–	0·36	7,368,000
	1917	94,000	340·93	32,047,000	–	0·35	11,216,000
	1918	141,001	460·25	64,896,000	–	0·32	20,767,000
	1919	123,029	348·00	42,756,000	–	0·35	14,027,000

1. Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.
Ontario—con.		acres.	tons	tons	lb.	$	$
Hay and clover	1915	3,082,000	1·32	4,068,000		14·06	57,196,000
	1916	3,059,000	2·00	6,118,000	–	11·90	72,804,000
	1917	2,998,000	1·70	5,097,000	–	10·26	52,295,000
	1918	3,470,036	1·32	4,596,900	–	16·50	75,848,000
	1919	3,508,266	1·59	5,589,000		20·61	115,161,000
Fodder corn	1915	287,000	10·63	3,051,000		4·76	14,523,000
	1916	248,000	6·50	1,612,000		4·80	7,738,000
	1917	265,000	7·54	1,988,000		5·00	9,990,000
	1918	380,946	10·35	3,944,300		5·73	22,601,000
	1919	399,549	10·05	4,014,000		6·30	25,304,000
Sugar beets	1915	18,000	7·83	141,000		5·50	775,500
	1916	15,000	4·75	71,000		6·20	440,000
	1917	14,000	8·40	117,600		6·75	793,800
	1918	18,000	10·00	180,000	–	10·25	1,845,000
	1919	24,500	9·80	240,000	–	10·86	2,606,000
Alfalfa	1915	60,000	2·72	163,000	–	13·41	2,186,000
	1916	56,000	3·00	168,000	–	9·75	1,638,000
	1917	52,000	2·74	142,500	–	10·08	1,436,000
	1918	144,010	2·28	329,000	–	15·78	5,191,000
	1919	146,790	2·14	314,400	–	20·20	6,351,000
Manitoba—			bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat	1915	2,705	23·29	63,000	61·33	0·90	56,400
	1916	3,829	15·93	61,000	–	1·40	85,400
	1917	3,860	22·25	85,900	62·33	2·20	189,000
	1918	2,734	18·00	49,000	–	2·06	101,000
Spring wheat	1915	2,797,719	24·76	69,274,000	61·18	0·90	62,606,500
	1916	2,721,896	10·88	29,606,000	51·23	1·23	36,415,400
	1917	2,445,000	16·75	40,953,800	60·82	2·05	83,955,300
	1918	2,980,968	16·25	48,142,100	60·16	2·06	99,173,000
	1919	2,880,301	14·25	40,975,300	57·22	1·92	78,706,000
All wheat	1915	2,800,424	24·76	69,337,000	61·18	0·90	62,662,900
	1916	2,725,725	10·88	29,667,000	–	1·23	36,500,800
	1917	2,448,860	16·75	41,039,700	60·86	2·05	84,144,300
	1918	2,983,702	16·35	48,191,100		2·06	99,274,000
Oats	1915	1,317,365	38·52	50,750,000	36·36	0·35	17,912,800
	1916	1,443,599	33·55	48,439,000	33·05	0·49	23,735,100
	1917	1,500,000	30·25	45,375,000	27·27	0·67	30,401,300
	1918	1,714,894	31·75	54,473,500	35·21	0·71	38,676,000
	1919	1,847,267	31·25	57,698,000	33·42	0·72	41,420,000
Barley	1915	567,080	29·38	16,658,000	47·70	0·51	8,420,400
	1916	687,503	19·97	13,729,000	42·78	0·80	10,983,200
	1917	708,000	22·50	15,930,000	46·27	1·07	17,045,100
	1918	1,102,965	25·25	27,963,400	48·54	0·89	24,887,000
	1919	893,947	19·25	17,149,400	43·90	1·17	20,137,000
Rye	1915	11,507	18·08	208,000	57·55	0·80	167,100
	1916	30,050	18·54	557,000	56·50	1·06	590,400
	1917	37,000	17·25	638,300	54·03	1·62	1,034,000
	1918	240,469	16·25	3,935,700	73·66	1·41	5,549,000
	1919	298,932	13·75	4,089,400	54·89	1·28	5,228,000
Peas	1919	5,666	14·25	81,400	60·00	2·08	170,000

1. Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
Manitoba—con.		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Mixed grains	1915	659	33·38	22,000	43·00	0·48	10,600
	1916	1,400	32·25	45,000	42·00	0·45	20,300
	1917	1,400	31·00	43,400	–	1·25	54,250
	1918	30,309	28·25	856,000	43·50	1·03	882,000
	1919	30,355	25·00	759,000	40·56	1·40	1,063,000
Flax	1915	14,505	8·27	120,000	55·00	1·61	193,300
	1916	15,684	13·38	210,000	–	2·13	447,300
	1917	16,300	9·00	146,700	54·50	2·85	418,100
	1918	107,961	10·00	1,091,000	54·72	3·15	3,437,000
	1919	57,379	9·00	520,030	55·05	4·26	2,215,000
Potatoes	1915	29,878	85·85	2,565,000	–	0·64	1,636,100
	1916	31,987	147·22	4,709,000	–	0·61	2,872,500
	1917	34,400	105·90	3,643,000	–	0·76	2,769,000
	1918	45,000	185·00	8,325,000	–	0·56	4,662,000
	1919	42,000	126·00	5,287,500	–	0·81	4,266,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	2,658	250·19	665,000	–	0·42	282,500
	1916	3,118	145·00	452,000	–	0·49	221,500
	1917	2,500	185·12	463,000	–	0·63	292,000
	1918	9,910	251·75	2,494,800	–	0·44	1,097,700
	1919	6,045	184·00	1,113,000	–	0·60	663,000
			tons	tons		per ton	
Hay and clover	1915	88,478	1·02	90,000	–	9·43	848,500
	1916	77,642	1·83	142,000	–	7·80	1,107,600
	1917	75,000	1·00	75,000	–	11·11	833,300
	1918	74,000	1·00	74,000	–	16·00	1,184,000
	1919	260,378	1·50	401,400		16·99	6,818,000
Fodder corn	1915	7,591	2·63	20,000	–	6·18	123,600
	1916	9,830	2·75	27,000	–	4·67	126,000
	1917	9,800	4·86	47,600	–	7·50	357,000
	1918	12,340	5·50	67,900		10·50	713,000
	1919	16,867	6·80	114,500	–	13·28	1,520,000
Alfalfa	1915	3,671	1·36	5,000		12·20	61,000
	1916	4,422	2·75	12,200		11·83	144,300
	1917	4,400	2·07	9,100	–	13·45	122,400
	1918	3,600	2·25	8,100	–	18·00	145,800
	1919	5,181	2·20	11,400	–	22·40	256,200
Saskatchewan—			bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat	1915	9,968	26·28	262,000	–	0·92	240,900
	1916	15,258	21·24	324,000	59·50	1·41	456,800
	1917	10,000	17·00	170,000	60·00	2·07	351,900
Spring wheat	1915	8,919,292	25·12	224,050,000	60·75	0·91	203,647,100
	1916	9,016,851	16·33	147,235,000	55·18	1·28	188,460,800
	1917	8,263,250	14·25	117,751,300	60·92	1·95	229,615,000
	1918	9,249,260	10·00	92,493,000	60·97	1·99	184,061,000
	1919	10,587,363	8·50	89,994,000	59·00	1·84	165,589,000
All wheat	1915	8,929,260	25·12	224,312,000	–	0·91	203,888,000
	1916	9,032,109	16·34	147,559,000	55·27	1·28	188,917,600
	1917	8,273,250	14·25	117,921,300	60·91	1·95	229,966,900
Oats	1915	3,336,245	43·48	145,066,000	37·48	0·32	46,125,700
	1916	3,791,807	43·06	163,278,000	35·76	0·46	75,107,900
	1917	4,521,600	27·25	123,213,600	34·58	0·62	76,392,400
	1918	4,988,499	21·50	107,253,000	34·38	0·70	75,077,000
	1919	4,837,747	23·10	112,157,000	35·48	0·70	78,510,000

1. Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
Saskatchewan—con.		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Barley	1915	299,993	31·74	9,523,000	47·54	0·46	4,391,300
	1916	367,207	27·00	9,916,000	46·02	0·77	7,635,300
	1917	669,900	21·00	14,067,900	46·84	1·00	14,067,900
	1918	699,296	17·00	11,888,000	46·10	0·88	10,461,000
	1919	492,586	8·20	8,971,000	46·87	1·08	9,689,000
Rye	1915	7,207	28·17	203,000	55·17	0·64	130,500
	1916	22,759	24·08	548,000	55·91	1·10	602,800
	1917	53,250	18·75	998,400	43·00	1·63	1,627,400
	1918	123,500	11·50	1,420,000	55·19	1·50	2,130,000
	1919	190,482	10·50	2,000,000	55·52	1·31	2,620,000
Peas	1915	525	15·43	8,100	61·00	1·72	13,900
	1916	1,600	32·50	52,000	60·00	2·25	117,000
	1917	2,605	17·25	44,900	60·00	4·00	179,600
	1918	4,251	20·00	85,000	60·00	1·50	128,000
	1919	4,853	18·00	87,300	60·00	4·00	349,000
Beans	1918	861	18·00	15,000	–	6·45	97,000
	1919	1,820	10·00	18,200	60·00	4·00	72,800
Mixed grains	1915	2,372	25·30	60,000	48·33	0·69	41,600
	1916	14,150	35·00	495,300	40·00	0·46	227,800
	1917	39,500	32·00	1,264,000	50·00	1·25	1,580,000
	1918	23,449	21·00	492,000	45·00	1·10	541,000
	1919	22,017	35·00	771,000	–	1·40	1,079,000
Flax	1915	395,254	13·30	5,255,000	55·89	1·51	7,928,400
	1916	542,034	12·35	6,692,000	55·29	2·23	14,923,200
	1917	753,700	6·25	4,710,600	55·55	2·60	12,247,600
	1918	840,957	5·00	4,205,000	54·43	3·10	13,036,000
	1919	929,945	4·80	4,490,000	53·82	4·14	18,589,000
Potatoes	1915	34,885	110·28	3,847,000	–	0·68	2,626,900
	1916	46,989	155·76	7,319,000		0·62	4,537,800
	1917	67,700	133·00	9,010,000		0·85	7,659,000
	1918	59,793	116·25	6,950,900		0·96	6,672,900
	1919	66,176	170·00	11,250,000		0·89	10,013,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	1,245	232·93	290,000		0·31	91,200
	1916	1,621	252·93	410,000		0·57	233,700
	1917	11,104	155·55	1,727,000		0·91	1,572,000
	1918	9,760	225·75	2,203,300		0·91	2,005,000
	1919	13,932	257·75	3,591,000		1·12	4,022,000
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover	1915	25,113	1·39	35,000	–	8·39	293,500
	1916	25,154	2·35	59,000	–	5·85	345,200
	1917	260,275	1·42	369,600	–	10·12	3,740,000
	1918	315,117	1·15	362,400	–	11·92	4,319,800
	1919	265,417	1·05	279,000	–	17·00	4,743,000
Fodder corn	1915	1,877	2·40	4,500	–	6·49	29,200
	1916	2,253	2·60	5,900	–	6·00	35,400
	1917	15,658	2·00	31,300	–	8·00	250,400
	1918	11,186	5·65	63,200	–	10·50	663,600
	1919	6,690	12·50	84,000		12·50	1,050,000
Alfalfa	1915	2,620	1·83	4,800		9·48	45,500
	1916	3,086	2·85	8,800		10·25	90,200
	1917	9,500	1·61	15,300		13·40	205,000
	1918	6,943	1·40	9,700		17·50	169,800
	1919	11,526	1·60	18,400		27·50	506,000

1. Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Alberta—							
Fall wheat	1915	39,908	31·30	1,249,000	61·32	0·84	1,051,900
	1916	18,177	30·20	549,000	61·19	1·39	763,100
	1917	51,700	20·50	1,059,900	60·53	1·98	2,098,600
	1918	44,065	15·00	661,000	60·00	1·92	1,269,000
	1919	40,600	15·75	640,000	60·80	1·95	1,248,000
Spring wheat	1915	2,098,123	31·12	65,289,000	61·57	0·88	57,273,700
	1916	2,586,798	24·95	64,539,000	58·00	1·33	85,836,900
	1917	2,845,600	18·25	51,932,200	60·86	1·73	89,842,700
	1918	3,848,424	6·00	23,091,000	59·94	1·92	44,335,000
	1919	4,241,903	8·00	33,935,000	60·07	1·83	62,101,000
All wheat	1915	2,138,031	31·12	66,538,000	61·52	0·88	58,325,600
	1916	2,604,975	24·99	65,088,000	58·45	1·33	86,600,000
	1917	2,897,300	18·25	52,992,100	60·81	1·74	91,941,300
	1918	3,892,489	6·00	23,752,000	59·97	1·92	45,604,000
	1919	4,282,503	8·00	34,575,000	60·11	1·83	63,349,000
Oats	1915	1,827,071	45·91	83,876,000	39·76	0·31	25,532,900
	1916	2,124,081	48·11	102,199,000	37·36	0·46	47,011,500
	1917	2,537,900	34·00	86,288,600	37·09	0·63	54,361,800
	1918	2,651,548	22·75	60,323,000	35·94	0·73	44,036,000
	1919	2,767,372	23·75	65,725,000	36·60	0·64	42,064,000
Barley	1915	304,009	32·31	9,822,000	49·57	0·44	4,340,400
	1916	336,586	29·04	9,774,000	46·18	0·71	6,939,500
	1917	472,100	22·00	10,386,200	45·16	0·98	10,178,500
	1918	470,073	16·50	7,756,000	44·17	0·97	7,523,000
	1919	414,212	25·50	10,562,000	47·00	1·86	19,645,000
Rye	1915	15,963	23·47	374,726	56·63	0·62	232,400
	1916	17,975	24·49	440,000	53·71	0·95	418,000
	1917	30,880	20·50	633,000	55·25	1·50	949,500
	1918	47,877	17·25	826,000	54·90	1·41	1,165,000
	1919	83,804	14·00	1,173,000	55·14	1·42	1,666,000
Peas	1915	160	20·00	3,200	62·00	2·09	6,700
	1916	650	20·00	13,000	57·50	2·25	29,300
	1917	1,851	17·50	32,400	60·00	2·00	64,800
	1918	1,994	18·00	36,000	66·00	1·50	54,000
	1919	1,603	18·00	29,000	60·00	3·00	87,000
Beans	1918	763	18·00	14,000	60·00	6·45	90,000
	1919	690	10·00	6,900	60·00	4·00	28,000
Mixed grains	1915	2,370	37·13	88,000	47·20	0·52	45,700
	1916	4,550	30·00	136,500	36·00	0·35	47,800
	1917	24,027	25·75	618,700	51·50	1·20	742,400
	1918	27,989	21·50	602,000	40·00	1·15	692,000
	1919	26,000	36·25	943,000	57·00	0·83	783,000
Flax	1915	48,000	13·96	670,000	56·37	1·44	966,700
	1916	95,063	13·79	1,310,500	55·91	1·06	1,389,100
	1917	139,800	7·00	978,600	54·00	2·78	2,720,500
	1918	95,920	5·00	480,000	55·25	3·12	1,498,000
	1919	80,690	2·75	222,000	55·75	4·15	921,000
Potatoes	1915	28,314	142·12	4,024,000		0·44	1,779,800
	1916	29,216	163·71	4,783,000	–	0·53	2,535,000
	1917	48,917	151·46	7,409,000	–	0·76	5,631,000
	1918	44,247	70·50	3,119,400	–	1·11	3,462,500
	1919	45,848	179·75	8,241,200	–	0·83	6,840,200

1. Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
Alberta—con.		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	1,688	235·19	397,000	–	0·29	116,000
	1916	1,700	279·41	475,000	–	0·61	289,800
	1917	10,947	207·56	2,272,000	–	0·74	1,681,000
	1918	12,506	188·50	2,357,400	–	0·66	1,555,900
	1919	12,500	221·50	2,768,800	–	1·06	2,934,900
			tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover	1915	187,404	1·31	246,000		7·60	1,870,600
	1916	173,461	1·93	334,000		8·62	2,879,100
	1917	493,522	1·48	730,400		10·92	7,976,000
	1918	469,000	0·85	398,700		15·82	6,307,400
	1919	433,296	1·10	476,600		20·89	9,956,200
Fodder corn	1915	701	3·42	2,400	–	6·13	14,700
	1916	675	2·56	1,700	–	9·00	15,300
	1917	3,976	1·00	4,000	–	7·00	28,000
	1918	700	5·50	3,800	–	10·50	40,000
	1919	900	5·58	5,000	–	10·50	52,500
Alfalfa	1915	17,207	2·15	37,000	–	7·64	282,700
	1916	20,612	2·65	54,600	–	10·70	584,200
	1917	31,396	2·05	64,400	–	10·73	691,000
	1918	24,285	2·00	48,600		21·50	1,044,900
	1919	21,553	2·00	43,000		29·16	1,254,000
British Columbia—			bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat	1915	6,000	33·44	200,600	60·46	0·91	182,500
	1916	6,200	30·75	191,000	61·00	1·53	292,000
	1917	3,240	31·75	102,850	60·67	1·92	197,500
	1918	7,200	24·75	178,000	59·67	2·15	383,000
	1919	12,699	24·75	314,000	59·50	2·40	754,000
Spring wheat	1915	10,000	32·43	324,400	58·40	0·96	311,400
	1916	9,800	31·00	304,000	59·55	1·54	468,000
	1917	18,100	28·50	515,850	59·55	2·00	1,031,700
	1918	29,000	22·00	638,000	60·25	2·08	1,327,000
	1919	31,202[1]	22·00	686,000	58·50	2·31	1,585,000
All wheat	1915	16,000	32·80	525,000	59·32	0·94	493,900
	1916	16,000	30·94	495,000	60·16	1·54	760,000
	1917	21,340	29·00	618,700	59·94	1·99	1,229,200
	1918	36,200	22·50	816,000	59·96	2·09	1,710,000
	1919	43,901	22·75	1,000,000	59·00	2·34	2,339,000
Oats	1915	71,000	61·84	4,390,600	36·28	0·49	2,151,400
	1916	60,000	60·50	3,630,000	37·15	0·64	2,323,000
	1917	60,200	53·75	3,235,800	35·50	0·90	2,912,200
	1918	39,000	39·75	1,550,000	34·17	1·00	1,550,000
	1919	45,021[2]	47·25	2,127,000	36·00	1·07	2,276,000
Barley	1915	2,650	40·36	106,900	49·89	0·64	68,400
	1916	2,700	45·75	124,000	47·60	0·83	103,000
	1917	5,500	29·25	160,900	48·67	1·28	206,000
	1918	7,927	26·50	209,000	52·50	1·47	307,000
	1919	10,497	33·00	346,000	47·75	1·82	630,000
Rye	1918	820	30·00	25,000	60·00	2·07	52,000
	1919	4,911	22·50	110,000	54·75	2·08	229,000

[1]Of 46,571 acres sown to spring wheat, 33 per cent., or 15,369 acres, were used green or turned into hay. [2]Of 90,042 acres sown to oats, 50 per cent., or 45,021 acres, were used green or turned into hay. These two appear as "Grain hay."

1. Area, Yield, Quality, and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-19—concluded.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
British Columbia—con.		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Peas	1915	1,300	29·75	38,700	60·00	1·24	48,000
	1916	1,300	33·75	44,000	61·20	1·67	73,000
	1917	1,338	23·75	31,800	59·83	2·46	78,200
	1918	2,193	21·50	47,000	60·00	3·00	141,000
	1919	2,251	23·00	52,000	59·00	2·60	137,000
Beans	1918	2,748	18·50	51,000	–	4·20	214,000
	1919	1,677	17·25	29,000	60·00	3·75	109,000
Mixed grains	1915	2,600	40·00	104,000	–	0·50	52,000
	1916	2,600	50·00	130,000	52·00	1·25	163,000
	1917	1,850	40·00	74,000	–	0·70	51,800
	1918	3,228	21·50	69,000	–	1·10	76,000
	1919	4,017	36·50	147,000	50·00	1·37	201,000
Potatoes	1915	16,000	247·28	3,956,000	–	0·45	1,780,000
	1916	15,300	189·00	2,892,000	–	0·70	2,024,000
	1917	15,024	166·55	2,502,000	–	0·69	1,726,400
	1918	15,013	228·00	3,423,000		0·97	3,320,300
	1919	18,000	170·00	3,060,000		1·00	3,060,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	1915	3,800	455·61	1,731,000		0·39	675,000
	1916	3,700	500·00	1,850,000		0·50	925,000
	1917	4,599	344·58	1,582,000		0·64	1,012,000
	1918	5,758	422·00	2,429,900		0·60	1,457,900
	1919	7,387	365·00	2,696,000		0·75	2,022,000
			tons	tons		per ton	
Hay and clover	1915	167,000	2·34	391,000		14·57	5,697,000
	1916	175,000	2·67	467,000		17·75	8,289,000
	1917	129,254	1·85	239,000		17·60	4,206,400
	1918	114,414	1·90	217,400	–	33·25	7,228,600
	1919	126,251	1·50	189,000	–	35·25	6,662,000
Grain hay	1919	60,390	2·50	151,000	–	29·00	4,379,000
Fodder corn	1915	430	12·62	5,400	–	4·00	22,000
	1916	450	10·00	4,500	–	7·00	32,000
	1917	2,239	7·00	15,700	–	15·00	235,500
	1918	2,016	10·10	20,400	–	10·00	204,000
	1919	4,368	11·50	50,000	–	12·00	600,000
Alfalfa	1915	12,100	3·52	43,000	–	14·84	638,000
	1916	12,600	2·88	36,000	–	15·00	540,000
	1917	8,681	2·58	22,400	–	22·92	513,400
	1918	12,268	3·25	39,900		32·25	1,286,800
	1919	13,331	3·00	40,000		37·00	1,480,000

2. Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1915 to 1919, with Decennial Averages for the years 1909-18 and 1910-19.

Field Crops.	1915.	1916.	1917	1918	1919	Decennial Averages 1909–18.	Decennial Averages 1910–19.
Canada—	bush. per acre	bush. per acre	bush. per acre	bush. per acre	bush. per acre	bush. per acre	bush. per acre
Fall wheat	28·50	21·50	21·50	19·00	23·75	22·50	22·50
Spring wheat	25·75	16·75	15·50	10·75	9·50	17·75	16·50
All wheat	26·00	17·00	15·75	11·00	10·00	18·25	16·75
Oats	40·25	37·25	30·25	28·75	26·25	34·50	33·25
Barley	31·50	23·75	23·00	24·50	21·25	26·75	25·75
Rye	20·50	19·50	18·25	15·25	13·50	17·50	16·00
Peas	17·75	14·50	15·25	13·25	14·75	16·25	15·75
Beans	16·75	12·75	13·75	15·50	16·50	16·75	16·25
Buckwheat	23·00	17·50	18·00	20·75	23·50	22·00	23·00
Mixed grain	37·50	25·75	32·50	38·75	31·00	33·75	33·25
Flax	13·25	12·50	6·50	5·75	5·00	10·00	9·40
Corn for husking	56·75	36·25	33·00	56·75	64·00	52·75	53·75
Potatoes	124·25	133·75	121·50	142·00	153·50	149·50	146·00
Turnips, etc	384·00	264·25	290·75	377·50	354·00	362·25	352·25
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·36	1·86	1·66	1·40	1·55	1·50	1·50
Fodder corn	10·17	6·65	7·34	9·50	9·75	9·00	8·85
Sugar beets	7·83	4·75	8·40	10·00	9·80	9·00	9·10
Alfalfa	2·65	2·91	2·39	2·25	2·20	2·50	2·40
Prince Edward Island—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	19·00	16·75	14·50	20·00	17·00	19·00	18·75
Oats	34·75	37·25	32·25	34·50	34·00	34·75	34·75
Barley	29·00	29·25	28·50	28·50	29·00	28·00	28·00
Peas	15·75	22·25	14·00	16·00	16·00	21·00	18·50
Buckwheat	29·00	27·25	29·00	21·75	20·75	26·50	26·00
Mixed grain	38·75	41·25	38·25	44·50	44·00	40·75	41·75
Potatoes	114·75	206·00	175·00	170·00	125·00	180·00	171·75
Turnips, etc	449·50	477·00	505·50	520·50	518·00	483·50	483·50
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·77	1·70	1·55	1·50	1·80	1·50	1·55
Fodder corn	13·00	13·00	7·00	5·25	12·00	10·25	9·55
Nova Scotia—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	18·50	19·50	15·75	22·25	19·50	21·25	20·00
Oats	31·25	34·75	29·25	37·25	36·00	32·00	32·50
Barley	26·25	26·25	24·75	30·00	31·25	26·50	28·25
Rye	15·00	17·00	15·00	14·50	29·50	18·00	20·25
Peas	18·75	17·75	14·25	18·75	20·00	25·75	20·25
Beans	17·50	16·25	17·75	16·25	12·75	19·75	16·50
Buckwheat	21·75	24·50	21·00	23·00	25·25	23·75	23·75
Mixed grains	34·25	34·00	24·00	36·00	37·50	33·75	32·00
Potatoes	141·25	201·00	175·00	190·75	161·00	190·25	183·00
Turnips, etc	390·00	404·00	351·00	391·25	537·75	413·75	426·50
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·78	1·80	1·65	1·45	2·10	1·75	1·70
Fodder corn	4·64	8·75	9·20	9·50	9·50	8·25	8·80
Alfalfa	2·30	5·00	3·50	–	–	3·25	3·19[1]
New Brunswick—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	19·00	17·25	12·00	19·00	17·50	18·25	18·00
Oats	27·75	30·50	22·50	31·50	30·25	28·75	29·25
Barley	23·00	23·75	22·00	24·75	26·75	25·75	25·75
Peas	17·00	16·50	15·00	14·75	14·75	19·00	16·00
Beans	21·25	15·25	19·50	15·50	16·50	22·00	16·50
Buckwheat	22·75	22·75	19·50	20·75	25·00	24·00	23·75
Mixed grain	31·50	34·25	19·50	32·50	33·75	31·00	31·50
Potatoes	144·25	192·00	149·75	158·50	142·75	186·00	176·25
Turnips, etc	329·00	411·00	300·50	350·00	366·50	346·00	346·00
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·39	1·48	1·60	1·50	1·40	1·50	1·40
Fodder corn	7·00	10·00	9·00	4·50	5·00	7·00	5·20

[1] Average of eight years, 1910-17.

2. Annual Averages Yield per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1915 to 1919, with Decennial Averages for the years 1909-18 and 1910-19—con.

Crops.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Decennial Averages. 1909–18.	Decennial Averages. 1910–19.
Quebec—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	20·00	15·00	14·00	17·25	16·75	16·50	16·50
Oats	30·25	22·75	21·75	27·25	26·75	26·75	26·75
Barley	26·50	20·00	18·50	24·00	22·75	23·25	23·00
Rye	16·75	14·25	16·75	16·25	17·25	16·00	15·50
Peas	16·50	14·00	12·00	15·50	15·00	12·25	15·00
Beans	22·00	17·75	15·00	17·00	19·75	17·00	17·25
Buckwheat	24·75	19·00	16·50	20·75	24·00	22·00	25·75
Mixed grain	29·75	20·25	21·25	27·00	27·00	26·25	26·00
Flax	12·00	10·50	8·25	11·25	9·75	10·25[1]	10·50
Corn for husking	31·25	24·75	24·25	21·75	41·00	23·50	28·50
Potatoes	149·75	131·00	80·00	147·00	181·50	143·50	144·75
Turnips, etc	308·25	265·00	224·50	295·50	317·50	289·00	288·25
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·26	1·75	1·71	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50
Fodder corn	8·61	8·00	8·50	7·25	8·25	8·25	5·95
Alfalfa	2·84	2·65	2·26	2·25	2·35	2·50	2·40
Ontario—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	28·25	21·25	21·50	19·50	24·30	22·75	22·75
Spring wheat	22·25	16·25	19·50	23·25	15·60	19·75	19·00
All wheat	27·75	20·75	21·25	21·25	21·20	22·25	22·25
Oats	39·75	25·50	36·50	45·00	29·30	35·25	34·75
Barley	34·25	23·00	31·00	36·75	23·10	30·25	29·50
Rye	20·00	17·50	17·75	16·00	15·80	17·50	17·00
Peas	17·75	14·25	16·75	21·00	14·30	16·75	15·75
Beans	16·00	11·75	11·75	13·75	12·60	16·50	15·50
Buckwheat	21·75	14·50	18·75	20·50	22·80	21·25	21·00
Mixed grain	40·00	26·00	37·75	44·25	31·40	36·00	35·50
Flax	12·50	9·25	13·00	12·25	9·40	14·00[1]	13·25
Corn for husking	58·50	37·25	37·25	66·75	68·60	56·25	57·00
Potatoes	92·75	61·00	133·75	116·50	96·30	122·25	114·75
Turnips, etc	394·50	211·00	341·00	460·25	348·00	387·50	368·00
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·32	2·00	1·70	1·32	1·59	1·50	1·45
Fodder corn	10·63	6·50	7·54	10·35	10·05	9·50	9·55
Sugar beets	7·83	4·75	8·40	10·00	9·80	9·00	9·10
Alfalfa	2·72	3·00	2·74	2·28	2·14	2·50	2·40
Manitoba—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	23·25	16·00	22·25	18·00	–	21·00[1]	21·00[1]
Spring wheat	24·75	11·00	16·75	16·25	14·25	17·75	17·25
All wheat	24·75	11·00	16·75	16·25	14·25	17·75	17·50[1]
Oats	38·50	33·50	30·25	31·75	31·25	35·25	34·25
Barley	29·50	20·00	22·50	25·25	19·25	25·75	24·50
Rye	18·00	18·50	17·25	16·25	13·75	17·00	15·50
Mixed grain	33·50	32·25	31·00	28·25	25·00	29·00[1]	27·25
Flax	8·25	13·75	9·00	10·00	9·00	12·00	10·75
Potatoes	85·75	147·25	106·00	185·00	126·00	156·75	150·00
Turnips, etc	250·25	145·00	185·00	251·75	184·00	271·75	249·25
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·02	1·83	1·00	1·00	1·50	1·25	1·40
Fodder corn	2·63	2·75	4·86	5·50	6·80	5·50[1]	5·75
Alfalfa	1·36	2·75	2·07	2·25	2·20	2·25[1]	2·25
Saskatchewan—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	25·00	16·25	14·25	10·00	8·50	17·50	16·00
Oats	43·50	43·00	27·25	21·50	23·10	35·75	33·25
Barley	31·75	27·00	21·00	17·00	18·20	24·75	23·75
Rye	28·25	24·00	18·75	11·50	10·50	15·75	13·25
Peas	15·50	32·50	17·25	20·00	18·00	21·00[2]	20·00
Mixed grains	25·25	35·00	32·00	21·00	35·00	29·25[1]	30·25
Flax	13·25	12·25	6·25	5·00	4·80	10·00	9·30
Potatoes	110·25	155·75	133·00	116·25	170·00	148·25	148·25
Turnips, etc	233·00	253·00	155·50	225·75	257·75	251·25	249·25

[1] Average of nine years, 1910-18. [2] Average of eight years, 1911-18.

2. Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1915 to 1919, with Decennial Averages for the years 1909-18 and 1910-19—concluded.

Crops.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Decennial Averages. 1909-18.	Decennial Averages. 1910-19.
Saskatchewan—con.	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·39	2·35	1·42	1·15	1·05	1·50	1·35
Fodder corn	2·40	2·60	2·00	5·65	12·50	3·50[1]	4·95
Alfalfa	1·83	2·85	1·61	1·40	1·60	1·75[1]	1·80
Alberta—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	31·25	30·25	20·50	15·00	15·75	21·00	20·75
Spring wheat	31·00	25·00	18·25	6·00	8·00	19·00	16·75
All wheat	31·00	25·00	18·25	6·00	8·00	19·00	17·00
Oats	46·00	48·00	34·00	22·75	23·75	36·50	36·25
Barley	32·25	29·00	22·00	16·50	25·50	26·00	25·50
Rye	23·50	24·50	20·50	17·25	14·00	21·50	19·25
Peas	20·00	20·00	17·50	18·00	18·00	17·75[1]	18·00
Mixed grains	37·25	30·00	25·75	21·50	36·25	25·75[1]	28·50
Flax	14·00	13·75	7·00	5·00	2·75	9·75	9·10
Potatoes	142·00	163·75	151·50	70·50	179·75	147·75	151·50
Turnips, etc	235·25	279·50	207·50	188·50	221·50	234·00	227·25
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·31	1·93	1·48	0·85	1·10	1·50	1·35
Fodder corn	3·42	2·56	1·00	5·50	5·58	2·00[1]	2·35
Alfalfa	2·15	2·65	2·05	2·00	2·00	2·25[1]	2·25
British Columbia—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	33·50	30·75	31·75	24·75	24·75	30·00[1]	29·00
Spring wheat	32·50	31·00	28·50	22·00	22·00	26·75[1]	25·50
All wheat	32·75	31·00	29·00	22·50	22·75	27·75[1]	26·75
Oats	61·75	60·50	53·75	39·75	47·25	55·00[1]	54·25
Barley	40·25	45·75	29·25	26·50	33·00	34·50[1]	34·00
Peas	29·75	33·75	23·75	21·50	23·00	28·00[1]	27·25
Mixed grains	40·00	50·00	40·00	21·50	36·50	40·75[1]	40·25
Potatoes	247·25	189·00	166·50	228·00	170·00	208·75[1]	204·25
Turnips, etc	455·50	500·00	344·50	422·00	365·00	451·00[1]	435·50
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	2·34	2·67	1·85	1·90	1·50	2·25[1]	2·10
Fodder corn	12·62	10·00	7·00	10·10	11·50	8·50[1]	9·70
Alfalfa	3·52	2·88	2·58	3·25	3·00	3·50[1]	3·40

[1]Average of nine years, 1910-18.

3.—Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Flaxseed in the three Prairie Provinces, 1917-1919.

Provinces.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Prairie Provinces—	acres.	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	13,619,410	16,125,451	17,750,167	211,953,100	164,436,100	165,544,300
Oats	8,559,500	9,354,941	9,452,386	254,877,200	222,049,500	235,580,000
Barley	1,850,000	2,272,334	1,800,745	40,384,100	47,607,400	36,682,400
Flax	909,800	1,044,838	1,068,014	5,835,900	5,776,000	5,232,300
Manitoba—						
Wheat	2,448,860	2,983,702	2,880,301	41,039,700	48,191,100	40,975,300
Oats	1,500,000	1,714,894	1,847,267	45,375,000	54,473,500	57,698,000
Barley	708,000	1,002,965	893,947	15,930,000	27,963,400	17,149,400
Flax	16,300	107,961	57,379	146,700	1,091,000	520,300
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat	8,273,250	9,249,260	10,587,363	117,921,300	92,493,000	89,994,000
Oats	4,521,600	4,988,499	4,837,747	123,213,600	107,253,000	112,157,000
Barley	669,900	699,296	492,586	14,067,900	11,888,000	8,971,000
Flax	753,700	840,957	929,945	4,710,600	4,205,000	4,490,000
Alberta—						
Wheat	2,897,300	3,892,489	4,282,503	52,992,100	23,752,000	34,575,000
Oats	2,537,900	2,651,548	2,767,372	86,288,600	60,323,000	65,725,000
Barley	472,100	470,073	414,212	10,386,200	7,756,000	10,562,000
Flax	139,800	95,920	80,690	978,600	480,000	222,000

4.—Total Areas and Values of Farm Crops in Canada, 1914-19.

AREAS.

Provinces.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Canada	**33,436,675**	**39,140,460**	**38,930,333**	**42,602,288**	**51,427,190**	**53,049,640**
P. E. Island	461,510	481,930	485,910	491,210	488,180	526,628
Nova Scotia	693,860	727,260	746,580	752,980	910,387	1,011,144
New Brunswick	904,055	893,800	889,220	888,125	1,188,200	1,335,118
Quebec	4,863,850	4,901,760	4,590,200	5,778,139	8,201,362	7,973,021
Ontario	8,973,700	9,391,500	7,637,500	8,233,500	10,000,063	9,915,884
Manitoba	4,671,790	4,843,816	5,030,960	4,837,660	6,325,150	6,344,318
Saskatchewan	9,238,000	13,036,596	13,850,769	14,678,042	16,332,872	17,430,554
Alberta	3,369,270	4,570,918	5,409,544	6,692,616	7,739,391	8,170,971
British Columbia	260,640	292,880	289,650	250,016	241,585	342,002

VALUES.

	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**638,580,300**	**825,370,600**	**886,494,900**	**1,144,636450**	**1,372935 970**	**1,452,437500**
P. E. Island	11,544,000	10,930,400	14,124,100	16,530,000	16,277,800	22,067,200
Nova Scotia	21,969,700	19,556,700	22,369,800	23,313,400	42,486,200	63,086,000
New Brunswick	20,045,100	20,092,600	22,924,200	24,404,200	42,891,270	52,834,000
Quebec	99,279,000	104,683,000	102,937,300	153,197,900	276,776,900	307,944,000
Ontario	196,220,000	207,043,500	190,646,000	251,095,100	384,013,900	373,507,500
Manitoba	65,528,400	92,318,800	76,749,000	137,470,750	180,507,500	162,462,200
Saskatchewan	152,751,500	265,605,700	292,773,900	349,488,200	299,362,500	296,831,800
Alberta	59,779,600	93,514,200	148,738,600	176,965,800	113,072,700	149,580,800
British Columbia	11,463,000	11,625,700	15,232,000	12,171,100	17,547,600	24,124,000

Comparative Value of Field Crops, 1918 and 1919.—Table 5 gives the results of calculations intended to show for each of the principal field crops the increase or decrease in total value for 1919 as compared with 1918 that was due to (a) difference in price and (b) difference in quantity. Thus, for wheat, the actual value in 1919 was $364,857,000. If the prices of 1918 had continued to prevail in 1919 the value would have been $390,612,000, or $25,755,000 more than it actually was. The production being somewhat larger in 1919 than in 1918, the value from this cause was more by $8,944,000; so that the net decrease of value in 1919 was $16,811,000. Similarly, with regard to the total value of all the field crops, their value in 1919 was $1,452,438,000, as compared with $1,372,927,000 in 1918. At the prices of 1918, the value in 1919 would have been $1,365,842,000, a decrease of $7,085,000 instead of a net increase of $79,511,000. Of the net difference, $86,596,000 was an increase due to higher prices and $7,085,000 was a decrease due to smaller quantities. The actual increase was in the percentage ratio of 5·8; the increase due to higher prices was 6·3 p.c. and the decrease due to smaller quantities was at the rate of 0·5 p.c.

5.—Field Crops of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1918 and 1919.
("000" omitted.)

Field Crops.	Actual Value, 1919.	Value at prices of 1918.	Actual Value, 1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Due to higher (+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fall wheat	31,521	33,282	16,516	+15,005	−1,761	+16,766
Spring wheat	333,336	357,330	365,152	−31,816	−23,994	−7,822
All wheat	364,857	390,612	381,668	−16,811	−25,755	+8,944
Oats	317,097	306,540	331,357	−14,260	+10,557	−24,817
Barley	77,463	56,456	77,379	+84	+21,007	−20,923
Rye	14,240	15,277	12,729	+1,511	−1,037	+2,548
Peas	9,739	10,176	12,894	−3,160	−437	−2,723
Beans	6,215	7,517	19,284	−13,069	−1,302	−11,767
Buckwheat	15,831	16,711	18,018	−2,187	−880	−1,307
Mixed grains	37,775	31,808	40,727	−2,952	+5,967	−8,919
Flax	22,610	17,126	18,951	+3,659	+5,484	−1,825
Corn for husking	22,080	29,699	24,903	−2,823	−7,619	+4,796
Potatoes	118,894	123,040	102,235	+16,659	−4,146	+20,805
Turnips, mangolds, etc.	54,959	47,818	52,252	+2,707	+7,141	−4,434
Hay and clover	338,713	267,020	241,277	+97,436	+71,693	+25,743
Grain hay	4,379	4,379	–	+4,379	–	+4,379
Fodder corn	34,180	30,386	29,439	+4,741	+3,794	+947
Sugar beets	2,606	2,460	1,845	+761	+146	+615
Alfalfa	10,800	8,817	7,964	+2,836	+1,983	+853
	1,452,438	1,365,842	1,372,927	+79,511	+86,596	−7,085
				p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Increase or decrease	.....	.....	.....	+5·8	+6·3	−0·5

Quality of Grain Crops, 1910-1919.—Table 6 gives the average weight per measured bushel for each of the principal grain crops from 1910 to 1919, with the ten-year average for the period. It shows that for fall wheat the weight in 1918 and 1919 was about 61.2 lb., which is above the decennial average of 60.22 lb. For spring wheat the average, 59.11 lb., was reached or exceeded in six years out of the ten and for all wheat seven years out of the ten, the average being 59.38 lb. The average of 35.17 lb. for oats was reached or exceeded for seven years out of the ten and for barley (average 47.23 lb.) five years out of the ten. For the remaining crops the decennial averages are as follows, the number of times the average was exceeded being placed within brackets: Rye 55.22 lb. (5); peas 59.57 lb. (8); beans 59.50 lb. (7); buckwheat 47.68 lb. (4); mixed grains 44.90 (5); flax 55.03 lb. (4); corn for husking 56.00 lb. (6).

6.—Quality of Grain Crops as indicated by Average Weight per measured bushel, 1910-19.

Crop.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Ten year average 1910–19.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Fall wheat.....	60·11	61·12	60·21	60·25	59·61	59·71	59·52	59·37	61·19	61·20	60·22
Spring wheat....	59·71	59·21	58·90	60·37	59·46	60·31	56·51	59·48	58·69	58·53	59·11
All wheat.....	59·81	59·65	59·23	60·34	59·49	60·19	57·10	59·46	59·44	59·12	59·38
Oats.....	36·08	34·65	35·40	36·48	35·31	36·61	33·86	33·55	35·61	34·16	35·17
Barley.....	47·69	46·97	47·59	48·41	47·22	48·26	45·66	46·97	47·24	46·32	47·23
Rye.....	55·72	55·11	54·84	55·66	55·47	56·32	54·95	53·44	55·60	55·09	55·22
Peas.....	58·73	59·58	56·88	60·00	60·53	60·74	59·88	59·81	59·93	59·60	59·57
Beans.....	59·81	58·30	59·05	59·70	60·21	59·61	60·00	59·70	58·67	59·99	59·50
Buckwheat.....	47·83	47·32	47·62	50·32	48·20	48·02	46·35	46·49	47·41	47·23	47·68
Mixed grains.....	45·45	45·10	44·48	44·74	45·51	44·98	43·13	44·41	46·39	44·83	44·90
Flax.....	54·96	58·29	54·88	55·79	52·49	55·28	54·99	54·73	53·72	55·14	55·03
Corn for husking.	57·14	55·29	55·67	56·27	56·62	56·32	56·51	56·18	53·97	–	56·00

Farm Live Stock.—Statistics of the numbers of farm live stock in Canada in 1919 were collected from individual farmers throughout Canada in June and July last, and the replies received form the basis for the estimation of total numbers. The schedule embraced all descriptions of farm live stock including poultry, horses and cattle being classified by ages. In Table 7 are given, by provinces, the totals, as jointly estimated by the statistical authorities of the Dominion and Provincial Governments for the year 1919, with comparative figures of the previous year. For horses and cattle the numbers for 1919 constitute the highest on record. Sheep show a further very satisfactory increase since the annual decline in numbers was arrested in 1917. This total for 1919 is the highest on record, and compares with 3,155,509, the number recorded in 1871 by the first Census after Confederation. Swine show a decrease of 249,612, as compared with the record number of 4,289,682 in

1918. In Table 8 are given the comparative totals for horses, cattle, sheep and swine for the six years 1914 to 1919. It should be observed that the figures of 1917, 1918 and 1919, for the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and the figures of all the provinces for 1918 and 1919, cannot be regarded as strictly comparable with those of previous years, owing to the change in the methods of collection and estimation. It is not possible to distinguish clearly between actual changes and changes due to the statistical reform.

7.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1918 and 1919.

CLASSIFICATION.—Horses: Stallions, 2 years old and over; Mares, 2 years old and over; Geldings, 2 years old and over; Colts and Fillies, under 2 years. Cattle: Bulls for breeding; Milch Cows; Calves, under 1 year; Steers, 2 years old and over; all other cattle.

Province.	1918.	1919.	Province.	1918.	1919.
Canada—	No.	No.	**P. E. Island**—con.	No.	No.
HORSES:			CATTLE:		
Stallions	44,979	49,084	Bulls	2,675	3,708
Mares	1,586,888	1,634,724	Milch cows	41,429	45,662
Geldings	1,366,373	1,366,667	Calves	25,296	32,589
Colts and Fillies	610,674	616,884	Steers	5,078	4,299
Horses, n.o.p.	343	–	Other cattle	36,043	39,219
Total	3,609,257	3,667,369	Total	110,521	125,477
MULES	10,261	15,102	SHEEP	73,046	114,955
CATTLE:			SWINE	40,814	49,510
Bulls	298,233	300,471			
Milch cows	3,538,600	3,548,437	POULTRY:		
Calves	2,380,126	2,424,229	Hens	547,963	575,647
Steers	858,165	840,319	Turkeys	7,026	9,388
Other cattle	2,970,743	2,971,555	Geese	27,375	26,544
			Ducks	8,249	13,134
Total	10,045,867	10,085,011			
			Total	590,613	624,713
SHEEP	3,052,748	3,421,958			
			Nova Scotia—		
SWINE	4,289,682	4,040,070			
			HORSES:		
POULTRY.:			Stallions	1,534	1,718
Hens	31,334,498	31,785,722	Mares	35,736	35,972
Turkeys	1,061,982	839,711[1]	Geldings	26,278	27,056
Geese	879,177	802,869[1]	Colts and Fillies	6,553	4,843
Ducks	884,034	777,692[1]			
			Total	70,101	69,589
Total	34,159,691	34,645,238[2]			
			CATTLE:		
RABBITS (British Columbia only)	—	83,050	Bulls	6,339	6,806
			Milch cows	157,829	162,230
			Calves	87,428	82,481
P. E. Island—			Steers	51,857	50,643
HORSES:			Other cattle	103,798	103,901
Stallions	73	75			
Mares	16,729	17,851	Total	407,251	406,061
Geldings	11,918	12,455			
Colts and Fillies	3,900	4,195	SHEEP	259,847	261,529
Total	32,620	34,576	SWINE	68,238	69,982

[1] Not including Alberta.
[2] Including 439,244 other than hens in Alberta.

7.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1918 and 1919—con.

Province.	1918.	1919.
Nova Scotia—Con.	No.	No.
POULTRY:		
Hens	825,789	813,715
Turkeys	15,33	7,903
Geese	18,677	15,796
Ducks	11,236	17,545
Total	871,036	854,959
New Brunswick—		
HORSES:		
Stallions and Geldings	28,059	32,027
Mares	32,448	38,685
Colts and Fillies	6,083	7,116
Total	66,590	77,828
CATTLE:		
Bulls	9,924	12,370
Milch cows	120,123	153,058
Calves	67,298	83,857
Steers	20,524	25,163
Other cattle	68,878	90,574
Total	286,747	365,022
SHEEP	140,015	212,745
SWINE	79,814	104,939
POULTRY:		
Hens	621,841	729,619
Turkeys	23,395	30,627
Geese	18,806	24,396
Ducks	10,370	12,056
Total	674,412	796,698
Quebec—		
HORSES:		
Stallions	11,040	14,068
Mares	237,816	213,192
Geldings	200,293	184,132
Colts and Fillies	47,662	52,510
Total	496,811	463,902
CATTLE:		
Bulls	119,388	122,232
Milch cows	1,163,865	1,056,347
Calves	558,650	494,060
Steers	101,913	92,296
Other cattle	465,868	504,709
Total	2,409,684	2,269,644
SHEEP	959,070	1,007,425
SWINE	997,255	935,425
POULTRY:		
Hens	4,944,021	3,457,480
Turkeys	167,605	118,904
Geese	157,665	124,380
Ducks	94,703	108,206
Total	5,363,994	3,808,970

Province.	1918.	1919.
Ontario—	No.	No.
HORSES:		
Stallions	4,201	4,087
Mares	360,119	354,677
Geldings	273,820	269,390
Colts and Fillies	94,837	91,415
Total	732,977	719,569
CATTLE:		
Bulls	60,563	63,189
Milch cows	1,097,039	1,141,016
Calves	691,441	688,850
Steers	257,272	260,204
Other cattle	761,407	773,932
Total	2,867,722	2,927,191
SHEEP	972,341	1,101,740
SWINE	1,656,386	1,695,487
POULTRY:		
Hens	11,100,281	10,573,506
Turkeys	376,609	327,802
Geese	412,214	426,663
Ducks	392,001	377,838
Total	12,281,105	11,705,809
Manitoba—		
HORSES:		
Stallions	1,500	1,500
Mares	164,187	161,274
Geldings	151,659	144,470
Colts and Fillies	67,426	72,112
Totals	384,772	379,356
CATILE:		
Bulls	34,271	19,021
Milch cows	225,659	227,872
Calves	172,171	207,577
Steers	77,348	91,065
Other cattle	237,450	236,236
Total	746,899	781,771
SHEEP	136,782	167,170
SWINE	284,596	261,542
POULTRY:		
Hens	2,122,928	2,429,908
Turkeys	128,440	157,518
Geese	51,103	61,025
Ducks	51,552	82,715
Total	2,354,023	2,731,166
Saskatchewan—		
HORSES:		
Stallions	13,624	15,002
Mares	400,786	476,289
Geldings	383,377	393,802
Colts and Fillies	192,222	193,359
Total	990,009	1,078,452

7.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1918 and 1919—con.

Province.	1918.	1919.
Saskatchewan—con.	No.	No.
MULES	10,067	14,522
CATTLE:		
Bulls	20,600	30,714
Milch cows	352,989	374,062
Calves	332,040	364,336
Steers	131,943	135,915
Other cattle	441,759	474,536
Total	1,279,331	1,379,563
SHEEP	134,177	146,911
SWINE	521,240	432,367
POULTRY:		
Hens	7,491,692	8,079,351
Turkeys	208,125	179,852
Geese	113,493	112,103
Ducks	187,059	144,221
Total	8,000,369	8,515,527
Alberta—		
HORSES:		
Stallions	12,169	11,806
Mares	320,380	318,050
Geldings	273,824	286,191
Colts and Fillies	184,873	184,333
Total	791,246	800,380
CATTLE:		
Bulls	39,226	38,274
Milch cows	328,702	336,596
Calves	397,670	428,888
Steers	195,035	180,734
Other cattle	730,949	599,552
Total	1,691,582	1,584,044
SHEEP	332,179	364,498
SWINE	601,534	445,858

Province.	1918.	1919.
Alberta—con.	No.	No.
POULTRY:		
Hens	2,701,820	3,987,131
Turkeys	129,838	} 439,244
Geese	73,733	
Ducks	116,942	
Total	3,022,333	4,426,375
British Columbia—		
HORSES:		
Stallions	838	828
Mares	18,687	18,734
Geldings	17,145	17,154
Colts and Fillies	7,118	7,001
Horses, n.o.p.	343	–
Total	44,131	43,717
MULES	194	580
CATTLE:		
Bulls	5,247	4,157
Milch cows	50,965	51,594
Calves	48,132	41,591
Steers	17,195	–
Other cattle	124,591	148,896
Total	246,130	246,238
SHEEP	45,291	44,985
SWINE	39,805	44,960
POULTRY:		
Hens	978,163	1,139,365
Turkeys	5,610	7,717
Geese	6,111	11,962
Ducks	11,922	21,977
Total	1,001,806	1,181,021
RABBITS	–	83,050

8.—Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock, 1914-1919.

Live Stock.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—						
Horses	2,947,738	2,996,099	3,258,342	3,412,749	3,609,257	3,667,369
Milch cows	2,673,286	2,666,846	2,833,433	3,202,283	3,538,600	3,548,437
Other cattle	3,363,531	3,399,155	3,760,718	4,718,657	6,507,267	6,536,574
Total cattle	6,036,817	6,066,001	6,594,151	7,920,940	10,045,867	10,085,011
Sheep	2,058,045	2,038,662	2,022,941	2,369,358	3,052,748	3,421,958
Swine	3,434,261	3,111,900	3,474,840	3,619,382	4,289,682	4,040,070

8.—Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock, 1914-1919—con.

Live Stock.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island—						
Horses	36,114	36,898	38,562	38,948	32,620	34,576
Milch cows	47,317	47,043	46,032	46,032	41,429	45,662
Other cattle	61,048	59,503	57,260	54,970	69,092	79,815
Total cattle	108,365	106,546	103,292	101,002	110,521	125,477
Sheep	85,351	86,640	88,797	90,573	73,046	114,955
Swine	41,718	40,792	38,300	35,236	40,814	49,510
Nova Scotia—						
Horses	62,581	63,244	64,193	64,193	70,101	65,589
Milch cows	128,237	128,814	130,141	131,442	157,829	162,230
Other cattle	148,269	144,458	140,673	135,046	249,422	243,831
Total cattle	276,506	273,272	270,814	266,488	407,251	406,061
Sheep	211,921	205,542	200,979	200,979	259,847	261,529
Swine	53,892	53,402	51,928	49,850	68,238	69,982
New Brunswick—						
Horses	65,702	65,827	65,169	65,169	66,590	77,828
Milch cows	102,713	101,665	100,221	100,221	120,123	153,058
Other cattle	99,256	96,437	92,223	89,456	166,624	211,964
Total cattle	201,969	198,102	192,444	189,677	286,747	365,022
Sheep	121,739	111,026	105,997	103,877	140,015	212,745
Swine	73,325	72,533	70,683	69,269	79,814	104,939
Quebec—						
Horses	372,009	372,567	332,628	379,276	496,811	463,902
Milch cows	733,476	720,420	639,805	911,023	1,163,865	1,056,347
Other cattle	625,958	612,500	535,693	958,010	1,245,819	1,213,297
Total cattle	1,359,434	1,332,920	1,175,498	1,869,033	2,409,684	2,269,644
Sheep	571,287	554,491	497,711	849,148	959,070	1,007,425
Swine	634,569	632,729	531,303	712,087	997,255	935,425
Ontario—						
Horses	904,975	903,527	896,208	887,246	732,977	732,977
Milch cows	1,085,843	1,077,808	1,082,119	1,082,119	1,097,039	1,141,016
Other cattle	970,445	935,606	901,924	865,947	1,770,683	1,786,175
Total cattle	2,056,288	2,013,414	1,984,043	1,947,966	2,867,722	2,927,191
Sheep	640,416	611,789	589,581	595,477	972,341	1,101,740
Swine	1,553,624	1,469,573	1,404,618	1,236,064	1,656,386	1,695,487
Manitoba—						
Horses	316,707	317,847	324,175	324,175	384,772	379,356
Milch cows	156,306	157,494	196,288	202,177	225,659	227,872
Other cattle	251,996	246,603	357,870	357,870	521,240	553,899
Total cattle	408,302	404,097	554,158	560,047	746,899	781,771
Sheep	45,303	50,880	76,750	80,588	136,782	167,170
Swine	186,276	163,308	205,898	175,013	284,596	261,542
Saskatchewan—						
Horses	609,521	630,062	841,907	880,301	990,009	1,078,452
Milch cows	204,624	211,684	322,185	354,403	352,989	374,062
Other cattle	474,436	543,609	689,208	856,687	926,342	1,005,501
Total cattle	679,060	755,293	1,011,393	1,211,090	1,279,331	1,379,563
Sheep	126,027	133,311	124,237	127,892	134,177	146,911
Swine	454,703	411,324	530,727	573,938	521,240	432,367
Alberta—						
Horses	519,424	544,772	634,188	718,317	791,246	800,380
Milch cows	179,068	183,974	277,324	325,861	328,702	336,596
Other cattle	633,032	660,000	882,766	1,209,433	1,362,880	1,247,448
Total cattle	812,100	843,974	1,160,090	1,535,294	1,691,582	1,584,044
Sheep	211,001	238,579	292,620	276,966	332,179	364,498
Swine	397,123	229,696	603,554	730,237	601,534	445,858

8.—**Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock, 1914-1919**—concluded.

Live Stock.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British Columbia—						
Horses	60,705	61,355	61,312	55,124	44,131	43,717
Milch cows	35,702	37,944	39,318	49,005	50,965	51,594
Other cattle	99,091	100,439	103,101	191,338	195,165	194,644
Total cattle	134,793	138,383	142,419	240,343	246,130	246,238
Sheep	45,000	46,404	46,269	43,858	45,291	44,985
Swine	39,021	38,543	37,829	37,688	39,805	44,960

Values of Farm Live Stock and of Wool.—Table **9** shows the average values per head of farm animals, as estimated from the reports of crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for the year 1919, as compared with the five years 1914 to 1918. Horses and cattle other than milch cows are divided according to age, and the unit value for swine is 100 lb. live weight. The table gives also an estimate of the value per lb. of unwashed and washed wool. The downward trend of the value of horses from the high mark of 1917 was again in evidence in the figures of 1919; the values of milch cows continue to advance, while the value of other horned cattle, sheep and swine, was either stationary or slightly lower. For the Dominion as a whole, the average price of horses under 1 year old was $55, as against $56 in 1918 and $57 in 1917; for horses 1 year old to under 3, the average value per animal was $108 as against $112 in 1918 and $116 in the previous year; for work horses the price per animal was practically the same in 1919 as in 1918 ($161 and $162). The continued upward trend of the value of milk products was reflected in the average price of milch cows, which was placed at $92 per head in 1919, as compared with $87 in 1918, $62 in 1915 and $42 in 1910. The average value of other cattle under 1 year was $25, as compared with a similar figure in 1918, while those of three years old and over dropped in value from $88 per head in 1918 to $83 per head in 1919. Sheep averaged $15 as against $16 in 1918. Swine were valued at $26 as against $25 in 1918. Wool showed a drop of from 62 cents per lb. to 55 cents for unwashed, and from 80 cents to 70 cents for washed. Correspondents were requested to report from the best possible information available the average value per head of each kind of farm animal in their district, and the averages thus obtained were compiled and employed in the calculations of total values according to the number of farm animals as returned in June 1919 (see Table **10**). The resulting totals for the Dominion are as follows, the figures for 1918 being given in brackets: Horses, $435,070,000 ($459,155,000); milch cows, $327,814,000 ($307,244,000); other cattle, $381,007,000 ($398,814,000); all cattle, $708,821,000 ($706,058,000); sheep, $50,402,000 ($48,802,000); swine, $102,309,000 ($112,751,000). The total value for farm live stock in Canada in 1919 is therefore estimated at $1,296,602,000, as against $1,326,766,000 in 1918 and $1,102,261,000 in 1917. Table **11** shows the estimated total values of farm live stock in Canada by provinces for each of the six years 1914 to 1919.

9.—Average Values of Farm Animals and of Wool, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914-19.

Provinces.		Horses.			Milch cows	Other horned cattle.			Swine per 100 lb. live weight.	Sheep.	Wool per lb.	
		Under 1 year	1 year to under 3 years.	3 years and over.		Under 1 year	1 year to under 3 years.	3 years and over.			Unwashed.	Washed
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	1914	55	114	165	57	16	37	54	7 24	7 07	0 19	0 26
	1915	54	111	160	62	17	38	55	8 58	7 96	0 28	0 38
	1916	54	109	160	70	20	43	63	11 98	10 48	0 37	0 50
	1917	57	116	167	84	24	52	77	17 33	14 93	0 59	0 75
	1918	56	112	162	87	25	57	88	16 00	16 00	0 62	0 80
	1919	55	108	161	92	25	56	83	16 00	15 00	0 55	0 70
P. E. Island	1914	46	95	143	39	11	23	35	7 14	6 05	0 21	0 27
	1915	42	92	136	42	11	25	37	8 02	6 97	0 32	0 40
	1916	37	76	112	52	14	31	46	12 27	9 13	0 37	0 47
	1917	41	79	118	63	17	37	54	17 28	13 74	0 60	0 76
	1918	43	86	131	71	17	38	60	16 00	15 00	0 65	0 83
	1919	53	97	146	83	20	48	72	16 00	14 00	0 46	0 59
Nova Scotia	1914	53	116	166	40	10	25	42	7 75	4 70	0 21	0 26
	1915	53	108	167	45	11	28	44	7 94	5 28	0 31	0 40
	1916	50	99	150	53	13	33	54	10 77	6 55	0 39	0 49
	1917	49	101	149	63	18	41	63	16 65	8 91	0 61	0 74
	1918	51	100	152	65	15	40	62	17 00	10 00	0 71	0 88
	1919	55	109	167	76	17	46	75	18 00	11 00	0 62	0 76
New Brunswick	1914	54	123	183	40	11	24	39	8 16	4 63	0 22	0 28
	1915	59	127	182	40	11	25	37	8 17	5 25	0 30	0 40
	1916	55	113	169	48	13	28	44	11 63	6 49	0 36	0 48
	1917	54	118	165	63	16	37	55	16 23	9 92	0 59	0 74
	1918	60	125	175	65	18	38	58	17 00	12 00	0 71	0 89
	1919	62	125	201	70	17	41	58	17 00	11 00	0 57	0 73
Quebec	1914	49	107	164	47	11	27	41	8 91	6 60	0 23	0 30
	1915	48	104	159	51	12	28	42	9 81	7 48	0 33	0 43
	1916	49	105	155	62	16	35	52	14 28	10 73	0 44	0 58
	1917	53	117	171	81	19	43	67	19 60	15 00	0 65	0 83
	1918	53	114	171	79	18	40	62	17 00	14 00	0 63	0 83
	1919	55	120	179	84	19	42	64	17 00	13 00	0 57	0 76
Ontario	1914	54	111	152	64	20	43	62	7 74	8 70	0 19	0 25
	1915	51	102	142	70	20	45	64	8 90	10 03	0 26	0 33
	1916	52	105	151	76	23	51	71	12 06	12 81	0 34	0 44
	1917	55	105	147	92	29	63	90	17 27	18 41	0 55	0 66
	1918	54	105	146	96	29	65	94	17 00	20 00	0 61	0 76
	1919	53	101	144	107	29	64	95	17 00	18 00	0 54	0 67
Manitoba	1914	61	126	176	62	17	38	56	6 28	8 76	0 14	0 18
	1915	63	124	178	65	18	41	60	7 75	8 56	0 21	0 29
	1916	61	123	171	74	21	47	67	10 83	11 57	0 31	0 37
	1917	63	127	178	88	27	55	83	16 43	16 08	0 51	0 55
	1918	65	126	182	91	28	65	93	16 00	17 00	0 56	0 67
	1919	59	117	172	90	26	59	85	16 00	15 00	0 54	0 61
Saskatchewan	1914	63	133	187	66	18	41	61	5 74	7 08	0 15	0 20
	1915	64	132	150	69	20	44	62	8 26	7 97	0 20	0 24
	1916	65	133	188	73	22	47	67	10 20	9 24	0 28	0 33
	1917	69	137	194	85	27	58	83	15 42	14 16	0 50	0 54
	1918	64	134	190	91	30	64	92	15 00	17 00	0 56	0 71
	1919	56	108	162	91	27	60	86	16 00	15 00	0 51	0 62
Alberta	1914	45	91	137	66	21	42	61	5 99	6 96	0 14	0 18
	1915	47	97	142	69	22	45	64	7 70	7 57	0 23	0 25
	1916	51	102	151	77	27	51	73	11 04	9 82	0 28	0 37
	1917	55	109	161	89	33	62	87	15 74	14 62	0 51	0 55
	1918	48	96	142	93	32	64	95	15 00	18 00	0 57	0 69
	1919	40	82	125	89	26	57	83	16 00	14 00	0 52	0 64
British Columbia	1914	46	93	162	89	22	48	73	8 00	8 33	0 15	0 16
	1915	42	93	136	91	21	48	67	9 09	7 86	0 19	0 20
	1916	48	87	144	90	24	48	72	12 89	10 67	0 29	0 45
	1917	50	101	155	103	29	62	89	17 02	13 68	0 46	0 52
	1918	52	98	150	106	29	65	93	15 00	15 00	0 54	0 64
	1919	63	110	167	118	35	70	102	19 00	16 00	0 49	0 58

NOTE.—For corresponding averages of the years 1909 and 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1918, page 187.

10.—Numbers in June and Values in December of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1918 and 1919.

Farm Animals.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	$ per head.	$ per head.	$	$
Canada—						
Horses	3,609,257	3,667,369	127	119	459,155,000	435,070,000
Milch cows	3,538,600	3,548,437	87	92	307,244,000	327,814,000
Other cattle	6,507,267	6,536,574	61	58	398,814,000	381,007,000
Total cattle	10,045,867	10,085,011	70	70	706,058,000	708,821,000
Sheep	3,052,748	3,421,958	16	15	48,802,000	50,402,000
Swine	4,289,682	4,040,070	26	25	112,751,000	102,309,000
Prince Edward Is.—						
Horses	32,620	34,576	103	114	3,353,000	3,935,000
Milch cows	41,429	45,662	71	83	2,922,000	3,794,000
Other cattle	69,092	79,815	44	53	3,008,000	4,230,000
Total cattle	110,521	125,477	54	64	5,930,000	8,024,000
Sheep	73,046	114,955	15	14	1,081,000	1,603,000
Swine	40,814	49,510	29	27	1,183,000	1,320,000
Nova Scotia—						
Horses	70,101	69,589	117	127	8,194,000	8,838,000
Milch cows	157,829	162,230	65	76	10,337,000	12,329,000
Other cattle	249,422	243,831	44	54	11,046,000	13,167,000
Total cattle	407,251	406,061	53	55	21,383,000	25,496,000
Sheep	259,847	261,529	10	11	2,626,000	2,877,000
Swine	68,238	69,982	30	29	2,020,000	2,029,000
New Brunswick—						
Horses	66,590	77,828	141	138	9,385,000	10,776,000
Milch cows	126,123	153,058	65	70	7,810,000	10,640,000
Other cattle	166,624	211,964	41	42	6,770,000	8,870,000
Total cattle	286,747	365,022	51	53	14,580,000	19,510,000
Sheep	140,015	212,745	12	11	1,642,000	2,449,000
Swine	79,814	104,939	28	31	2,219,000	3,291,000
Quebec—						
Horses	496,811	463,902	131	134	65,082,000	62,163,000
Milch cows	1,163,865	1,056,347	79	84	91,945,000	88,734,000
Other cattle	1,245,819	1,213,297	45	44	56,062,000	50,385,000
Total cattle	2,409,684	2,269,644	61	61	148,007,000	139,119,000
Sheep	959,070	1,007,425	14	13	13,427,000	13,097,000
Swine	997,255	934,425	26	24	25,929,000	22,450,000
Ontario—						
Horses	732,977	719,569	111	110	81,169,000	79,153,000
Milch cows	1,097,039	1,141,016	96	107	105,515,000	121,623,000
Other cattle	1,770,683	1,786,175	67	68	118,765,000	121,272,000
Total cattle	2,867,722	2,927,191	78	83	224,280,000	242,895,000
Sheep	972,341	1,101,740	20	18	19,766,000	19,831,000
Swine	1,656,386	1,695,487	27	25	43,896,000	42,387,000
Manitoba—						
Horses	384,772	379,356	141	131	54,371,000	49,523,000
Milch cows	225,659	227,872	91	90	20,622,000	20,609,000
Other cattle	521,240	553,899	64	58	33,546,000	32,075,000
Total cattle	746,899	781,771	73	67	54,168,000	52,684,000
Sheep	136,782	167,170	17	15	2,317,000	2,518,000
Swine	284,596	261,542	26	27	7,517,000	7,185,000

10.—Numbers in June and Values in December of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1918 and 1919—concluded.

Farm Animals.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	$ per head.	$ per head.	$	$
Saskatchewan—						
Horses	990,009	1,078,452	149	125	147,511,000	139,807,000
Milch cows	352,989	374,062	91	91	32,122,000	34,040,000
Other cattle	926,342	1,005,501	66	62	61,139,000	62,341,000
Total cattle	1,279,331	1,379,563	73	70	93,261,000	96,381,000
Sheep	134,177	146,911	17	15	2,281,000	2,204,000
Swine	521,240	432,367	28	26	14,595,000	11,242,000
Alberta—						
Horses	791,246	800,380	107	94	84,662,000	75,236,000
Milch cows	328,702	336,596	93	89	30,569,000	29,957,000
Other cattle	1,362,880	1,247,448	70	60	95,402,000	74,847,000
Total cattle	1,691,582	1,584,044	74	66	125,971,000	104,804,000
Sheep	332,179	364,498	15	14	4,983,000	5,103,000
Swine	601,534	445,858	24	25	14,437,000	11,146,000
British Columbia—						
Horses	44,131	43,717	123	129	5,428,000	5,639,000
Milch cows	50,965	51,594	106	118	5,402,000	6,088,000
Other cattle	195,165	194,644	67	71	13,076,000	13,820,000
Total cattle	246,130	246,238	75	81	18,478,000	19,908,000
Sheep	45,291	44,985	15	16	679,000	720,000
Swine	39,805	44,960	24	28	955,000	1,259,000

11.—Estimated Total Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1914-1919.

Province and Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada—					
1914	371,430,363	297,130,793	14,550,710	42,418,325	725,530,191
1915	373,381,000	316,380,000	16,226,000	43,653,000	749,640,000
1916	380,884,000	360,874,000	20,312,000	49,477,000	811,547,000
1917	429,123,000	544,676,000	35,576,000	92,886,000	1,102,261,000
1918	459,155,000	706,058,000	48,802,000	112,751,000	1,326,766,000
1919	435,070,000	708,821,000	50,402,000	102,309,000	1,296,602,000
Prince Edward Island—					
1914	4,013,710	3,405,125	516,374	614,923	8,550,132
1915	3,911,000	3,588,000	606,000	510,000	8,615,000
1916	3,355,000	4,369,000	799,000	766,000	9,289,000
1917	3,408,000	4,998,000	1,245,000	947,000	10,598,000
1918	3,353,000	5,930,000	1,081,000	1,183,000	11,547,000
1919	3,935,000	8,024,000	1,603,000	1,320,000	14,882,000
Nova Scotia—					
1914	7,594,204	9,416,337	996,029	849,877	18,856,447
1915	7,621,000	10,354,000	1,130,000	961,000	20,066,000
1916	6,933,000	12,172,000	1,306,000	935,000	21,346,000
1917	7,141,000	14,391,000	1,809,000	2,626,000	25,967,000
1918	8,194,000	21,383,000	1,433,000	2,020,000	33,030,000
1919	8,838,000	25,496,000	2,877,000	2,029,000	39,240,000
New Brunswick—					
1914	9,060,306	6,763,618	563,652	1,300,052	17,687,628
1915	9,018,000	6,767,000	555,000	1,269,000	17,609,000
1916	8,244,000	7,904,000	689,000	1,202,000	18,039,000
1917	8,244,000	9,848,000	1,039,000	1,853,000	20,984,000
1918	9,385,000	14,580,000	1,642,000	2,219,000	27,826,000
1919	10,776,000	19,510,000	2,449,000	3,291,000	36,026,000

11.—Estimated Total Value of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1914-1919 —concluded.

Province and Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Quebec—					
1914	50,105,892	59,334,657	3,770,494	9,087,028	122,298,071
1915	41,728,000	61,187,000	4,159,000	9,175,000	116,249,000
1916	38,252,000	66,720,000	5,226,000	9,032,000	119,230,000
1917	49,875,000	118,078,000	12,737,000	20,294,000	200,984,000
1918	65,082,000	148,007,000	13,427,000	25,929,000	252,445,000
1919	62,163,000	139,119,000	13,097,000	22,450,000	236,829,000
Ontario—					
1914	105,393,389	113,759,147	5,571,619	19,606,735	244,330,890
1915	108,423,000	119,349,000	6,118,000	20,574,000	254,464,000
1916	112,026,000	140,866,000	7,370,000	25,383,000	285,545,000
1917	100,259,000	154,428,000	11,016,000	31,211,000	296,914,000
1918	81,169,000	224,280,000	19,766,000	43,896,000	369,111,000
1919	79,153,000	242,895,000	19,831,000	42,387,000	384,266,000
Manitoba—					
1914	41,634,302	20,044,976	396,854	2,034,134	64,110,266
1915	42,274,000	21,088,000	432,000	2,368,000	66,162,000
1916	40,754,000	22,313,000	597,000	2,215,000	65,879,000
1917	44,574,000	38,330,000	1,289,000	4,157,000	88,350,000
1918	54,371,000	54,168,000	2,317,000	7,517,000	118,373,000
1919	49,523,000	52,684,000	2,518,000	7,185,000	111,910,000
Saskatchewan—					
1914	90,026,252	34,475,726	892,271	4,396,978	129,791,227
1915	92,619,000	40,699,000	1,066,000	5,347,000	139,731,000
1916	96,025,000	44,214,000	1,384,000	5,686,000	147,309,000
1917	121,482,000	80,329,000	1,822,000	14,492,000	218,125,000
1918	147,511,000	93,261,000	2,281,000	14,595,000	257,648,000
1919	139,807,000	96,381,000	2,204,000	11,242,000	249,634,000
Alberta—					
1914	56,352,310	40,866,739	1,468,567	4,062,568	102,750,184
1915	61,559,000	44,942,000	1,789,000	2,871,000	111,161,000
1916	68,673,000	52,949,000	2,455,000	3,658,000	127,735,000
1917	87,635,000	106,789,000	4,016,000	17,708,000	216,148,000
1918	84,662,000	125,971,000	4,983,000	14,437,000	230,053,000
1919	75,236,000	104,804,000	5,103,000	11,146,000	196,289,000
British Columbia—					
1914	7,249,998	9,064,468	374,850	466,030	17,155,346
1915	6,228,000	8,406,000	371,000	578,000	15,583,000
1916	6,622,000	9,367,000	486,000	700,000	17,174,000
1917	6,505,000	17,485,000	603,000	791,000	25,384,000
1918	5,428,000	18,478,000	679,000	955,000	25,540,000
1919	5,639,000	19,908,000	720,000	1,259,000	27,526,000

Average Values of Farm Land.—Table **12** shows the average values per acre of farm lands in Canada, as estimated by crop correspondents in each of the years 1910 to 1919. The average value of farm land for the Dominion, including improved and unimproved land, together with the value of dwellings and other farm buildings, was placed at $52 per acre, as compared with $46 in 1918, $44 in 1917, $41 in 1916, $40 in 1915 and $38 in 1914 and 1910. This shows an enhancement in value of farm lands of $14, or 36.8 p.c. in five years. By provinces, the value was highest in British Columbia, being $174 as compared with $149 per acre in 1917 and 1918. Ontario, with an estimated average value of $66 per acre, and Quebec with $72 per acre, were above the average for the Dominion. In 1918 Ontario and Quebec gave each the average value of farm lands at $57 per acre. In Prince Edward Island the average value of farm lands rose from $44

per acre, the highest previous value, to $51. Nova Scotia also shows an increase from $36 per acre in 1918 to $41 in 1919. New Brunswick valued its farm land at $19 per acre in 1910, $29 in 1916 and 1917, $35 in 1918 and $32 in 1919. The value of farm lands in Manitoba, while fluctuating between $29 in 1910 and $32 in 1918, rose to $35 per acre in 1919. In Saskatchewan farm lands were valued at $32, as compared with $29 per acre in 1918 and $24 in 1914, and Alberta lands increased in value from $21 per acre in 1914 to $27 in 1917 and $29 in 1919.

12.—Average Values per acre of Occupied Farm Lands in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1910, 1914-1919.

Provinces.	1910.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	38	38	40	41	44	46	52
Prince Edward Island	31	39	38	39	44	44	51
Nova Scotia	25	28	28	34	34	36	41
New Brunswick	19	26	22	29	29	35	32
Quebec	43	47	51	52	53	57	72
Ontario	48	54	52	53	55	57	66
Manitoba	29	32	30	32	31	32	35
Saskatchewan	22	24	24	23	26	29	32
Alberta	24	21	23	22	27	28	29
British Columbia	74	150	125	119	149	149	174

Average Wages of Farm Help.—The average wages paid for farm help in 1919 again showed a considerable increase. For Canada as a whole, according to Table **13,** the wages per month during summer, for males, inclusive of board, was $78 and for females, $43 per month; the value of board, $24 per month for males and $19 for females, is included in the above estimate. In 1918, the cost of farm help during summer months was estimated, for males, at $70, including $21 per month for board, and for females at $38 per month, including $17 per month for board. By the year, including board, males received $764 in 1919, as compared with $681 in 1918 and $323 in 1914; females received $465 in 1919, as compared with $416 in 1918 and $189 in 1914, being an annual average increase of over 136 p.c. for men and 146 p.c. for women from 1914 to 1919. Compared by provinces, the average wages per month for male and female help respectively in the summer season, including board, were in order of value in 1919 as follows: British Columbia $96 and $64, Alberta $95 and $58, Saskatchewan $94 and $55, Manitoba $89 and $52, New Brunswick $79 and $35, Quebec $76 and $37, Ontario $70 and $40, Nova Scotia $69 and $34, and Prince Edward Island $51 and $28. In 1918 the position of the provinces as regards wages of males was the same, British Columbia coming first for both males and females and Prince Edward Island last in both cases. The net earnings of farm help in the summer months for females was highest in British Columbia, $37, followed by Alberta with $34, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, $32, Ontario and Quebec, $22, New Brunswick, $20, Nova Scotia, $18, and Prince Edward Island, $15, while for males it was highest in Alberta with $67 per month and Saskatchewan, $66, followed by British Columbia $65, Manitoba $63, New Brunswick $56, Quebec $53, Ontario $48,Nova Scotia $47 and Prince Edward Island $33 per month.

13.—Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914-19.

Provinces.		Per month in summer season, including board.		Per year, including board.		Average value of board per month.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	1914	36	19	323	189	14	11
	1915	37	20	341	200	15	11
	1916	43	22	397	228	17	13
	1917	64	34	611	364	19	15
	1918	70	38	681	416	21	17
	1919	78	43	764	465	24	19
P. E. Island	1914	25	13	221	136	10	8
	1915	27	15	238	137	10	9
	1916	31	18	301	167	13	9
	1917	40	23	407	254	14	10
	1918	46	25	469	289	15	11
	1919	51	28	504	318	18	13
Nova Scotia	1914	31	15	301	155	11	8
	1915	33	16	310	169	12	8
	1916	39	19	365	195	16	11
	1917	54	26	543	296	17	12
	1918	60	30	590	326	19	14
	1919	69	34	628	346	22	16
New Brunswick	1914	32	15	302	165	11	8
	1915	34	16	308	153	14	8
	1916	36	17	328	164	14	10
	1917	57	28	572	306	18	13
	1918	69	31	725	335	20	14
	1919	79	35	804	401	23	15
Quebec	1914	34	16	296	152	13	9
	1915	33	16	301	159	13	10
	1916	41	20	371	196	16	11
	1917	59	29	523	287	17	12
	1918	65	33	575	317	20	13
	1919	76	37	695	372	23	15
Ontario	1914	32	17	297	172	13	10
	1915	31	17	304	179	13	11
	1916	39	32	360	206	16	13
	1917	59	32	561	344	18	14
	1918	62	35	607	382	20	16
	1919	70	40	691	431	22	18
Manitoba	1914	39	22	364	226	15	13
	1915	45	27	390	245	15	13
	1916	48	27	454	283	18	15
	1917	68	40	689	452	21	17
	1918	78	45	791	494	23	19
	1919	89	52	889	557	26	20
Saskatchewan	1914	41	23	366	235	17	14
	1915	42	24	386	241	17	14
	1916	49	26	434	278	18	15
	1917	73	41	734	470	23	18
	1918	86	49	849	545	25	20
	1919	94	55	912	598	28	23
Alberta	1914	40	24	365	236	16	14
	1915	44	24	404	253	17	14
	1916	52	29	501	299	20	16
	1917	76	44	784	476	23	19
	1918	86	50	863	569	26	22
	1919	95	58	976	648	28	24

13.—Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914-1919—concluded.

Provinces.	Per month in summer season, including board.		Per year, including board.		Average value of board per month.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Columbia....1914	48	31	460	324	21	18
1915	49	31	463	287	19	16
1916	50	29	543	325	22	18
1917	78	48	803	481	25	21
1918	89	57	903	589	28	23
1919	96	64	1,065	715	31	27

NOTE.—For corresponding averages of the years 1909 and 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1918, pp. 190 and 191.

DAIRYING.

Creameries and Cheese Factories, 1916, 1917 and 1918.—The total number of creameries and cheese factories making returns in Canada in 1918 was 3,373, as compared with 3,418 in 1917, and 3,446 in 1916. Of the total in 1918, 990 were creameries, 1,885 were cheese factories, 476 were combined factories making butter and cheese, and 22 were condensed milk factories. The great majority both of creameries and cheese factories were in Quebec and Ontario. In Quebec there were 628 creameries, 900 cheese factories, 425 combined factories and 1 condensed milk factory. In Ontario, creameries numbered 164, cheese factories 910, combined factories 37 and condensed milk factories 15. The total number of patrons (i.e., farmers supplying milk and cream) was 252,416 in 1918, as compared with 250,505 in 1917, and 221,192 in 1916. In 1918, the patrons numbered 80,011 in Quebec and 92,397 in Ontario. The total value of the capital invested in the creameries and cheese factories of Canada in 1918 was $23,131,620. The number of employees was 10,155, and their salaries and wages amounted to $6,221,457. The amount paid to patrons was $83,637,391, the total expenditure was $101,364,912, and the value of products was $107,340,850, as compared with an expenditure of $86,488,260 and a value of products of $93,879,326 in 1917.

Production and Value of Creamery Butter.—The total production of creamery butter in 1918 (Table **14**) was 93,298,348 lb., value $41,859,156, as compared with 87,526,939 lb., value $34,274,218, in 1917, and 82,564,130 lb., value $26,966,355, in 1916. Quebec and Ontario together produced about 71 p.c. of the total creamery butter in Canada. The production of Quebec in 1918 was 36,761,057 lb., value $16,364,950, as compared with 34,392,562 lb., value $13,689,310, in 1917, and 34,323,275 lb., value $11,516,148, in 1916. Ontario in 1918 produced 29,452,422 lb., value $13,163,938, as compared with 28,756,758 lb., value $11,236,839, in 1917, 24,680,109 lb., value $8,031,997, in 1916. For all Canada the average wholesale price of creamery butter worked out at 45 cents per lb. in 1918, as compared with 39 cents per lb. in 1917 and 33 cents in 1916.

14.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter, by Provinces, 1916, 1917, and 1918.

Provinces.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	CREAMERIES.					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	613,880	513,520	548,924	184,164	205,368	249,039
Nova Scotia	1,586,679	1,746,662	1,756,905	505,000	711,652	808,755
New Brunswick	664,751	498,173	633,316	221,162	206,564	290,539
Quebec	29,488,801	28,726,626	30,839,505	9,929,165	11,404,337	13,722,990
Ontario	23,417,377	26,288,847	26,969,588	7,637,796	10,241,545	12,003,063
Manitoba	6,574,510	7,050,921	8,431,962	2,038,109	2,595,472	3,895,041
Saskatchewan	4,310,669	4,220,758	5,009,014	1,338,180	1,575,965	2,221,403
Alberta	4,275,760	4,998,096	6,597,319	1,323,152	1,887,262	2,934,705
British Columbia	1,243,292	1,201,646	1,560,478	497,316	555,747	797,782
Canada	72,175,719	75,245,249	82,347,011	23,674,044	29,383,912	36,923,317
	COMBINED FACTORIES.					
Prince Edward Island	–	41,345	37,893	–	16,762	17,065
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Brunswick	45,181	67,526	26,694	15,031	27,122	12,279
Quebec	4,834,474	5,665,934	5,921,552	1,586,983	2,284,973	2,641,960
Ontario	1,262,732	1,694,509	1,160,095	394,201	664,523	546,935
Manitoba	–		5,000	–	–	2,435
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta	4,246,024	3,945,875	2,455,918	1,296,096	1,527,279	1,091,146
British Columbia	–	93,097	21,446	–	38,876	10,079
Canada	10,388,411	11,508,286	9,628,598	3,292,311	4,559,535	4,321,899
	CONDENSED FACTORIES.					
Prince Edward Island		42,406	54,937	–	17,810	27,468
Ontario	–	730,996	1,267,802	–	312,961	586,472
Canada	–	773,402	1,322,739	–	330,771	613,940
	TOTAL.					
Prince Edward Island	613,880	597,271	641,754	184,164	239,940	293,572
Nova Scotia	1,586,679	1,746,662	1,756,905	505,000	711,652	808,755
New Brunswick	709,932	565,699	660,010	236,193	233,686	302,818
Quebec	34,323,275	34,392,562	36,761,057	11,516,148	13,689,310	16,364,950
Ontario	24,680,109	28,714,352	29,397,485	8,031,997	11,219,029	13,136,470
Manitoba	6,574,510	7,050,921	8,436,962	2,038,109	2,595,472	3,897,476
Saskatchewan	4,310,669	4,220,758	5,009,014	1,338,180	1,575,965	2,221,403
Alberta	8,521,784	8,943,971	9,053,237	2,619,248	3,414,541	4,025,851
British Columbia	1,243,292	1,294,743	1,581,924	497,316	594,623	807,861
Canada	82,564,130	87,526,939	93,298,348	26,966,355	34,274,218	41,859,156

15.—Production and Value of Factory Cheese, by Provinces, 1916, 1917, and 1918.

Provinces.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	CHEESE FACTORIES.					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,121,736	1,599,885	1,535,871	409,495	333,723	350,606
Nova Scotia	94,727	67,497	61,195	17,051	14,269	13,897
New Brunswick	1,067,068	1,188,296	1,149,367	189,618	245,629	259,431
Quebec	38,059,681	40,024,037	39,117,406	6,873,544	8,361,081	8,776,902
Ontario	101,535,235	114,319,617	102,874 662	18,784,018	24,318,420	23,213,520
Manitoba	880,728	1,003,646	657,085	158,931	199,036	143,696
Saskatchewan	–	–	13,573	–	–	3,257
Alberta	135,435	104,649	184,908	24,728	22,692	43,431
British Columbia	–	35,000	230,347		10,655	56,076
Canada	143,894,610	158,342,627	145,824,414	26,457,385	33,505,505	32,860,816

15.—Production and Value of Factory Cheese, by Provinces, 1916, 1917, and 1918. —concluded.

COMBINED FACTORIES.

Provinces.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island		635,100	665,497		132,594	152,677
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Brunswick	118,596	55,810	35,858	21,075	12,016	8,146
Quebec	23,847,069	27,810,980	22,952,756	4,371,560	5,811,192	5,199,964
Ontario	24,480,635	6,853,469	4,839,569	4,528,917	1,453,524	1,099,436
Manitoba	–	–	500	–	–	125
Alberta	609,687	1,170,256	367,926	129,725	257,493	87,480
British Columbia	18,000	36,094	19,300	3,960	8,299	4,825
Canada	49,073,987	36,561,709	28,881,406	9,055,237	7,675,118	6,552,653

CONDENSED FACTORIES.

			lb.			$
Ontario	–	–	172,493	–		43,063

TOTAL.

Provinces.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,121,736	2,234,985	2,201,368	409,495	466,317	503,283
Nova Scotia	94,727	67,497	61,195	17,051	14,269	13,897
New Brunswick	1,185,664	1,244,106	1,185,225	210,693	257,645	267,577
Quebec	61,906,750	67,835,017	62,070,162	11,245,104	14,172,213	13,976,866
Ontario	126,015 870	121,173 086	107,886,724	23,312,935	25,771,944	24,356,019
Manitoba	880,728	1,003,646	657,585	158,931	199,036	143,821
Saskatchewan	–	–	13,573	–	–	3,257
Alberta	745,122	1,274,905	552,834	154,453	280,185	130,911
British Columbia	18,000	71,094	249,647	3,960	18,954	60,901
Canada	192,968 597	194,904,336	174,878 313	35,512,622	41,180,623	39,456,532

Production and Value of Factory Cheese.—The total production of factory cheese in 1918 (Table **15**) was 174,878,313 lb., value $39,456,532, as compared with 194,904,336 lb., value $41,180,623, in 1917 and 192,968,597 lb., value $35,512,622, in 1916. Ontario and Quebec together produce 97 p.c. of the total factory-made cheese in Canada. In Ontario the quantity produced in 1918 was 107,886,724 lb., value $24,356,019, as compared with 121,173,086 lb., value $25,771,944 in 1917, and 126,015,870 lb., value $23,312,935, in 1916. The average wholesale price of factory-made cheese for Canada was, for 1918, 22.53 cents per lb., as compared with 21.16 cents in 1917, and 18 cents in 1916. For 1918 the highest price per lb. was in British Columbia, 24.34 cents, and in the other provinces the average price was close to 22 or 23 cents per lb.

16.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese, 1900, 1907, 1910, and 1915-1918.

Year.	Establishments.	Creamery Butter.		Factory Cheese.	
	No.	lb.	$	lb.	$
1900	3,576	36,066,739	7,240,972	220,833,269	22,221,430
1907	3,515	45,930,294	10,949,062	204,788,583	23,597,639
1910	3,625	64,698,165	15,645,845	199,904,205	21,587,124
1915	3,513	83,991,453	24,385,052	183,887,837	27,097,177
1916	3,446	82,564,130	26,966,352	192,968,597	35,512,622
1917	3,418	87,526,939	34,227,218	194,904,336	41,180,623
1918	3,373	93,298,348	41,859,156	174,878,313	39,456,532

Comparative Statistics, 1900-1918.—In Table **16** the production and value of creamery butter and factory cheese for all Canada is compared for the years 1900, 1907 and 1910 and for the years 1915 to 1918. For 1900 and 1910 the figures shown are those of the decennial census; for 1907 they are those of the special postal census of that year, and for 1915 to 1918, they are as collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Provincial Governments.

Total Value of Dairy Products, 1918.—In addition to the value of the production of butter and cheese, other products were manufactured to the value of $26,025,162; so that the total value of the products of dairy factories in 1918 amounted to $107,340,850.

Cold Storage of Perishable Products.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6), subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government towards the construction and equipment of cold storage warehouses open to the public the Act and regulations made thereunder being administered by the Department of Agriculture. Table **17** shows for 1919 the number of cold storage warehouses in Canada, with the refrigerated space. This amounts to 33,247,774 cubic feet, of which 4,928,304 cubic feet apply to warehouses subsidized under the Act and 28,319,470 cubic feet apply to non-subsidized warehouses.

17.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1919.

SUBSIDIZED PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

Provinces.	Number.	Refrigerated space.	Cost.	Total Subsidy.
		Cubic feet.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1	150,000	50,000	15,000
Nova Scotia	3	473,490	287,237	86,171
New Brunswick	2	781,161	192,577	57,773
Quebec	2	248,394	245,287	73,586
Ontario	16	1,626,196	632,547	184,514
Manitoba	1	27,500	32,000	9,600
Saskatchewan	4	441,868	160,707	48,212
Alberta	2	302,531	242,000	72,600
British Columbia	3	877,164	458,000	137,400
Total subsidized	**34**	**4,928,304**	**2,300,355**	**684,856**

17. Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1919—concluded.

SUBSIDIZED AND NON-SUBSIDIZED WAREHOUSES.

Provinces.	No.	Refrigerated Space.	Principal Articles Stored.
		Cubic feet.	
Prince Edward Island..	4	234,000	1 Meat and General, 1 Eggs, 1 Bait and Fish, 1 Fox Meat and Meat.
Nova Scotia.....	18	1,097,976	1 Butter and Ice Cream, 1 Eggs, 1 General, 3 Fish and Meat, 1 Butter, 3 Fish, 7 Bait and Fish, 1 Meat, Fish, Farm and Dairy Products.
New Brunswick.....	22	969,541	1 Meat and Poultry, 1 Cured Meats, 1 Eggs, 2 General, 18 Bait and Fish.
Quebec.....	56	6,298,104	19 General, 10 Meats, 2 Dairy Products and Meats, 1 Eggs, Meat and Butter, 3 Meats and Poultry, 2 Butter and Ice Cream, 2 Fresh and Cured Meats, 1 Meat, Poultry and Fish, 3 Dairy Products, 3 Fish, 2 Cured Meats, 4 Meats and General, 1 Meats, Poultry and General, 1 Meat and Butter, 1 Dairy Products, Meats and Eggs, 1 Butter.
Ontario.....	99	11,100,757	12 General, 9 Meat, 7 Butter and Ice Cream, 6 Eggs and General, 1 Butter, Poultry and Eggs, 2 Meat and General, 1 Butter and General, 1 Eggs, 9 Butter, 14 Meat, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy Products, 4 Meat, Fish, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy Products, 1 Meat and Fruit, 2 Meat, Butter and Fruit, 12 Fish, 1 Meat and Dairy Products, 2 Fruit, 1 Fruit and Fish, 1 Fresh and Cured Meats, 1 Fish and Meat, 2 Dairy and Farm Products, 2 Fish and General, 1 Meat and Cheese, 2 Eggs and Butter, 1 Meat and Butter, 1 Meat and Provisions, 1 Meat and General, 2 Packing House Products.
Manitoba.....	42	4,006,147	6 General, 5 Butter and Ice Cream, 6 Meat, 1 Meat and General, 15 Fish, 2 Butter, 3 Meat and Dairy Products, 1 Packing House Products, 1 Meat and General, 1 Fish and Poultry, 1 Dairy and Vegetables.
Saskatchewan.....	22	1,560,306	3 Butter, 5 Butter and Ice Cream, 5 General, 6 Meat, Fish and General, 1 Eggs and General, 1 Meat, 1 Eggs, Butter and Meat.
Alberta.....	20	3,806,835	3 General, 4 Meat, 5 Meat, Poultry, Eggs, and Butter, 5 Butter and Ice Cream, 1 Meat, Fish and General, 1 Eggs and Fruit, 1 Butter.
British Columbia.....	38	4,129,208	9 Fish, 3 Butter, 1 Fish and Meat, 2 Meat, 2 Butter and Ice Cream, 4 Meat, Fish and General, 4 General, 1 Fish and General, 2 Meat and General, 1 Meat, Butter and Eggs, 1 Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Cheese, 1 Butter, Eggs, Meat and Cider, 2 Packing House Products, 1 Fruit, Butter and General, 1 Meat and Butter, 1 Butter and General, 1 Meat, Fish, Butter, Eggs and Poultry, 1 Meat, Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Yukon.....	1	44,900	1 Fish.
Totals.....	**322**	**33,247,774**	

19.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1919.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.)

Month.	Year.	No. 1 Northern.	No. 2 Northern.	No. 3 Northern.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Feed.
Averages for—		$ $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1914	0.84 7/8 –0.85 3/4	0.82 3/8 –0.83 3/4	0.80 –0.81 1/4	0.74 7/8 –0.76	0.68 4/8 –0.69 1/8	0.64 2/3 –0.64 3/4	0.58 1/2 –0.59 1/2
"	1915	1.32 1/4 –1.39	1.30 1/4 –1.36	1.26 1/2 –1.33 1/2	1.23 1/8 –1.29 1/2	1.19 1/16–1.25 1/2	1.14 1/2 –1.21 5/8	1.10 1/2 –1.16 1/2
"	1916	1.17 7/8 –1.21 3/10	1.15 1/4 –1.19 1/2	1.11 5/8 –1.16 1/2	1.07 3/4 –1.12	0.99 1/2 –1.04 3/8	0.90 1/16–0.95 3/8	0.81 1/4 –0.86 7/8
"	1917	1.77 –1.83 7/8	1.73 7/8 –1.80 5/8	1.69 3/8 –1.76 5/8	1.55 5/8 –1.63 3/8	1.35 3/8 –1.41 1/4	1.04 7/8 –1.09 5/8	0.88 3/4 –0.93 1/2
"	1918	2·21 –	2.18 –	2.15 –	2.08 –	1.96 –	1.87 –	1.70 1/4 –1.71 1/4
	1919	2.24 1/2 –	2.21 1/2 –	2.17 1/2 –	2.11 1/2 –	1.99 1/2 –	1.90 1/2 –	– –
February	1914	0.88 1/8 –0.89 1/2	0.86 1/2 –0.87 3/4	0.84 3/4 –0.86	0.80 5/8 –0.81 7/8	0.73 –0.74 3/8	0.68 –0.69 1/2	0.62 5/8 –0.63 3/4
"	1915	1.45 –1.55 1/8	1.47 7/8 –1.53 1/2	1.45 –1.50	1.41 –1.45 1/4	1.37 –1.41 1/2	1.32 1/4 –1.37 1/2	1.31 1/8 –1.32 3/8
"	1916	1.20 1/4 –1 25 1/4	1.17 3/8 –1.22 7/8	1.15 –1.20 1/4	1.11 1/8 –1.16 5/8	1.03 7/8 –1.08 7/8	0.97 6/16–1.03 5/8	0.91 –0.96 1/8
	1917	1.65 5/8 –1.71 1/2	1.62 1/2 –1.68 1/2	1.57 1/2 –1.63 1/2	1.48 1/8 –1.53 1/2	1.28 1/8 –1.34	1.02 –1.07 1/4	0.89 3/4 –0.94 1/4
	1918	2.21 –	2.18 –	2.15 –	2.08 –	1.96 –	1.87 –	1.71 1/2 –1.72
	1919	2.24 1/2 –	2.21 1/2 –	2.17 1/2 –	2.11 1/2 –	1.99 1/2 –	1.90 1/2 –	1.58 1/2 –1.62 1/2
March	1914	0.90 –0.90 3/4	0.88 1/8 –0.89 1/2	0.86 3/4 –0.87 7/8	0.82 7/8 –0.83 3/4	0.79 1/2 –0.80 1/4	0.74 5/8 –0.75 1/2	0.69 1/4 –0.70 1/4
"	1915	1.44 1/2 –1.51 5/8	1.43 1/8 –1.49 7/8	1.40 1/2 –1.46 3/4	1.35 1/2 –1.41 3/4	1.30 7/8 –1.37 1/2	1.26 7/8 –1.33 1/2	1.21 1/2 –1.28 2/3
"	1916	1.06 3/4 –1.10 3/4	1.04 1/8 –1.07 1/8	1.01 7/8 –1.05 7/8	0.99 1/2 –1.02 2/4	0.90 1/4 –0.93 3/4	0.80 1/4 –1.03 2/4	– –
"	1917	1·83 1/8 –1.88 1/2	1.80 –1.85 1/2	1.74 1/4 –1.79 1/2	1.63 3/4 –1.68 3/4	1.45 1/2 –1.49 3/4	1.14 –1.18 1/4	0.97 1/2 –0.99 1/2
"	1918	2.21 –	2.18 –	2.15 –	2.08 –	1.96 –	1.87 –	1.73 –1.76 1/4
	1919	2.24 1/2 –	2.21 1/2 –	2.17 1/2 –	2.11 1/2 –	1.99 1/2 –	1.90 1/2 –	1.66 1/4 –1.68 3/4
April	1914	0.88 3/4 –0.90 3/8	0.87 1/8 –0.88 1/2	0.85 1/2 –0.86 5/8	0.82 3/8 –0.83 3/8	0.78 1/2 –0.79 5/8	0.73 1/2 –0.74 5/8	0.68 1/2 –0.69 5/8
"	1915	1.51 5/8 –1.56 1/4	1.45 3/8 –1.55 1/4	1.45 5/8 –1.52 1/4	1.39 1/2 –1.49 1/8	1.40 –1.43 1/4	1.35 3/8 –1.39 1/2	1.27 1/8 –1.29
"	1916	1.12 1/2 –1.16 3/4	1.10 1/4 –1.14 3/16	1.06 7/10–1.10 5/8	1.04 1/2 –1.08 1/2	0.95 1/2 –0.99 1/2	0.87 1/2 –0.91 3/4	0.82 1/2 –0.86 1/2
"	1917	2.17 1/8 –2.36 1/8	2.13 1/2 –2.31 3/4	2.08 –2.28 1/4	1.97 3/4 –2.14 7/8	1.78 1/2 –1.95 3/8	1.47 3/4 –1.64 1/8	1.13 1/4 –1.20 3/4
"	1918	2.21 –	2.18 –	2.15 –	2.08 –	1.96 –	1.87 –	1.77 –1.78
"	1919	2.24 1/2 –	2.21 1/2 –	2.17 1/2 –	2.11 1/2 –	1.99 1/2 –	1.90 1/2 –	1.72 3/4 –1.76 1/4

19.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-19—continued.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.)

Month.	Year.	No. 1 Northern	No. 2 Northern.	No. 3. Northern.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	Feed.
		$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
May	1914	0.93 -0.94 2/5	0.91 1/8 -0.93 1/8	0.89 7/8 -0.91 1/8	0.85 7/8 -0.87 2/8	0.79 1/8 -0.79 1/2	0.74 1/4 -0.74 1/2	0.69 1/8 -0.69 1/2
"	1915	1.57 4/8 -1.62	1.54 1/4 -1.59 6/8	1.50 3/8 -1.56 1/2	1.41 2/8 -1.52 3/8	1.41 2/8 -1.47 3/8	1.36 2/8 -1.42 2/8	1.30 5/8 -1.36 5/8
	1916	1.15 9/16 -1.19 1/16	1.13 7/8 -1.17 1/4	1.09 7/8 -1.12 7/8	1.05 3/8 -1.08 5/8	0.98 3/8 -1.01 7/8	0.91 7/8 -0.95 1/4	0.86 1/8 -0.90 1/8
"	1917	2.67 -2.89 3/4	2.63 1/2 -2.86 1/4	2.58 1/2 -2.81 1/4	2.48 - 2.66 3/4	2.21 1/4 -1.82	1.79 3/4 -1.93 3/4	1.31 3/4 -1.09 1/4
	1918	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.08 -	1.96 -	1.87 -	1.78 1/2 -1.79
"	1919	2.24 1/2 -	2.21 1/2 -	2.17 1/2 -	2.11 1/2 -	1.99 1/2 -	1.90 1/2 -	1.80 -1.81
June	1914	0.91 3/4 -0.93 7/8	0.90 1/8 -0.92 3/4	0.89 -0.90 4/8	0.84 5/8 -0.86 5/8	0.80 1/8 -0.82 1/8	0.75 1/8 -0.75 1/2	0.70 1/8 -0.70 1/2
"	1915	1.21 1/2 -1.31 1/4	1.21 6/8 -1.32	1.18 1/4 -1.24 2/4	1.13 2/4 -1.19 3/4	1.06 6/8 -1.16 1/4	1.01 3/4 -1.09 2/3	1.14 2/4 -1.23 1/4
	1916	1.09 1/2 -1.12 1/4	1.08 3/4 -1.11 1/16	1.04 1/8 -1.06 6/8	0.99 1/4 -1.01 3/4	0.93 -0.95 1/2	0.88 7/8 -0.91 1/2	0.82 5/4 -0.86 1/4
"	1917	2.38 3/4 -2.52 1/2	2.35 3/4 -2.57 1/2	2.30 3/4 -2.45	2.18 3/4 -2.33	1.94 1/2 -2.08 3/4	1.67 1/2 -1.81	1.22 1/4 -0.79 1/4
"	1918	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.08 -	1.96 -	1.87 -	1.78 1/2 -
"	1919	2.24 1/2 -	2.21 1/2 -	2.17 1/2 -	2.11 1/2 -	1.99 1/2 -	1.90 1/2 -	1.83 -
July	1914	0.89 -0.90 7/8	0.87 1/8 -0.89	0.85 1/8 -0.86 2/8	0.80 2/8 -0.83 1/8	- -	- -	- -
"	1915	1.30 3/4 -1.37 2/8	1.27 4/8 -1.34 1/2	1.23 1/4 -1.30	1.14 3/8 -1.22 1/4	- -1.18	- -1.10	.. -
"	1916	1.14 3/8 -1.17 4/8	1.12 3/8 -1.16	1.09 1/8 -1.12 2/8	1.04 1/2 -1.07 3/8	0.98 1/8 -0.99 1/2	0.95 -0.94 1/2	0.88 5/8 -0.89 5/8
"	1917	2.30 1/2 -2.39 1/2	2.27 1/2 -2.36 1/2	2.22 1/2 -2.32 1/2	2.10 1/2 -2.20 1/2	1.85 3/4 -1.96 3/4	1.66 1/2 -1.79 1/2	1.33 1/2 -1.42
"	1918	2.21 -	2.18 -	2.15 -	2.08 -	1.96 -	1.87 -	1.81 1/8 -1.83 1/2
"	1919	2.24 1/2 -	2.21 1/2 -	2.17 1/2 -	2.11 1/2 -	1.99 1/2 -	1.90 1/2 -	1.72 1/2 -
August	1914	1.01 1/4 -1.10 1/8	0.99 1/8 -1.08 1/3	0.94 3/8 -1.03 7/8	0.90 7/8 -0.93 1/2	0.91 3/4 -0.93 1/2	- -	- -
"	1915	1.14 1/2 -1.18 3/4	1.11 6/8 -1.21 1/2	1.18 -1.27	1.13 2/3 -1.18 1/4	1.04 1/2 -1.10	1.00 -1.00	- -
	1916	1.41 1/4 -1.42	1.39 1/8 -1.49 3/4	1.34 1/2 -1.45 1/8	1.29 1/8 -1.39 7/8	1.23 3/4 -1.34 1/8	1.15 -1.23 1/4	1.09 1/8 -1.17 1/2
"	1917	2.39 1/2 -2.60	2.38 1/4 -1.19 3/8	2.34 3/4 -2.37 3/8	2.26 -2.31 1/3	2.05 1/4 -2.36 3/8	1.79 -1.86	1.65 1/4 -1.27
"	1918	2.21 7/10 -	2.18 7/10 -	2.15 1/2 -	2.08 7/10 -	1.96 7/10 -	1.87 7/10 -	1.86 1/8 -
"	1919	2.21 7/10 -	2.17 7/10 -	2.13 7/10 -	2.11 1/2 -	1.99 1/2 -	1.90 1/2 -	1.77 1/2 -1.81

19.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1919—concluded.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.)

Month.	Year.	No. 1 Northern.	No. 2 Northern.	No. 3 Northern.	No. 4	No. 5.	No. 6.	Feed.
Averages for—		$ $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
September	1914	1.09⅞ –1.15⅛	1.06¾ –1.12⅛	1.03 –1.08½	0.97½ –1.02⅕	0.90⅜ –0.95½	0.87½ –0.84⅜	0.78¼ –0.79⅜
"	1915	0.91½ –0.95¾	0.90 –0.93⅝	0.87½ –0.90¾	0.81½ –0.84½	0.77½ –0.79½	– –	– –
	1916	1.57⅜ –1.62¾	1.55⅝ –1.60 1/10	1.52 –1.56⅜	1.44 7/10–1.50⅝	1.37⅜ –1.43 3/10	1.21¼ –1.26½	1.05 –1.12½
	1917	2.21 –1.37¼	2.18½ –1.36½	2.14½ –1.33¼	2.06¾ –2.12	1.84¾ –1.91¼	1.70¾ –1.77½	1.62¼ –1.01½
	1918	2.24½ –	2.21½ –	2.17½ –	2.11½ –	1.99½ –	1.90½ –	1.86 –
	1919	2.15 –	2.12 –	2.08 –	2.02 –	1.91 –	1.81 –	1.71 –
October	1914	1.10 –1.13½	1.06½ –1.09⅞	1.01⅞ –1.04⅞	0.95⅜ –0.99	0.91 –0.94⅛	0.86½ –0.89⅝	0.81⅞ –0.85½
"	1915	0.94½ –0.99⅜	0.92¼ –0.96⅜	0.89⅝ –0.94⅛	0.85⅜ –0.89	0.79¼ –0.85⅛	0.74¾ –0.79½	0.69¾ –0.74⅜
"	1916	1.68¾ –1.76½	1.65⅜ –1.76½	1.60¾ –1.68½	1.51 –1.58¾	1.41⅞ –1.48⅜	1.31½ –1.37⅝	1.08¾ –1.17½
	1917	2.21 –	2.18 –	2.15 –	2.07½ –2.09⅛	1.93 –1.95	1.83 –1.87½	1.77½ –1.77
	1918	2.24½ –	2.21½ –	2.17½ –	2.11½ –	1.99½ –	1.90½ –	1.87½ –1.88½
"	1919	2.15 –	2.12 –	2.08 –	2.02 –	1.91 –	1.81 –	1.71 –
November	1914	1.17⅝ –1.20⅜	1.14⅜ –1.17½	1.09¾ –1.12⅝	1.04¾ –1.07¾	1.00⅛ –1.02¾	0.95 –0.98⅛	0.90¾ –0.94
"	1915	1.01¼ –1.04½	0.98¾ –1.01¾	0.94⅜ –0.97⅛	0.89¼ –0.92⅜	0.83 –0.84¼	0.77¾ –0.79⅛	0.73 –0.74⅝
"	1916	1.89⅜ –1.98⅞	1.85½ –1.93⅝	1·80¾ –1.89⅞	1.68 3/16–1.75½	1.52¼ –1.62⅜	1.39¾ –1.39½	1.12½ –1.14 5/32
"	1917	2.21 –	2.18 –	2.15 –	2.07¾ –2.08	1.95 –1.96	1.87 –	1.77 –1.31¾
"	1918	2.24½ –	2.21½ –	2.17½ –	2.11½ –	1.99½ –	1.90½ –	1.83¾ –1.86½
"	1919	2.15 –	2.12 –	2.08 –	2.02 –	1.91 –	1.81 –	1.71 –
December	1914	1.17½ –1.19½	1.14½ –1.16½	1.09⅝ –1.11⅞	105⅞ –1.07⅞	1.00¾ –1.03¾	0.96¾ –0.98⅛	0.92 –0.94
"	1915	1.06⅞ –1.12	1.04⅛ –1.09	1.00⅛ –1.05¼	0.96 –1.02⅛	0.90¾ –0.96¾	0.84⅞ –	0.75½ –
	1916	1.70⅜ –1.82	1.67⅜ –1.79 7/10	1.62 3/10–1.73 7/10	1.48⅛ –1.61⅛	1.24⅛ –1.35¾	0.93⅝ –1.02¾	0.82⅝ –0.90⅜
"	1917	2.21 –	2.18 –	2.15 –	2.08 –	1.96 –	1.87 –	1.71 –1.73¼
	1918	2.24½ –	2.21½ –	2.17½ –	2.11½ –	1.99½ –	1.90½ –	1.65¾ –1.67½
	1919	2.15 –	2.12 –	2.08 –	2.02 –	1.91 –	1.81 –	1.71 –

PRICES OF CANADIAN GRAIN.

Tables **18** and **25** consist of records of the average prices of Canadian grain. From 1917, the prices of wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William have been fixed under various Orders of the Board of Grain Supervisors and, from July 31, 1919, under Orders of the Canadian Wheat Board. Tables **18** and **20-24** give the weekly range of prices of the different grades of wheat, oats, barley and flax at Winnipeg and Fort William; these prices are for the weeks ended Saturday. Tables **19** and **24**, constructed from previous records, compare the average monthly prices for a series of years. Table **25** gives the prices in British markets of Canadian wheat for the seven years 1913-19, the English currency, weights and measures having been converted into Canadian equivalent denominations.

18.—Weekly Range of Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1918 and 1919.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.)

Date.	No. 1. Northern.	No. 2. Northern	No. 3. Northern.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6
1918.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Jan. 5 to Aug. 24	2·21	2.18	2.15	2.08	1.96	1.87
Aug. 31 to Dec. 28	2.24½	2.21½	2.17½	2.11½	1.99½	1.90½
1919.						
Jan. 4 to Aug. 16	2.24½	2.21½	2.17½	2.11½	1.99½	1.90½
August 23	2.15	2.12	2.08	—	—	—
August 30	2.15	2.12	2.08	—	—	—
Sept. 6 to Dec. 27	2.15	2.12	2.08	2.02	1.91	1.81

NOTE.—For Table **19**, see pages 207-209.

20.—Weekly Range of Prices of Oats at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1918.

(Per bushel of 34 lb.)

Date.	No. C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed Ex.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.
1918.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 5	0·81⅝–0·83⅞	0·77⅝–0·79¼	0·77⅝–0·79¼	0·74⅝–0·76¼	0·71⅝–0·73¼
" 12	0·85⅝–0·87⅞	0·79⅜–0·81¾	0·79¼–0·81⅜	0·76⅛–0·77½	0·73⅛–0·74⅝
" 19	0·88⅛–0·89⅝	0·81⅜–0·83¼	0·81⅜–0·82¾	0·77⅜–0·79½	0·74⅝–0·76¼
" 26	0·85⅛–0·88⅝	0·81⅛–0·83⅝	0·81⅛–0·83⅜	0·78⅛–0·80⅜	0·75⅝–0·76⅝
Average	**0.85⅛–0.87⅜**	**0.79 –0.81**	**0.79⅞–0.81¾**	**0.76⅝–0.78⅛**	**0.73⅝–0.75¼**
February 2	0·89 –0·90½	0·83½–0·84¾	0·83 –0·84½	0·79½–0·81½	0·76 –0·77½
" 9	0·88¾–0·90⅜	0·84½–0·85⅛	0·83½–0·84⅜	0·80 –0·81⅛	0·76½–0·78⅛
" 16	0·87⅜–0·90½	0·84⅜–0·87½	0·84½–0·86½	0·81 –0·83½	0·78 –0·80½
" 23	0·89½–0·97⅜	0·87½–0·95⅜	0·86¼–0·93⅜	0·83 –0·90⅛	0·80 –0·87⅜
Average	**0.88¾–0.92**	**0.84¾–0.88**	**0.84½–0.87⅛**	**0.80⅞–0.84**	**0.77⅝–0.80¾**
March 2	0·95¾–0·97¼	0·92¾–0·94½	0·90⅞–0·92¾	0·86½–0·89¾	0·84¾–0·86½
" 9	0·97½–1·00	0·94½–0·96½	0·93⅛–0·95½	0·90½–0·92⅝	0·86½–0·88⅞
" 16	0·92⅝–0·98¾	0·88⅜–0·95¼	0·87⅛–0·94¼	0·85⅜–0·91⅜	0·80⅞–0·87¾
" 23	0·95½–0·98	0·91¼–0·94	0·90¼–0·93	0·88½–0·91½	0·83¾–0·86½
" 30	0·94⅛–0·95¾	0·90⅜–0·91¾	0·88⅝–0·90¾	0·87⅛–0·89¼	0·83⅛–0·84¾
Average	**0.95 –0.97**	**0.91 –0.94**	**0.90 –0.93⅛**	**0.87½–0 91**	**0.83 –0.86**

20.—Weekly Range of Prices of Oats at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1918—concluded
(Per bushel of 34 lb.)

Date.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed Ex.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.
1918	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
April 6	0·91¾–0.94¾	0.87⅜–0.90½	0.86¼–0.89¼	0.84¾–0.87½	0.80¾–0.84
" 13	0.94 –0.96½	0.90¼–0.92½	0.89½–0.91⅝	0.87½–0.89½	0.83¾–0.86
" 20	0.89¾–0.94⅝	0.86¾–0.90⅞	0.86⅜–0.90⅞	0.84 –0.88⅛	0.80¼–0.84⅜
" 27	0.88⅜–0.92½	0.85¼–0.89	0.85½–0.88¾	0.82½–0.86¼	0.79½–0.82¼
Average	**0.91– 0.94½**	**0.87½–0.90½**	**0.86 –0.90¼**	**0.84¾–0.87⅞**	**0.81 –0.84**
May 4	0.85¼–0.87⅜	0.82⅛–0.83⅞	0.82⅛–0.83¾	0.79⅛–0.80¾	0.76⅛–0.77¾
" 11	0.78¼–0.83⅜	0.75 –0.79⅞	0.75 –0.79⅞	0.72 –0.76⅞	0.69 –0.73⅞
" 18	0.79⅞–0.84½	0.76⅝–0.80⅞	0.76⅝–0.80⅝	0.73⅝–0.77⅞	0.70⅝–0.74⅞
" 25	0.82½–0.87⅞	0.79½–0.84⅝	0.79½–0.84⅝	0.76½–0.81⅝	0.73½–0.78⅝
Average	**0.81½–0.85¾**	**0.78⅜–0.82⅜**	**0.78⅜–0.82¼**	**0.75⅜–0.79¼**	**0.72⅜–0.76¼**
June. 1	0.77⅝–0.82¼	0.74⅝–0.79½	0.74⅝–0.79½	0.71⅝–0.76½	0.68⅝–0.73½
" 8	0.82½–0.84½	0.79½–0.81½	0.79½–0.81½	0.76½–0.78½	0.73½–0.75¼
" 15	0.83⅞–0.85¼	0.80⅞–0.82½	0.80⅞–0.82½	0.77⅞–0.79½	0.74⅞–0.76½
" 22	0.85 –0.86½	0.82 –0.83½	0.82 –0.83¾	0.79 –0.80¾	0.76 –0.77¾
" 29	0.85 –0.85⅞	0.82 –0.82⅞	0.82 –0.82⅞	0.79 –0.79⅞	0.76 –0.76⅞
Average	**0.82½–0.84**	**0.79½–0.82**	**0.79½–0.82**	**0.76½–0.79**	**0.73½–0.75**
July 6	0.85¾–0.88¾	0.82½–0.85¾	0.82¾–0.85½	0.79¾–0 82¾	0.76¾–0.79¾
" 13	0.88⅞–0.90¼	0.85½–0.87¼	0.85½–0.87¼	0.82½–0.84⅛	0.79½–0.81⅛
" 20	0.90⅞–0.92⅛	0.87¾–0.89	0.87¾–0.89	0.84¾–0.86	0.81¾–0.83
" 27	0.89⅛–0.90½	0.86 –0.87⅜	0.86 –0.87¾	0.83 –0.84⅜	0.80 –0.81⅜
Average	**0.88½–0.90½**	**0.85⅝–0.87⅝**	**0.85⅝–0·87½**	**0.82½–0.84⅜**	**0.79½–0.81⅜**
August 3	0.86⅞–0.90½	0.85—0.87¼	0.84⅞–0.87¼	0.82 –0.84½	0.79 –0.81½
" 10	0.89⅜–0.91¼	0.86⅜–0.88¼	0.86⅜–0.88¼	0.83⅜–0.85⅜	0.80⅞–0.83⅜
" 17	0.90 –0.92⅜	0.86⅜–0.88	0.87 –0.88¾	0.81⅝–0.83½	0.81⅝–0.83½
" 24	0.90⅜–0.93⅜	0.88⅜–0.89⅜	0.88⅜–0.89¾	0.82¾–0.83¾	0.82¾–0.83⅜
" 31	0.84⅜–0.90⅝	0.79⅝–0.80½	0.79⅝–0.81	0.77¾–0.79	0.74½–0.75½
Average	**0.87½–0.91½**	**0.85 –0.86**	**0.85 –0.87**	**0.81½–0.83¼**	**0.79¾–0.81⅝**
September 7	0.84⅜–0.85½	– –	0.81⅝–0.82⅜	0.79¼–0.80⅜	0.75⅜–0.75⅞
" 14	0.85½–0.86½	– –	0.81½–0.82⅛	0.79⅝–0.80¼	0.75⅝–0.76¼
" 21	0.86¼–0.87½	0.82¼–0.84	0.82¼–0.84	0.80¼–0.82½	0.77½–0.79
" 28	0.87 –0.88	0.83½–0.84½	0.83½–0.84½	0.82–0.83	0.78½–0.79½
Average	**0.85¾–0.86¾**	**0.82⅞–0.84½**	**0.82½–0.83¼**	**0.80⅜–0.81⅜**	**0.76⅜–0.77⅝**
October 5	0.84 –0.86⅜	0.80¼–0.81⅝	0.80¼–0.81⅝	0.78¼–0.79⅝	0.75¼–0.76⅝
" 12	0.79 –0.82	0.75½–0.78⅜	0.75½–0.78⅜	0.73¾–0.76¾	0.70½–0.73⅜
" 19	0.81⅜–0.84⅜	0.78½–0.80⅞	0.78½–0.80⅞	0.76½–0.78⅞	0.73¼–0.75⅞
" 26	0.86 –0.88	0.82½–0.85	0.82½–0.85	0.80½–0.83	0.77½–0.80
Average	**0.82⅝–0.85⅕**	**0.79⅛–0.81⅝**	**0.79⅛–0.81⅝**	**0.77¼–0.79⅝**	**0.74⅛–0.76⅝**
November 2	0.80½–0.86	0.77⅛–0.83	0.78⅛–0.83	0.75⅛–0.81	0.72⅛–0.78
" 9	0.81¼–0.83	0.78¼–0.80	0.79⅜–0.82	0.76¾–0.79	0.73¼–0.75
" 16	0.81⅛–0.83½	0.79 –0.81¼	0.81 –0.82¾	0.78 –0.79½	0.74 –0.76¼
" 23	0.84 –0.86¾	0.81 –0.84½	0.82 –0.85¼	0.80 –0.82¾	0.76½–0.79½
" 30	0.80 –0.82¾	0.77 –0.79¾	0.77½–0.80¼	0.76 –0.78¾	0.72¼– 0.75
Average	**0.81½–0.84⅖**	**0.78½–0.84 3/10**	**0.79 7/10–0.82⅗**	**0.77⅕–0.80⅛**	**0.73⅜–0.76¾**
December 7	0.78¼–0.81⅜	0.75¼–0.78⅜	0.75¼–0.78⅜	0.73¾–0.76⅞	0.70½–0.70⅜
" 14	0.78⅝–0.80¼	0.75½–0.76¾	0.75½–0.76⅜	0.74⅝–0.76¼	0.69⅝–0.71⅜
" 21	0.75¾–0.77⅜	0.71⅞–0.74⅜	0.72⅜–0.74⅜	0.71⅜–0.73⅜	0.66¾–0.68⅜
" 28	0.72½–0.74⅛	0.69 –0.70⅝	0.69½–0.71⅛	0.68½–0.71⅛	0.64 –0.65⅝
Average	**0.76⅓–0.78⅓**	**0.73 –0.75**	**0.73 –0.75**	**0.73¾–0.74⅜**	**0.67⅝–0.69**

21.—Weekly Range of Prices of Oats at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1919.

(Per bushel of 34 lb.)

Date.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed Ex	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.
1919.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 4.....	0.74½–0.76½	0.71 –0.72½	0.71½–0.73½	0.71 –0.72¼	0.66 –0.67½
" 11.....	0.74⅜–0.78⅜	0.70¾–0.74⅜	0.71¾–0.75⅜	0.70⅜–0.74⅜	0.65⅝–0.69⅝
" 18.....	0.70 –0.73½	0.67 –0.69½	0.67½–0.70⅛	0.65 –0.69½	0.62 –0.64⅜
" 25.....	0.64¼–0.70⅛	0.59⅛–0.67⅛	0.61⅛–0.67⅝	0.58⅛–0.65⅝	0.54⅜–0.62⅛
Average.....	**0.70¾–0.74½**	**0.67 –0.71**	**0.68 –0.71⅝**	**0.66⅛–0.70⅜**	**0.62–0.65⅞**
February 1.....	0.63 –0.65	0.57½–0.59⅝	0.60 –0.61⅝	0.56⅞–0.58⅝	0.53⅛–0.54⅜
" 8.....	0.64⅝–0.67⅜	0.57⅝–0.60⅞	0.59⅝–0.62⅞	0.56⅛–0.59⅞	0.52⅛–0.55⅝
" 15.....	0.66⅜–0.70⅛	0.59⅜–0.63⅛	0.61⅜–0.65⅛	0.57⅞–0.61⅝	0.53⅞–0.57⅝
" 22.....	0.70¾–0.72¼	0.62 –0.63¾	0.63¾–0.65½	0.62 –0.61¾	0.56¼–0.57⅛
Average.....	**0.66⅛–0.68⅝**	**0.59⅛–0.61⅞**	**0.61⅛–0.63¾**	**0.58¼–0.60½**	**0.53¾–0.56⅜**
March 1.....	0.69⅝–0.72⅛	0.63⅛–0.63⅝	0.64⅝–0.65⅛	0.61⅛–0.61⅝	0.57⅝–0.58⅛
" 8.....	0.69⅞–0.74⅜	0.63⅜–0.67⅛	0.64⅜–0.68⅝	0.61⅜–0.65⅛	0.58⅛–0.61⅞
" 15.....	0.68⅛–0.74	0.65⅛–0.66½	0.65⅛–0.68	0.63½–0.64½	0.60⅞–0.61½
" 22.....	0.69⅞–0.74⅛	0.66⅝–0.70⅛	0.66⅝–0.70⅛	0.64⅝–0.68⅛	0.61¾–0.65⅛
" 29.....	0.66⅞–0.74⅛	0.63⅜–0.70⅛	0.63⅛–0.70⅜	0.61⅜–0.68⅝	0.58⅛–0.65⅝
Average.....	**0.68⅝–0.73½**	**0.64¼–0.67½**	**0.64⅞–0.68⅝**	**0.62⅓–0.66**	**0.59⅞–0.62⅓**
April 5.....	0.69¾–0.72⅝	0.66¼–0.69⅝	0.66¼–0.69⅝	0.64¼–0.67⅝	0.61¼–0.64⅛
" 12.....	0.71 –0.72⅝	0.67½–0.69⅝	0.67½–0.69⅝	0.65¾–0.67⅝	0.62½–0.64⅜
" 19.....	0.71 –0.73½	0.67¾–0.70¼	0.68 –0.70½	0.66 –0.68½	0.62⅝–0.65¼
" 26.....	0.74¼–0.76⅞	0.71¼–0.73⅞	0.71¼–0.73⅞	0.69¼–0.71⅝	0.66¼–0.68⅝
Average.....	**0.71½–0.73⅞**	**0.68⅛–0.70⅞**	**0.68¼–0.70⅞**	**0.66⅓–0.68⅞**	**0.63⅙–0.65⅝**
May 3.....	0.72⅝–0.76⅛	0.69⅜–0.73⅛	0.69⅝–0.72⅞	0.67⅝–0.70¾	0.64½–0.67⅝
" 10.....	0.73½–0.76	0.70⅛–0.73	0.70⅛–0.72¾	0.68 –0.70	0.65 –0.67
" 17.....	0.74⅛–0.75⅛	0.71⅜–0.72⅜	0.71 –0.71½	0.68½–0.69⅝	0.65⅛–0.66⅛
" 24.....	0.74½–0.76	0.71¾–0.73¼	0.71½–0.73	0.69 –0.70½	0.65⅛ –0.67
" 31.....	0.76 –0.76⅞	0.73⅛–0.74	0.71½–0.73¼	0.69½–0.71½	0.66½–0.67½
Average.....	**0.74⅐–0.76**	**0.71¼–0.73⅐**	**0.70¾–0.72⅞**	**0.68½–0.70½**	**0.65¼–0.67**
June 7.....	0.78⅞–0.81⅛	0.74⅞–0.77⅜	0.74⅞–0.77⅛	0.73⅛–0.75⅜	0.68⅛–0.70⅛
" 14.....	0.77½–0.80⅜	0.75⅜–0.76⅞	0.75½–0.76⅝	0.74 –0.74⅜	0.69 –0.69⅞
" 21.....	0.73⅜–0.79¼	0.75¾–0.77½	0.75½–0.77¾	0.73⅛–0.76¼	0.69⅝–0.71¾
" 28.....	0.75¾–0.77½	0.73¼–0.74¼	0.73½–0.75¼	0.72 –0.73⅜	0.68¼–0.69⅜
Average.....	**9.76⅜–0.79½**	**0.74⅞–0.76½**	**0.74⅞–0.76¾**	**0.73 –0.75**	**0.68¾–0.70¾**
July 5.....	0.78 –0.78⅝	0.75¼–0.76⅛	0.75¼–0.76⅛	0.74 –0.74⅜	0.70 –0.70⅞
" 12.....	0.77¾–0.89	0.75 –0.86½	0.75 –0.86½	0.73¾–0.85	0.69¾–0.80¾
" 19.....	0.88½–0.93½	0.86 –0.90¼	0.86 –0.90¼	0.84½–0.88¾	0.80½–0.84¼
" 26.....	0.93 –0.94½	0.89½–0.90¾	0.89½–0.90¾	0.87½–0.88⅞	0.84½–0.85¾
Average.....	**0.84⅓–0.88⅞**	**0.81½–0.85⅞**	**0.81½–0.85⅞**	**0.80 –0.84⅓**	**0.76⅕–0.80½**
August 2.....	0.87⅜–0.94	0.84⅜–0.91	0.84⅜–0.91	0.82⅝–0.89	0.79⅝–0.86
" 9.....	0.83½–0.91⅝	0.80¾–0.89⅝	0.81¼–0.89⅝	0.79 –0.88½	0.76½–0.86⅝
" 16.....	0.88½–0.92⅜	0.88¼–0.91⅞	0.86¾–0.91⅜	0.85¼–0.90⅝	0.83¾–0.88⅜
" 23.....	0.89½–0.91	0.88½–0.90	0.88½–0.90	0.87½–0.89	0.85½–0.87
" 30.....	0.88⅝–0.90⅛	0.87⅜–0.88⅝	0.87⅜–0.88⅝	0.86⅜–0.87⅝	0.83⅞–0.85⅛
Average.....	**0.87½–0.91¾**	**0.86 –0.90¼**	**0.85⅗–0.90**	**0.84⅐–0.88⅞**	**0.81⅘–0.83⅜**
September 6....	0.87⅜–0.89¼	0.85⅜–0.87¾	0.84¾–0.87¾	0.84⅜–0.86¾	0.81⅜–0.83¾
" 13....	0.83¾–0.89¾	0.83 –0.88¼	0.83 –0.87¾	0.82 –0.87¾	0.81 –0.84¾
" 20....	0.83¾–0.88⅞	0.83¼–0.88⅜	0.83¼–0.88⅜	0.82¼–0.87⅝	0.81¼–0.86⅝
" 27....	0.83 –0.87⅞	0.82 –0.87⅜	0.82 –0.87⅜	0.81 –0.86⅞	0.80 –0.86⅜
Average.....	**0.84⅛–0.89**	**0.83⅜–0.88**	**0.83½–0.87¼**	**0.82⅜–0.87¼**	**0.80⅞–0.8 5⅜**

21.—Weekly Range of Prices of Oats at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1919—concluded.
(Per bushel of 34 lbs.)

Date.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed Ex	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.
1919.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
October 4.....	0.83 –0.84⅝	0.80½–0.83¼	0.81 –0.83¼	0.79½–0.82¾	0.76½–0.81¼
" 11.....	0.80⅜–0.82½	0.77⅜–0.79	0.78⅜–0.81	0.76⅜–0.78½	0.74 –0.76
" 18.....	0.81 –0.83	0.78¼–0.80	0.79¼–0.80	0.77¾–0.78½	0.74½–0.75⅝
" 25.....	0.80⅞–0.84	0.77⅞–0.81	0.77⅞–0.81	0.75⅞–0.79	0.73¾–0.76
Average.....	**0.81⅛–0.83½**	**0.78½–0.80¾**	**0.79⅛–0.81⅛**	**0.77⅜–0.79¾**	**0.74¾–0.77⅛**
November 1.....	0.82⅜–0.85	0.79½–0.82½	0.79⅛–0.83½	0.77⅛–0.81	0.74⅝–0.78¾
" 8.....	0.84¾–0.87⅛	0.82¾–0.84⅝	0.83¼–0.85⅝	0.81⅛–0.82⅞	0.77½–0.80⅞
" 15.....	0.85½–0.87	0.83½–0.85½	0.85 –0.85½	0.81¾–0.82½	0.79¼–0.81
" 22.....	0.86 –0.87	0–84 –0.84⅞	0.84 –0.84⅝	0.81½–0.82¼	0.79¼–0.80⅛
" 29.....	0.86 –0.88⅛	0.84 –0.86⅜	0.85¼–0.86⅛	0.81 –0.83⅜	0.80 –0.81⅝
Average.....	**0.84⅞–0.86¼**	**0.82⅜–0.84¾**	**0.83⅜–0.85⅛**	**0.80½–0.82⅝**	**0.78½–0.80½**
December 6.....	0.85⅜–0.89⅞	0.83⅜–0.87⅞	0.83⅜–0.84⅞	0.80⅝–0.82⅜	0.79– 0.80⅞
" 13.....	0.87⅛–0.88½	0.83¼–0.85½	0.83½–0.85¼	0.81½–0.84⅛	0.78⅝–0.80⅜
" 20.....	0.88⅛–0.92¾	0.85½–0.89½	0.85¼–0.90	0.86⅜–0.89	0.80¼–0.84½
" 27.....	0.90⅜–0.93	9.86⅞–0.89¼	0.87⅛–0.90	0.84⅞–0.88¾	0.81⅞–0.84¾
Average.....	**0.87⅜–0.91⅛**	**0.84½–0.88½**	**0.84⅞–0.87⅝**	**0.83½–0.86**	**0.80 –0.82⅝**

22.—Weekly Range of Prices of Barley and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1918.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.)				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.)		
	No. 3 C.W.	No. 4 C.W.	Rejected.	Feed.	No.1 N.W.C	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
1918	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 5..	1.37 –1.38	1.32 –1.33	1.16 –1.17	1.16 –1.17	3.16½–3.19¾	3.13 –3.16¼	2.96 –2.99¼
" 12..	1.38 –1.44	1.33 –1.39	1.15 –1.20	1.15 –1.20	3.17¾–3.25¾	3.13 –3.22¾	2.96 –3.06½
" 19..	1.43½–1.46	1.38½–1.41	1.20 –1.21	1.20 –1.21	3.15 –3.24½	3.09–3.21½	2.99 –3.03½
" 26..	1.45⅞–1.49	1.40⅝–1.44	1.21–1.24½	1.21 –1.24	3.18½–3.21¼	3.15½–3.18	2.97¾–3.04¼
Average.....	**1.41¼–1.44¼**	**1.36¼–1.39½**	**1.18 –1.20⅝**	**1.18 –1.20½**	**3.17 –3.22⅞**	**3.12⅛–3.19⅝**	**2.97⅛–3.03⅜**
February 2..	1.49 –1.56½	1.44 –1.51½	1.25 –1.28	1.24 –1.28	3.21 –3.25	3.17½–3.21½	3.01 –3.05
" 9..	1.55½–1.60	1.50¼–1.55	1.28 –1.30	1.28 –1.30	3.25 –3.28¼	3.21 –3.24⅝	3.04 –3.07½
" 16..	1.56¾–1.62½	1.51⅝–1.57½	1.25 –1.32	1.25 –1.31	3.29½–3.40	3.25⅝–3.36½	3.08½–3.16
" 23..	1.62½–1.68¼	1.57½–1.63¼	1.32 –1.38	1.31 –1.36	3.44⅜–3.52	3.41⅜–3.48½	3.23½–3.31
Average.....	**1.55⅝–1.61¾**	**1.50⅞–1.56¾**	**1.27 –1.32**	**1.27 –1.31½**	**3.30 –3.36⅜**	**3.26⅜–3.32⅞**	**3.00½–3.14⅞**
March..... 2..	1.71¼–1.76¼	1.66¼–1.71¼	1.38 –1.42	1.36 –1.40	3.50½–3.67½	3.46 –3.63	3.28½–3.45
" 9..	1.76¼–1.92¼	1.71¼–1.87¼	1.44 –1.57	1.42 –1.55	3.72½–3.90	3.68 –3.84	3.50 –3.68
" 16..	1.87 –1.98	1.82 –1.93	1.56 –1.58	1.53 –1.56	3.83 –3.97¼	3.78 –3.93½	3.61 –3.77½
" 23..	1.80 –1.85	1.75 –1.80	1.50 –1.57	1.50 –1.54	3.82½–3.97¼	3.77⅜–3.92½	3.60⅜–3.75½
" 30..	1.65 –1.70	1.60 –1.65	1.45 –	1.40 –	3.82½–3.94	3.77½–3.89½	3.60 –3.71½
Average.....	**1.76 –1.84⅝**	**1.71 –1.79⅝**	**1.46⅜–1.53½**	**1.44½–1.51¼**	**3.74¼–3.89⅝**	**3.69⅜–3.84⅝**	**3.52 –3.67½**
April 6..	1.65 –	1.60 –	1.45 –	1.40 –	3.84 –3.91¼	3.79 –3.85½	3.61 –3.67¼
" .....13..	1.62 –1.67	1.57 –1.62	1.37 –1.45	1.32 –1.40	3.85 –3.88½	3.79½–3.82½	3.60 –3.63½
" 20..	1.50 –1.62	1.45 –1.67	1.35 –	1.30 –	3.76 –3.86⅝	3.71½–3.81½	3.51 –3.61⅝
" 27..	1.50 –1.53	1.45 –1.48	1.20 –1.23	1.17 –1.20	3.92½–3.88¾	3.75¼–3.85½	3.62½–3.63¾
Average.....	**1.56¼–1.60⅜**	**1.51¼–1.59**	**1.34½–1.34**	**1.29¾–1.30**	**3.84⅜–3.88⅞**	**3.76⅜–3.83⅛**	**3.58½–3.61**
May 4..	1.50 –	1.45 –	1.20 –	1.18 –	3.71 –3.80	3.68 –3.77	3.46 –3.55
" 11..	1.40 –1.50	1.35 –1.45	1.10 –1.20	1.05 –1.16	3.70½–3.76	3.67½–3.73	3.45½ –
" 18..	1.40 –	1.35 –	1.10 –1.11	1.05 –1.07	3.69½–3.77½	3.66½–3.74⅛	3.44½–3.52½
" 25..	1.30 –1.51½	1.25 –1.46½	1.14 –1.23	1.09 –1.17	3.75½–3.86¼	3.72½–3.83¼	3.50½–3.61¼
Average.....	**1.40 –1.50¾**	**1.35 –1.45½**	**1.13½–1.18**	**1.09¼–1.13⅛**	**3.71⅛–3.79⅞**	**3.68⅛–3.76⅛**	**3.46⅛–3.56¼**

22.—Weekly Range of Prices of Barley and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1918—concluded.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.).				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.).		
	No. 3 C.W.	No. 4 C.W.	Rejected.	Feed.	No.1 N.W.C	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
1918	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
June 1..	1.30 –	1.25 –	1.08 –	1.00 –1.03	3.57½–3.73½	3.54½–3.70½	3.32 –3.48½
" 8..	1.25 –1.30	1.20 –1.25	1.08 –	1.03 –	3.58½–3.73½	3.53 –3.68½	3.30½–3.43½
" 15..	1.15 –1.27	1.10 –1.22	1.08 –1.09	1.03 –1.06	3.72 –3.81	3.70 –3.79	3.44 –3.53
" 22..	1.17 –1.22	1.12 –1.17	1.07½–1.10	1.06½–1.09	3.71½–3.80½	3.69½–3–77½	3.43½–3.52½
" 29..	1.17 –1.18	1.12 –1.13	1.09 –	1.07½ –	3.74⅝–3.78	3.71⅝–3.75	3.46⅝–3.50
Average	**1.20¼–1.24¼**	**1.15⅝–1.19¼**	**1.09½–1.09½**	**1.04 –1.06**	**3.66⅛–3.77⅝**	**3.63⅜–3.74⅛**	**3.39⅜–3.49⅜**
July 6..	1.20 –	1.15 –	1.09 –1.10	1.07½–1.09	3.84 –4.00	3.81 – 3.97	3.56 –3.72
" 13..	1.20 –1.26	1.15 –1.21	1.10 –1.14	1.09 –1.13	3.99 –4.46	3.96 –4.43	3.71 –4.18
" 20..	1.30 · 1.35	1.25 –1.30	1.20 –1.25	1.19 –1.25	4.30⅜–4.45½	4.27 –4.42	-
" 27..	– –	– –	1.26 –	1.26 –	4.37⅜–4.57	4.33⅞–4.54	–
Average	**1 23⅛–1.30½**	**1.18¾–1.25½**	**1.16¼–1.16¾**	**1.15⅝–1.15⅝**	**4.12⅝–4.37⅛**	**4.09¼–4.34**	**3.63¼–3.95**
August 3.	1.25 –	1.20 –	1.17 –	1.17 –	4.39 –4.58	4.53 –4.55	–
" 10.	1.25 –	1.20 –	1.15 –	1.15 –	4.14 –4.17	– –	– –
" 17.	1.15 –1.20	1.15 –	1.12 –	1.12 –	4.23 –4.31¾	4.18 –4.26¾	–
" 24..	1.15 –1.20	1.10 –1.15		–	4.33 –4.46	– –	–
" 31..	1.05 –1.10	1.00 –1.05	–	– –	4.19 –4.31½	– –	–
Average	**1.17 –1.16⅔**	**1 13 –1.10**	**1.14⅔ –**	**1.14⅔ –**	**4.25⅜–4.36⅝**	**4.35½–4.40⅞**	**–**
September 7..	1.05 –	1.00 –	0.90 –0.94	0.90 –0.93	4.05 –4.26	– –	–
" 14..	1.05 –1.07	1.02 –1.05	0.95 –	0.95 –	3.96¼–4.10	– –	–
" 21..	1.05 –1.15	1.02 –1.10½	0.95 –0.99	0.93 –0.98	3.95 –4.21	– –	–
" 28..	1.10¼–1.18	1.05¼–1.13	0.99 –1.00	0.98 –0.99	3.89⅜–4.01	– –	–
Average	**1.06⅜–1.13⅛**	**1.02⅜–1.09½**	**0.94⅜–0.97⅜**	**0.91 –0.96⅔**	**3.96½–4.14½**	**– –**	**–**
October 5..	1.03¼–1.08½	0.98¼–1.03½	0.94¼–0.98	0.94¼–0.98	3.74½–3.93	– –	–
" 12..	0.97 –0.99	0.92¼–0.94	0.88 –0.90	0.88 –0.90	3.26 –3.67	– –	–
" 19..	0.99 –0.99½	0.94 –0.94⅜	0.90 –0.91	0.90 –0.90½	3.21 –3.31½	– –	–
" 26..	1.00 –1.08½	0.95 –1.03½	0.91 –0.97⅜	0.91 –0.96¾	3.19½–3.70	3.16½–3.67	3.18
Average	**0.99¾–1.03⅞**	**0.94¾–0.99**	**0.90⅜–0.94**	**0.90¾–0.93¾**	**3.35½–3.65⅜**	**3.16½–3.67**	**3.18**
November 2..	1.02 –1.07	0.97 –1.02	0.90½–0.93⅜	0.89½–0.92½	3.46 –3.51	3.43 –3.48	3.21 –3.26¾
" 9..	1.04⅜–1.07⅜	0.99½–1.02½	0.92 –0.94¾	0.91 –0.93¾	3.47⅜–3.82½	3.44⅜–3.79	3.22¾–3.45
" 16	1.05 –1.07½	1.00 –1.02¼	0.92 –0.90¼	0.91 –	3.70 –3.77	3.66½–3.74	3.28¼–3.34½
" 23	1.06½–1.14¼	1.01½–1.09	0.89½–0.97	0.87½–0.95	3.57 –3.79½	3.54 –3.76½	3.17 –3.41½
" 30..	1.04¾–1.07	0.99¾–1.02	0.87 –0.89¼	0.85 –0.87¼	3.47 –3.60	3.47 –3.57	3.04 –3.16½
Average	**1.04⅞–1.09 1/10**	**0.99⅜–1.03⅜**	**0.90½–0.92¾**	**0.88⅛–0.92½**	**3.53⅜–3.70**	**3.51 –3.67**	**3.18⅜–3.32¼**
December. 7..	1.03½–1.05⅝	0.98½–1.00⅝	0.87½–0.88¾	0.85½–0.86¾	3.24 –3.55	3.19 –3.31	2.97 –3.12
" 14..	1.03⅜–1.05⅞	0.98¾–1.00½	0.87¼–0.89¼	0.85¾–0.87¼	3.23½–3.31½	3.20 –3.28	2.98 –3.07
" 21..	0.95⅝–1.01½	0.90⅝–0.96½	0.79⅝–0.85½	0.77⅝–0.83½	3.21½–3.28	3.17 –3.25	2.95 –3.03
" 28..	0.92⅜–0.95¼	0.87⅝–0.90¼	0.76⅜–0.79	0.74⅛–0.77	3.22 –3.27½	3.18 –3.23½	2.96 –3.01½
Average	**0.98⅞–1.02**	**0.93⅞–0.97**	**0.82½–0.85⅝**	**0.80¾–0.83½**	**3.22½–3.35½**	**3.18½–3.26⅞**	**2.96½–3.05**

23.—Weekly Range of Prices of Barley and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1919.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.)				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.)		
	No. 3 C. W.	No. 4 C. W.	Rejected.	Feed.	No.1 N.W.C	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
1919	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 4..	0.97½–1.01⅔	0.92¼–0.96½	0.80⅜–0.85½	0.78¾–0.83½	3.29 –3.34	3.25 –3.30	3.06 –3.08
" 11..	0.94⅝–1.01½	0.89⅝–0.96½	0.79⅜–0.85½	0.77⅜–0.83½	3.18½–3.35	3.14½–3.31	2.98½–3.14½
" 18..	0.85½–0.91¼	0.80½–0.86¼	0.71 –0.76	0.69 –0.74	3.03½–3.19½	2.98½–3.15	2.82½–2.99
" 25.	0.75 –0.85½	0.70 –0.80½	0.61 –0.71	0.60 –0.69½	2.93– 3.02¼	2.88½–2.98½	2.71 –2.81½
Average	**0.88½–0.94⅞**	**0.83⅛–0.89⅞**	**0.73 –0.79½**	**0.71¼–0.77⅝**	**3.11 –3.22¾**	**3.06½–3.18⅝**	**2.89½–3.00¾**
February 1..	0.75½–0.79½	0.70½–0.74½	0.60⅞–0.66⅓	0.59⅞–0.66⅓	2.91½–3.02	2.87½–2.98	2.69½–2.80
" 8	0.76⅜–0.81⅜	0.71⅜–0.76⅜	0.63 –0.68⅜	0.63 –0.68⅜	2.95½–3.03	2.92½–2.99	2.73 –2.81
" 15..	0.79¼–0.83½	0.74¼–9.78½	0.67½–0.71	0.67½–0.71	3.04¾–3.14½	3.01½–3.11	2.82½–2.91½
" 22.	0.82 –0.86	0.77 –0.81	0.69½–0.74	0.69½–0.74	3.14 –3.31½	3.09½–3.23½	2.90 –3.02
Average	**0.78½–0.82⅝**	**0.73⅛–77.0⅝**	**0.65⅛–0.70**	**0 64⅞–0.70**	**3.01⅜–3.12¼**	**2.97½–3.07⅞**	**2.78½–2.88⅝**

23.—Weekly Range of Prices of Barley and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1919—concluded.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.)				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.)		
	No. 3 C.W.	No. 4 C.W.	Rejected.	Feed.	No.1N.W.C.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
1919	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
March 1..	0.85½–0.86¼	0.79⅞–0.81	0.73¾–0.74⅜	0.72⅜–0.73¾	3.26½–3.34½	3.17½–3.25½	2.98½–3.05¼
" 8..	0.86¼–0.88⅜	0.80⅜–0.83⅜	0.74⅜–0.77½	0.73⅜–0.76⅛	3.34 –3.47½	3.25½–3.41½	3.05 –3.20½
" ..... 15..	0.88⅜–0.91¼	0.83⅜–0.86	0.77 –0.79½	0.76 –0.78½	3.37 –3.43¼	3.33½–3.36¼	3.13½–3.19¼
" 22..	0.92¼–1.06⅜	0.86½–1.00⅞	0.79⅜–0.96¼	0.78⅜–0.95⅞	3.47 –3.58	3.39 –3.50	3.22 –3.35
" 29..	0.92⅜–1.05¼	0.87⅛–0.99⅜	0.82⅞–0.95⅜	0.81⅞–0.94⅜	3.38 –3.61	3.30 –3.53	3.15 –3.38
Average.....	**0.89 –0.95½**	**0.83½–0.90⅛**	**0.77⅜–0.84⅛**	**0.77⅜–0.83⅛**	**3.36½–3.48⅛**	**3.29⁹⁄₁₀–3.41⅓**	**3.10⅛–3.23⅛**
April 5..	0.97⅞–1.05	0.93⅜–0.99½	0.87⅝–0.97	0.86⅞–0.96	3.55½–3.60½	3.46¼–3.51⅜	3.30½–3.35½
" 12..	1.00 –1.03⅜	0.95 –0.98⅜	0.88⅜–0.92⅜	0.88⅜–0.91⅜	3.65½–3.71½	3.56½–3.62½	3.40½–3.46½
" 19..	0.99⅞–1.04½	0.94⅜–0.99⅛	0.88½–0.92⅝	0 88⅜–0.92⅝	3.66 –3.73	3.58½–3.65	3.43½–3.50
" 26..	1.04⅝–1.10⅜	0.99⅝–1.04⅜	0.93⅜–0.97⅝	0.93⅜–0.97⅝	3.77¼–4.02	3.69¾–3.95	3.54⅜–3.70¼
Average.....	**1.00⅝–1.05¾**	**0.95¾–1.00½**	**0.89½–0.95⅛**	**0.89¼–0.94⅝**	**3.66⅛–3.76¾**	**3.57⅜–3.68½**	**3.42¼–3.50½**
May 3..	1.05⅜–1.13⅞	1.00⅛–1.07⅞	0.93⅜–1.00⅛	0.93⅜–1.00⅛	3.81 –4.02	3.74½–3.95	– –
" 10..	1.12¾–1.18½	1.07⅛–1.12	0.98¼–1.03	0.98¼–1.03	3 84 –3.93	3.80 –3.87	3.58 –3.60
" 17..	1.14⅜–1.22¼	1.07⅛–1.14½	0.97¼–1.01⅞	0.97¼–1.01⅞	3.97 –4.04½	3.91 –4.01	3.61 –3.71½
" 24..	1.18¾–1.20¼	1.12⅛–1.14⅜	1.01½–1.05	1.01½–1.04¾	4.04 –4.18	4.01 –4.15	3.69½–3.78¼
" 31..	1.20½–1.29¼	1.15 –1.24¼	1.04½–1.12⅜	1.04 –1.12⅜	4.22 –4.35	4.19 –4.32	3.78 –3.96¾
Average.....	**1.14⅓–1.20⅘**	**1.08⅓–1.14⅗**	**0.99 –1.04⅝**	**0.98⅞–1.04⅖**	**3.97⅜–4.10½**	**3.93⁹⁄₁₀–4.06**	**3.66⅝–3.76⅝**
June 7..	1.33½–1.37¾	1.28½–1.32½	1.16¼–1.19¾	1.16¼–1.19	4.37 –4.58½	4.47 –4.55½	4.06 –4.36
" 14..	1.29½–1.32⅝	1.24⅜–1.27⅞	1.14⅜–1.20	1.14⅜–1.20¾	4.59 –4.83	4.54 –4 76	4.38 –4.54¼
" 21..	1.29¾–1.33⅝	1.25⅛–1.30⅝	1.20⅛–1.23⅝	1.20⅛–1.23⅝	4.75 –4.78	4.68 –4.72½	4.44 –4.48
" 28..	1.26¼–1.29⅝	1.22⅛–1.25¼	1.15¼–1.20¼	1.15¼–1.20¼	4.73 –5.00	4 68 –4.92	4.43 –4–60
Average.....	**1.29¾–1.33½**	**1.21⅜–1.25⅜**	**1.16¾–1.20⅞**	**1.16⅝–1.20⅞**	**4.61 –4.79⅞**	**4.59¼–4.74**	**4.32¾–4.49⅝**
July 5..	1.28 –1.29½	1.23½–1.26	1.17 –1.18	1.17 –1.18	5.67 –	5.56½–5.57	–
" 12..	1.23¾–1.27½	1.19⅞–1.23½	1.13⅜–1.18¼	1.13⅜–1.18½	5.87 –6.24½	5.77 –6.14½	5.30 –5.37½
" 19..	1.26½–1.29½	1.22⅛–1.25¼	1.17½–1.19¼	1.17½–1.19¼	5.97 –6.12	5.87 –6.02	5.10 –5.25
" 26..	1.30½–1.40	1.25 –1.35	1.20½–1.23¾	1.20½–1.23¾	5.95 –6.33	5.85 –6.23	5.08 –5.46
Average.....	**1.27⅝–1.31½**	**1.22⅛–1.27½**	**1.17¼–1.19⅞**	**1.17¼–1.19⅞**	**5.86½–6.23⅛**	**5.76⅜–5.99⅛**	**5.16 –5.36½**
August 2..	1,36⅜–1.43¼	1.31⅜–1.38½	1.25½–1.32	1.25½–1–32	5.80 –6.25	5.77 –6.22	5.10 –5.50
" 9..	1.32½–1.44⅝	1.27⅛–1.39⅝	1.21 –1.31⅝	1.21–1.31⅛	6.00 –6.05	5.95 –	4.92 –5.09
" 16..	1.35⅓–1.40⅝	1.32 –1.35⅝	1.24 –1.27⅝	1.24 –1.27⅝	6.05 –	– –	4.90½–5.00½
" 23..	1.35 –1.38	1.31⅝–1.33	1.23⅛–1.25⅝	1.23⅛–1.25⅝	6.00 –	5.75 – –	4.91 –5.09
" 30..	1.33¼–1.36½	1.28⅛–1.32½	1.21¼–1.24½	1.21¼–1.24½	5.20 –6.00	5.00 –5.50	4.52 –4.85
Average.....	**1.34⅗–1.40⅗**	**1.30⅓–1.35⅘**	**1.23 –1.28¼**	**1.23 –1.28⅛**	**5.81 –6.10**	**5.61¾–5.86**	**4.87⁹⁄₁₀–5.10⁷⁄₁₀**
September 6..	1.26 –1.33⅓	1.22 –1.29	1.17 –1.22½	1.17–1.22¼	5.06 –5.50	4.86 –5.20	4.61 –4.86
" 13..	1.24 –1.27¾	1.21 –1.24¼	1.16–1.19 ¼	1.15½–1.18¾	4.80 –5.15	4.55 –4.95	4.30 –4.70
" 20..	1.24⅜–1.25¼	1.21⅜–1.23⅜	1.16⅛–1.17⅜	1.15⅝–1.17⅜	4.69 –4.94	4.44 –4.69	4.19 –4.44
" 27..	1.24⅜–1.26⅜	1.22⅜–1.24⅛	1.11⅝–1.18⅛	1.11⅝–1.18⅛	4.40 –4.78	4.15 –4.53	3.90 –4.28
Average.....	**1.24⅓–1.28½**	**1.21⅝–1.25¼**	**1.15½–1.19¼**	**1.15 –119¼**	**4.73½–5.09¼**	**4.50–4.84¼**	**4.25 –4.57**
October 4..	1.24⅝–1.30⅛	1.23 –1.27⅝	1.11½–1.16⅛	1.11½–1.16⅛	3.73 –4.35	3.65 –4.10	3.43 –3.85
" 11..	1.30½–1.34¼	1.25⅜–1.28½	1.13⅜–1.17½	1.13⅜–1.17¼	4.08 –4.34	3.99 –4.27	3.78 –4.06
" 18..	1.33¾–1.39½	1.25½–1.34¼	1.13⅞–1.20⅜	1.13⅝–1.20⅜	4.13 –4.34	4.06 –4.27	3.85 –4.06
" 25.	1.35½–1.43½	1.30 –1.37½	1.20 –1.24½	1.20 –1.24½	4.21 –4.36	4.17 –4.31	3.91 –4.05
Average.....	**1.31 –1.36⅞**	**1.26 –1.32**	**1.14⅝–1.19½**	**1.14⅝–1.19½**	**4.03½–4.34¼**	**3.96¾–4.23½**	**3.74½–4.00½**
November 1..	1.40 –1.47¼	1.34½–1.42⅞	1.20¾–1.29⅜	1.20¾–1.29	4.23 –4 32	4.15 –4.28	3.88 –4.02
" 8..	1.43⅜–1.52	1.38⅜–1.47	1.27⅜–1.33½	1.27⅜–1.33½	4.38 –4.85	4.33 –4.79	3.91½–4.27
" 15	1.47½–1.52½	1.45 –1.47½	1.32 –1.35½	1.32½–1.35½	4.81 –4.95	4.77 –4.91	4.31 –4.40
" 22..	1.50¾–1.52	1.42½–1.44⅜	1.33⅝–1.34⅝	1.33⅝–1.34⅜	4.79 –5.06	4.75 –5.02	4.34 –4.75
" 29..	1.48¼–1.55	1.31 –1.42¼	1.26¾–1.35½	1.26¾–1.35½	4.96 –5 00	4.77½–4.96	4.56½–4.65
Average.....	**1.46 –1.51⅞**	**1.38½–1.44⅞**	**1.28 –1.33⅛**	**1.28 –1.33⅛**	**4.63⅞–4.83⅜**	**4.55½–4.79**	**4.20⅜–4.41⅛**
Dec. 6..	1.47½–1.53	1.32 –1.35	1.22½–1.30	1.22½–1.30	4.89 –5.26½	4.83 –5.19½	4.62 –4.83½
" 13 .	1.48⅜–1.57	1.42½–1.44⅔	1.25¼–1.31⅛	1.25¼–1.31⅛	4.97 –5.18	4.92 –5.11	4.56 –4.75
" 20.	1.55½–1.64⅝	1.47½–1.59⅝	1.30 –1.34¼	1.30 –1.33⅛	4.96 –5.17	4.92 –5.12	4.56 –4.76
" 27..	1.65 –1.71	1.60 –1.66	1.27¼–1.36¼	1.27¼–1.35⅝	4.69 –4.91¾	4.65 –4.87¾	4.29 –4.51¾
Average.....	**1.54⅛–1.61⅜**	**1.45⅛–1.51⅛**	**1.26½–1.32⅝**	**1.26½–1.32½**	**4.87½–5.13½**	**4.83 –5.07½**	**4.50¾–4.71½**

24.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Barley, Oats and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1919.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.). No. 3 C.W.	Oats (per bushel of 34 lb).				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb).		
		No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.	No. 1 N.W.C.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
Averages for—	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 1914	0.38 –0.41 1/3	0.32 4/8 –0.33 1/6	0.31 1/3 –0.31 1/8	0.31 –0.31 1/8	0.30 1/2 –0.30 1/2	1.25 1/8 –1.27 2/8	1.22 1/2 –1.24 3/4	– –
" 1915	0.71 1/8 –0.75 3/4	0.57 3/4 –0.60 1/4	0.55 3/4 –0.57 1/4	0.54 –0.56 3/4	0.53 1/4 –0.55 3/4	1.51 3/4 –1.62	1.48 3/4 –1.59	– –
" 1916	0.63 1/2 –0.66 1/2	0.42 –0.44	0.39 1/2 –0.41	0.38 4/8 –0.40 1/2	0.37 4/8 –0.39 1/2	2.01 7/10 2.10	1.99 3/10 2.07	– –
" 1917	0.98 –0.99 3/4	0.55 3/8 –0.57 1/2	0.53 1/2 –0.55 3/4	0.52 –0.53 3/4	0.50 7/8 –0.53	2.58 3/8 –2.62 7/8	2.57 3/8 –2.59 3/4	2.37 7/8 –2.42 5/8
" 1918	1.41 1/8 –1.44 1/4	0.85 1/2 –0.87 3/8	0.79 –0.81	0.79 7/8 –0.81 1/2	0.73 5/8 –0.75 1/4	3.17–3.22 7/8	3.12 5/8 –3.19 5/8	2.97 1/8 –2.03 3/8
" 1919	0.88 1/8 –0.94 7/8	0.70 3/4 –0.74 1/2	0.67 –0.71	0.68 –0.71 5/8	0.62 –0.65 7/8	3.11 –3.22 3/4	3.06 1/2 –3.18 5/8	2.89 1/2 –3.00 3/4
February 1914	0.39 1/2 –0.43 1/2	0.33 3/4 –0.34 2/8 7/8	0.33 1/3 –0.33 3/4	0.32 7/8 –0.33 1/3	0.32 1/4 –0.32 3/4	1.29 3/4 –1.31 3/4	1.26 3/4 –1.28 3/8	1.31 1/2 –1.15
" 1915	0.80 1/4 –0.79	0.64 5/8 –0.65 7/8	0.61 1/2 –0.62 7/8	0.61 –0.60	0.59 1/2 –0.59 7/8	1.60 1/2 –1.62 1/4	1.57 1/2 –1.59 1/4	– –
" 1916	0.65 7/8 –0.67 3/4	0.42 7/8 –0.44	0.39 3/8 –0.41 3/8	0.38 1/2 –0.40 1/4	0.37 1/4 –0.39 1/2	2.04 1/2 –2.09	2.01 7/8 –2.06	– –
" 1917	0.92 –0.96	0.54 3/8 –0.56 1/4	0.52 3/4 –0.54 7/8	0.51 3/4 –0.54	0.51 –0.53 1/2	2.51 1/2 –2.56 1/2	2.46 1/2 –2.53 1/2	2.32 1/2 –2.37 3/4
" 1918	1.55 5/8 –1.61 3/4	0.88 3/4 –0.92	0.84 3/4 –0.88	0.84 1/4 –0.87 1/8	0.77 5/8 –0.80 3/4	3.30 –3.36 3/8	3.26 3/8 –3.32 7/8	3.09 1/4 –3.14 1/8
" 1919	0.78 1/4 –0.82 5/8	0.66 3/8 –0.68 5/8	0.59 3/8 –0.61 7/8	0.61 1/2 –0.63 3/4	0.53 3/4 –0.56 3/8	3.01 3/8 –3.12 1/4	2.97 3/4 –3.07 7/8	2.78 1/2 –2.88 5/8
March 1914	0.43 3/4 –0.45 1/2	0.34 3/8 –0.34 3/4	0.34 1/2 –0.34 5/8	0.34 –0.34 1/2	0.33 3/4 –0.33 7/8	1.34 3/4 –1.37 3/8	1.32 1/2 –1.34 3/8	1.19 –1.22 1/2
" 1915	0.75 3/4 –0.73 1/8	0.60 3/4 –0.63	0.58 3/4 –0.60 1/2	0.58 1/2 –0.60 3/4	0.56 3/4 –0.59	1.66 1/2 –1.73 1/2	1.63 1/2 –1.70 3/8	– –
" 1916	0.59 1/2 –0.59 1/2	0.39 1/2 –0.41 1/4	0.37 1/2 –0.39 1/4	0.36 –0.37 1/2	0.35 1/4 –0.37	1.99 3/8 –2.04 3/8	1.96 3/8 –2.02	– –
" 1917	1.03 1/4 –1.06	0.61 1/8 –0.63 1/2	0.59 1/4 –0.61 3/4	0.58 1/2 –0.60 5/8	0.57 1/2 –0.59 5/8	2.58 3/4 –2.63	2.55 1/2 –2.59 5/8	2.40 5/8 –2.64 3/8
" 1918	1.76 –1.84 2/5	0.95 –0.97	0.91 –0.94	0.90 –0.93 5/8	0.83 –0.86	3.74 1/4 –3.89 2/8	3.69 3/8 –3.84 5/8	3.52 –3.67 1/2
" 1919	0.89 –0.95 1/2	0.68 7/8 –0.73 4/5	0.64 1/4 –0.67 1/2	0.64 7/8 –0.68 2/5	0.59 1/4 –0.62 1/2	3.36 1/2 –3.48 4/5	3.29 1/10 3.41 1/8	3.10 1/4 –3.23 2/5
April 1914	– –	0.34 1/2 –0.35	0.33 1/2 –0.34	0.33 –0.33 3/8	0.32 1/4 –0.32 7/8	1.34 1/8 –1.37	1.31 1/2 –1.34	1.22 1/8 –1.25 1/8
" 1915	0.74 1/2 –0.75 1/2	0.62 1/2 –0.64 3/8	0.58 7/8 –0.61 1/2	0.59 –0.60 3/4	0.58 –0.59 1/2	1.77 1/8 –1.77 5/8	1.71 5/8 –1.74 1/4	– –
1916	0.59 4/5 –0.63 9/10	0.43 1/8 –0.44 3/8	0.41 1/4 –0.42 1/2	0.39 1/2 –0.41	0.39 1/4 –0.41	1.85 1/2 –1.90 1/2	1.80 5/10 1.88 2/8	– –
1917	1.14 1/2 –1.20 1/2	0.65 1/4 –0.71 5/8	0.66 1/2 –0.70 1/8	0.65 2/8 –0.68 7/8	0.64 1/4 –0.67 1/8	2.85 3/4 –2.96	2.81 6/8 –2.92	2.56 7/8 –2.78 3/4
" 1918	1.56 3/4 –1.60 5/8	0.91 –0.94 1/2	0.87 1/2 –0.90 1/2	0.86 –0.90 1/4	0.81 –0.84	3.84 3/8 –3.88 1/8	3.76 3/8 –3.83 3/4	3.58 3/4 –3.61
1919	1.00 6/8 –1.05 3/4	0.71 1/2 –0.73 7/8	0.68 1/8 –0.70 7/8	0.68 1/4 –0.70 7/8	0.63 3/8 –0.65 5/8	3.66 1/8 –3.76 1/4	3.57 1/4 –3.68 1/2	3.42 1/4 –3.50 1/2

24.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Barley, Oats and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1919—continued.

Date.		Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.). No. 3 C.W.	Oats (per bushel of 34 lb).				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb).		
			No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.	No. 1 N.C.W.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
Averages for—		$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
May	1914	0.43 1/8–0.48 1/2	0.37 1/8–0.37 3/4	0.35 7/8–0.36 3/4	0.35 1/2–0.35 5/8	0.34 7/8–0.35 3/8	1.35 2/8–1.37	1.32 3/8–1.34	1.22 1/4–1.24
"	1915	0.71 –0.72	0.62 5/8–0.63 3/4	0.59 3/4–0.61 1/4	0.58 7/8–0.60	0.57 3/4–0.59	1.75 7/10 1.80 1/10	1.72 1/2–1.76 3/4	– –
"	1916	0.66 2/8–0.68	0.46 1/2–0.47 1/2	0.55 –0.46	0.44 1/4–0.45 1/2	0.43 –0.44	1.66 1/8–1.73 7/8	1.62 1/2–1.70 1/2	– –
"	1917	1.21 1/2–1.30 1/4	0.73 3/4–0.79 3/4	0.72 –0.77	0.68 3/4–0.73 1/2	0.68 –0.71 1/8	3.03 1/2–3.18	3.00 1/4–3.14 1/4	2.85 1/4–3.00
"	1918	1.40 –1.50 1/4	0.81 1/2–0.85 1/4	0.78 3/8–0.82 3/8	0.78 3/8–0.84 1/2	0.72 3/8–0.76 1/4	3.71 1/2–3.79 5/8	3.68 5/8–3.76 5/8	3.46 5/8–3.56 1/4
"	1919	1.14 1/8–1.20 4/5	0.74 1/2–0.76	0.71 1/4–0.73 1/2	0.70 3/4–0.72 7/8	0.65 1/4–0.67	3.97 3/8–4.10 1/2	3.93 1/10 4.06	3.66 5/8–3.76 5/8
June	1914	0.47 1/8–0.53 1/8	0.38 1/8–0.39 1/4	0.38 1/8 0.38 7/8	0.37 1/3–0.38	0.37 1/3–0.38	1.38 7/8–1.40	1.35 3/4–1.37	– –
"	1915	0.71 1/8–0.72 5/8	0.53 1/2–0.56 3/4	0.51 3/4–0.55 1/4	– –	– –	1.52 3/8–1.59 1/8	1.49 5/8–1.56 1/2	– –
"	1916	0.65 7/8–0.67 2/3	0.45 1/2–0.47 1/8	0.44 1/2–0.46	0.43 1/2–0.45	0.41 1/2–0.43	1.57 1/2–1.61 5/8	1.54 1/2–1.58 5/8	– –
"	1917	1.23 1/4–1.27 1/10	0.68 1/2–0.70 7/8	0.66 1/2–0.68 1/2	0.63 1/4–0.66 1/4	0.61 3/4–0.65 1/8	2.79 1/2–2.92 1/2	2.75 –2.88 1/4	2.58 –2.72 1/2
"	1918	1.20 5/8–1.24 1/4	0.82 1/2–0.84	0.79 1/4–0.82	0.79 1/2–0.82	0.73 5/8–0.75	3.66 1/8–3.77 1/2	3.63 5/8–3.74 1/2	3.39 1/2–3.49 5/8
"	1919	1.29 3/4–1.33 1/2	0.76 3/8–0.79 1/2	0.74 7/8–0.76 3/4	0.74 7/8–0.76 1/2	0.68 3/4–0.70 3/4	4.61 –4.79 7/8	4.59 1/4–4.74	4.32 3/4–4.49 5/8
July	1914	0.46 3/4–0.52 3/4	0.38 1/2–0.39 1/2	0.37 1/2–0.38	0.36 1/2–0.37	0.36 1/2–0.37	1.40 7/8–1.46 1/2	1.37 7/8–1.43 1/2	1.26 –1.33
"	1915	0.69 3/8–0.71 3/8	0.59 –0.61 1/10	0.56 3/8–0.58	0.54 1/2–0.57 1/4	0.53 1/2–0.56	1.46 –1.51 1/2 0	1.42 4/8–1.48 1/2 0	– –
"	1916	0.72 1/10 0.73 9/10	0.44 1/2–0.45 1/2	0.44 –0.45	0.43 1/2–0.44 1/2	0.42 –0.43	1.66 1/2–1.72 1/2	1.63 3/8–1.69 1/4	– –
"	1917	1.25 –1.27 3/4	0.74 1/2–0.77 1/2	0.73 3/8–0.76	0.71 1/2–0.74 5/8	0.69 3/8–0.72 3/8	2.74 1/2–2.90 3/4	2.70 1/2–2.87 3/4	2.55 3/4–2.71 1/4
"	1918	1.23 1/3–1.30 1/2	0.88 3/8–0.90 1/2	0.85 5/8–0.87 5/8	0.85 5/8–0.87 1/2	0.79 1/2–0.81 3/8	4.12 5/8–4.37 1/8	4.09 1/4–4.34	3.63 1/2–3.95
"	1919	1.27 2/5–1.31 1/2	0.84 1/8–0.88 7/8	0.81 1/2–0.85 7/8	0.81 1/2–0.85 7/8	0.76 1/8–0.80 1/2	5.86 1/2–6.23 1/6	5.76 3/8–5.99 1/8	5.16 –5.36 1/8
August	1914	0.51 2/8–0.57 2/5	0.44 4/8–0.44 1/8	0.43 1/2–0.46	0.42 –0.43 1/2	0.42 –0.44 1/8	1.36 7/8–1.46 1/2	1.34 1/2–1.34 1/2	1.31 –1.52
"	1915	0.57 1/8–0.61 1/4	0.50 1/2–0.54 1/2	0.49 3/4–0.53 1/8	0.47 1/4–0.52 1/10	0.45 1/4–0.49 2/3	1.38 –1.45 1/4	1.35 3/4–1.42 1/4	– –
"	1916	0.76 1/2–0.82 5/8	0.48 –0.50 1/4	0.47 1/4–0.49 1/2	0.36 –0.48 1/2	0.45 1/2–0.48 1/2	1.87 7/8–1.97 1/2	1.85 1/2–1.93 3/4	– –
"	1917	1.19 2/8–1.24	0.67 –0.78 1/8	0.67 –0.70 1/4	0.64 1/4–0.67 1/2	0.63 –0.63 1/4	3.27 1/2–3.42 1/2	3.21 3/4–3.36 3/4	3.11 1/4–3.25 1/2
"	1918	1.17 –1.16 2/3	0.87 3/4–0.91 1/2	0.85 –0.86	0.85 –0.87	0.79 3/4–0.81 1/3	4.25 3/5–4.36 5/8	4.35 1/2–4.40 5/8	– –
"	1919	1.34 2/5–1.40 2/5	0.87 1/2–0.91 2/3	0.86 –0.90 1/4	0.85 3/8–0.90	0.81 4/8–0.83 2/3	5.81 –6.10	5.61 3/4–5.86	4.87 1/10 5.10 7/10

24.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Barley, Oats and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1919—concluded.

Date.		Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.) No. 3 C.W.	Oats (per bushel of 34 lb.).				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.).		
			No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.	No. 1 N.W.C.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
		$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
September	1914	0.55 7/8–0.65 2/4	0.49 1/2–0.52 1/2	0.48 1/4–0.51 1/2	0.48 1/4–0.51 1/2	0.46 5/8–0.50	1.28 1/4–1.31 7/8	1.25 1/8–1.28 7/8	– –
"	1915	0.50 1/2–0.52 1/2	0.37 1/8–0.39 1/8	0.35 1/4–0.37 1/4	0.34 3/8–0.36	0.33 1/8–0.35	1.41 1/2–1.46 1/2	1.38 1/2–1.43 3/4	– –
"	1916	0.85 37/100–0.88 5/8	0.51 –0.52 1/2	0.50 –0.51 1/2	0.49 1/4–0.50 1/2	0.59 –0.50 1/2	1.87 5/8–1.96 3/4	1.84 5/8–1.93	– –
"	1917	1.20 –1.23 3/4	0.65 1/4–0.67 1/2	0.63 1/2–0.65 3/4	0.61 1/2–0.64 3/8	0.61 1/4–0.63 7/8	3.21 1/2–3.36 1/2	3.14 1/4–3.29 1/4	3.04 –3.18 3/4
	1918	1.06 3/8–1.13 1/3	0.85 3/4–0.86 3/4	0.82 7/8–0.84 1/4	0.82 1/8–0.83 1/4	0.76 3/8–0.77 5/8	3.96 1/2–4.14 1/2	– –	– –
"	1919	1.24 3/4–1.28 1/2	0.84 3/8–0.89	0.83 3/8–0.88	0.83 1/4–0.87 3/4	0.80 1/8–0.85 3/8	4.73 3/4–5.09 1/4	4.50 –4.84 1/4	4.25 –4.57
October	1914	0.57 1/2–0.67 1/2	0.51 7/8–0.53 3/8	0.48 7/8–0.50	0.48 –0.49 5/8	0.47 –0.48	1.10 1/4–1.14 1/2	1.09 1/4–1.13	– –
"	1915	0.57 1/8–0.61	0.40 1/4–0.43	0.38 1/4–0.41 1/2	0.36 3/8–0.39 1/2	0.35 7/10–0.38 1/2	1.59 1/8–1.65 3/8	1.56 1/8–1.64 3/8	– –
"	1916	0.98 1/8–1.02 3/4	0.54 1/8–0.57 1/2	0.53 –0.56 1/2	0.52 –0.55 1/4	0.52 –0.55 1/4	2.30 1/2–2.39 1/2	2.27 1/2–2.38 1/4	– –
"	1917	1.20 3/4–1.21 5/8	0.66 1/4–0.65 3/4	0.63 1/8–0.65 1/4	0.62 3/8–0.64	0.61 5/8–0.63 1/4	2.96 1/2–3.04 5/8	2.92 –2.99 1/2	2.80 3/4–2.90 7/8
"	1918	0.99 3/4–1.03 7/8	0.82 5/8–0.85 1/8	0.79 1/8–0.81 5/8	0.79 1/8–0.81 5/8	0.74 1/4–0.76 5/8	3.35 1/4–3.65 3/8	3.16 1/2–3.67	3.18 –
"	1919	1.31 –1.36 5/8	0.81 1/8–0.83 1/2	0.78 1/2–0.80 1/4	0.79 1/8–0.81 1/8	0.74 1/4–0.77 1/8	4.03 1/4–4.34 1/2	3.96 3/4–4.23 1/4	3.74 1/4–4.00 1/2
November	1914	0.60 5/8–0.67 7/8	0.54 5/8–0.55 3/4	0.52 –0.53 7/8	0.51 –0.52 7/8	0.50 –0.52	1.20 5/8–1.28 3/8	1.17 1/2–1.24 5/8	– –
"	1915	0.65 1/8–0.67 7/8	0.40 3/4–0.42 1/8	0.38 1/4–0.40 1/2	0.37 –0.39	0.36 1/2–0.37 1/8	1.76 –1.83 1/2	1.73 –1.80 1/2	– –
"	1916	1.08 –1.13 1/2	0.63 3/8–0.66	0.60 1/4–0.64	0.60 3/8–0.64 1/2	0.59 1/2–0.63	2.50 1/4–2.65 1/2	2.47 1/4–2.62 1/4	– –
"	1917	1.20 5/8–1.22 1/4	0.70 1/2–0.73 1/4	0.67 3/4–0.70 3/8	0.65 3/8–0.68 1/2	0.63 1/2–0.65 1/8	3.07 3/8–3.20 1/4	3.03 3/8–3.14 3/4	2.92 3/8–3.03 3/4
"	1918	1.04 2/8–1.09 11/10	0.81 1/2–0.84 2/8	0.78 1/2–0.84 3/10	0.79 7/10–0.82 3/8	0.73 3/8–0.76 3/4	3.53 3/8–3.70	3.51 –3.67	3.18 3/8–3.32 3/4
" "	1919	1.46 –1.51 7/8	0.84 7/8–0.86 5/8	0.82 3/8–0.84 1/2	0.83 3/8–0.85 1/8	0.78 1/8–0.80 1/2	4.63 2/8–4.83 3/8	4.55 1/2–4.79	4.20 1/8–4.41 5/8
December	1914	0.55 3/4 –0.64	0.52 1/8–0.53 3/8	0.49 1/4–0.50 1/2	0.48 3/4–0.49 1/8	0.48 1/4–0.48 7/8	1.27 3/8–1.31 1/8	1.24 3/8–1.28 1/8	– –
"	1915	0.65 1/4–0.67 1/8	0.39 1/8–0.40 7/8	0.36 1/4–0.38 7/8	0.34 3/8–0.37 1/4	0.33 3/4–0.35 1/8	1.81 3/8–1.85	1.78 3/4–1.82	– –
"	1916	0.98 3/4–1.04 2/8	0.54 1/8–0.57 1/2	0.51 1/8–0.55 1/2	0.50 1/4–0.55 1/8	0.49 3/8–0.54 1/2	2.54 1/2–2.60	2.51 1/2–2.57	– –
"	1917	1.30 3/8–1.33 1/4	0.80 5/8–0.63 1/2	0.77 1/4–0.80 3/8	0.74 –0.76 3/8	0.71 –0.73 3/8	3.02 –3.10 1/4	2.97 3/4–3.05 5/8	2.80 1/4–2.88
"	1918	0.98 7/8–1.02	0.76 1/8–0.78 1/8	0.73 –0.75	0.73 –0.75	0.67 5/8–0.69	3.22 3/4–3.35 1/2	3.18 1/2–3.26 7/8	2.96 1/2–3.05 7/8
"	1919	1.54 4/8–1.61 3/8	0.87 2/8–0.91 5/8	0.84 2/8–0.88 1/2	0.84 7/8–0.87 5/8	0.80 –0.82 5/8	4.87 3/4–5.13 1/4	4.83 –5.07 1/2	4.50 3/4–4.71 1/2

25.—Monthly Range of Average Prices in British Markets of Canadian Wheat and Oats, 1913–1919.

Date.		Wheat (per bushel of 60 lb.)				Oats per bushel of 34 lb.
		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
		$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1913	1.12 –1.15	1.09 –1.12	1.06 –1.07	1.04 –1.05	0.54 –0.57
"	1914	1.06 –1.07	1.03 –1–04	1.00 –1.02	0.94 –0.97	0.49 –0.52
"	1915	1.72 1/10–1.72 7/8	1.69 1/10–1.69 7/8	1.66 1/8–1.67 1/10	1.63 –1.63 5/8	0.79 1/2–0.82 1/2
"	1916	2.01 3/4–2.02 5/8	1.98 –2.00	1.96 3/4–1.98 5/8	– –	0.90 5/8–0.92 1/4
"	1917	2.64 7/8–2.73 3/4	2.62 –2.64 7/8	2.59 –2.62	– –	1.35 –1.37 1/2
"	1918	2.34 3/8 –	2.30 1/4 –	2.25 1/10 ·	2.20 3/4 –	1.66 –1.68 1/2
"	1919	2.48 –	– –	– –	– –	1.65 1/2–1.68
February	1913	1.15 –1.17	1.13 –1.15	1.09 –1.10	1.06 –1.08	0.54 –0.57
"	1914	1.06 –1.07	1.04 –1.05	– –	– –	0.49 –0.52
"	1915	1.98 5/8 2.01 1/16	1.95 5/8 1.98 1/16	1.93 3/8–1.95 3/4	1.88 1/4–1.90 1/8	0.87 7/10–0.90 1/4
"	1916	2.13 3/8–2.15 1/4	2.10 3/8–2.12 1/4	2.07 3/8–2.08 5/8	–	0.90 –0.91 3/4
"	1917	2.64 7/8–2.73 3/4	2.62 –2.64 7/8	2.59 –2.62	– –	1.34 1/2–1.37
"	1918	2.39 1/2 –	2.34 1/4	2.29 1/4 –	2.19 3/4 –	1.65 1/2–1.68
"	1919	2.48 –	·	– –	·	1.65 1/2–1.68
March	1913	1.15 –1.17	1.12 –1.13	1.09 –1.10	–	0.53 –0.55
"	1914	1.11 –1.12	1.08 –1.09	1.06 –1.08	– –	0.52 –0.54
"	1915	1.98 1/2–2.01 1/2	1.95 1/2–1.98 1/2	1.92 1/2–1.95 1/2	1.92 –1.93 1/2	0.86 1/2–0.88 3/8
"	1916	2.05 3/4–2.07 1/4	2.02 7/8–2.04 1/4	1.99 5/8–2.00 3/8	– ·	0.90 1/2–0.93
"	1917	2.60 1/2–2.67 5/8	2.57 5/8–2.64 1/2	2.51 5/8–2.62	2.38 1/2	1.35 3/4–1.38 1/4
"	1918	2.42 1/2 –	2.37 3/8 ·	2.30 1/4 –	2.20 3/8	1.65 1/2–1.68
"	1919	2.49 1/2 –	– –	– –	–	1.62 7/8–1.65 1/2
April	1913	1.15 –1.16	1.12 –1.13	1.21 –1.22	1.19 –1.20	0.52 –0.54
"	1914	1.07 –1.09	1.06 –1.07	1.05 –1.06	– –	0.52 –0.54
"	1915	1.97 5/8–2.00 5/8	1.94 5/8–1.97 5/8	1.91 3/8–1.94 5/8	1.89 1/2–1.91	0.88 –0.90 1/2
"	1916	1.92 3/4–1.94 1/4	1.91 –1.93 1/2	1.88 –1.90 5/8	1.85 1/8–1.87 3/4	0.85 5/8–0.89 1/2
"	1917	2.60 3/8 ·	2.55 7/10 –	2.48 1/2 ·	2.42 1/2 –	1.66 1/2–1.69 3/8
"	1918	2.42 –	2.37 –	2.30 1/4	2.25 –	1.65 1/2–1.68
"	1919	2.51 –	2.48 –	– –	–	1.62 7/8–1.65 1/2
May	1913	1.20 –1.21	1.18 –1.19	1.14 –1.15	1.11 –1.12	0.52 –0.55
"	1914	1.08 –1.09	1.07 –1.08	1.04 –1.05	– –	0.50 –0.52
"	1915	2.12 3/8–2.15 1/8	2.09 1/8–2.12 1/8	2.06 1/8–2.09 1/8	2.01 –2.05 3/8	0.89 –0.91 1/2
"	1916	1.84 3/10 1.87	1.81 3/8–1.84	1.78 7/10 1.81	– ·	0.93 1/2–0.96 1/2
"	1917	2.62 –	2.56 3/8 –	2.50 1/8 –	2.44 1/4	1.75 1/8–1.78 3/8
"	1918	2.42 –	2.37 –	2.30 1/4 –	–	1.65 1/2–1.68
"	1919	2.51 –	2.48 –	–	– –	1.62 7/8–1.65 1/2
June	1913	1.16 –1.18	1.13 –1.15	1.10 –1.12	1.05 –1.07	0.52 –0.57
"	1914	1.10 –1.11	1.08 –1.09	1.06 –1.07	1.05 –1.06	0.49 –0.52
"	1915	1.82 1/2–1.84 7/8	1.79 1/2–1.82	1.76 1/2–1.79 3/4	1.78 1/8–1.81	0.88 –0.90 1/2
"	1916	1.58 3/8–1.62 1/8	1.55 9/10 1.58	1.56 3/4–1.58 1/8	– –	0.90 –0.91 1/2
"	1917	2.59 3/4 –	2.54 1/4 –	2.47 1/8 –	2.38 1/3 –	1.75 1/8–1.78 3/8
"	1918	2.42 1/2 –	2.37 3/8 –	2.31	2.25 –	1.65 1/2–1.68
"	1919	2.51 –	2.48	–	– –	1.62 1/8–1.65 1/2
July	1913	1.16 –1.18	1.13 –1.14	1.09 –1.10	1.02 –1.04	0.52 –0.56
"	1914	1.10 –1.11	1.07 –1.08	1.05 –1.06	1.04 –1.05	0.50 –0.51
"	1915	1.71 –1.74	1.68 –1.71	1.65 –1.68	1.71 3/4–1.74	0.89 1/4–0.91 1/4
"	1916	1.62 –1.65	1.62 –1.64 7/8	1.68–1.70 9/10	–	0.87 –0.89 1/2
"	1917	2.62 –	2.56 ·	2.47 1/8 –	2.38 1/3	1.68 –1.70
"	1918	2.42 1/4 –	2.40 1/2 –	2.31 3/4 –	– –	1.65 1/2–1.68
"	1919	2.51 –	2.48 –	· –	– –	1.62 1/8–1.65 1/2
August	1913	1.12 –1.14	1.10 –1.11	1.05 –1.07	0.99 –1.00	0 52 –0.54
"	1914	1.35 –1.38	1.32 –1.34	1.30 –1.32	1.27 –1.30	0.79 –0.82
"	1915	1.76 3/8–1.79 3/8	1.73 –1.76 3/8	1.70 3/8–1.73 3/8	1.64 1/4–1.67 1/4	– –
"	1916	2.05 1/2–2.09 3/4	2.02 1/2–2.05 1/2	1.97 –2.00 1/3	– –	0.89 1/2–0.92
"	1917	2.62 –	2.57 1/2 –	2.47 1/8 –	2.38 1/3 –	1.64 1/8–1.67 1/2
"	1918	2.42 1/2 -	2.37 3/8 –	2.31 1/4 –	2.23 3/8 –	1.65 1/2–1.68
"	1919	2.45 –	2.43 1/8 –	2.41 9/16 –	·	1.63

25.—Monthly Range of Average Prices in British Markets of Canadian Wheat and Oats, 1913-1919—concluded.

Date.		Wheat (per bushel of 60 lb.).				Oats per bushel of 34 lb.
		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
		$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
September	1913.....	1.13 -1.14	1.10 -1.11	1.06 -1.07	1.02 -1.03	0.50 -0.53
"	1914.....	1.42 -1.44	1.38 -1.39	1.37 -1.38	- -	0.83 -0.86
"	1915.....	1.75½-1.78½	1.76 1/10 1.79	1.72 -1.75½	1.63½-1.66½	- -
"	1916.....	2.15¼-2.19	2.12¼-2.15¼	- -	- -	0.90½-0.93
"	1917.....	2.35⅖ -	2.30⅜ -	2.36 1/10 -	2.28¼ -	1.62⅞-1.65½
"	1918.....	2.42⅘ -	2.37¾ -	2.31¼ -	2.23⅗ -	1.65½-1.68
"	1919.....	2.29½ -	2.26½ -	2.23⅗ -	2.25 -	1.57¾-1.62⅞
October	1913.....	1.07 -1.09	1.04 -1.06	1.02 -1.04	0.97 -1.00	0.48 -0.51
"	1914.....	1.37 -1.39	1.35 -1.37	1.32 -1.34	1.30 -1.32	0.79 -0.83
"	1915.....	1.75½-1.78¾	- -	- -	- -	0.77 -0.81½
"	1916.....	2.27⅘-2.30⅘	2.24 9/10 2.27⅘	2.22¼-2.28¾	- -	0.97 -0.99⅘
"	1917.....	2.35⅖ -	2.32⅜ -	2.26½ -	2.17¾ -	1.62⅞-1.65½
"	1918.....	2.42¼ -	2.37¾ -	2.31¼ -	2.25 -	1.65½-1.68
"	1919.....	2.29½ -	2.26½ -	- -	- -	-
November	1913.....	1.04 -1.06	1.01 -1.04	0.98 -1.01	0.95 -0.98	0.48 -0.51
"	1914.....	1.45 -1.48	1.42 -1.45	1.40 -1.42	1.34 -1.35	0.78 -0.81
"	1915.....	1.78½-1.80	1.75⅜-1.77⅛	1.72⅘-1.74⅛	1.68 -1.68¾	0.82⅛-0.84¾
"	1916.....	2.48 7/10 2.51 7/10	2.45½2.48 7/10	2.42¾-2.45¼	- -	1.15½-1.17½
"	1917.....	2.35⅛ -	2.31⅞ -	2.26⅛ -	2.15½ -	1.66⅜-1.69¼
"	1918.....	2.43⅞ -	2.40¼ -	2.31¾ -	2.23⅗ -	1.65½-1.68
"	1919.....	2.29½ -	2.26½ -	- -	- -	1.55⅛-1.60¼
December	1913.....	1.06 -1.08	1.02 -1.04	0.99 -1.02	0.96 -0.99	0.49 -0.52
"	1914.....	1.50 -1.51	1.47 -1.49	1.44 -1.46	1.42 -1.43	0.75 -0.78
"	1915.....	1.80½-1.81¾	1.77⅝-1.78⅕	1.74¾-1.78	1.71¾-1.72½	0.77½-0.80¼
"	1916.....	2.59¾-2.70¾	2.57½-2.59¾	2.57½-2.59¾	2.53½-2.56	1.34½-1.37
"	1917.....	2.34⅗ -	2.30¼ -	2.25 1/10 -	2.20⅖ -	1.66 -1.68⅖
"	1918.....	2.48 -	2.48	- -	- -	1.65½-1.68
"	1919.....	2.29½ -	2.26½ -	- -	- -	1.42¾-1.51⅞

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Production of Flax Fibre in Ontario, 1918.—According to information furnished by the Economic Fibre Production Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, 20,000 acres were grown for flax fibre production in Ontario in 1918, giving an average of 310 lb. of pure line fibre per acre, valued at 55 to 70 cents per lb., according to grade. The fibre was of fair quality, but short and not quite so uniform as the 1917 crop. There were 900 tons of tow, which was graded at prices ranging from 8 to 20 cents per pound. Under an Order in Council dated October 23, 1918, all Canadian seed of fibre variety, amounting to 110,000 bushels, was commandeered and shipped to Ireland, the price realized being $27.50 per sack of 182 lb. Table **26** gives an approximate estimate of the area, production, and value of flax grown for fibre in Ontario for each of the four years 1915-18.

26—Flax grown for Fibre in Ontario, 1915-18.

Description.		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Area	acres	4,000	5,200	8,000	20,000
Yield of fibre per acre	lb.	200	57	350	310
Total yield of fibre	tons	800	300	1,400	3,100
Total yield of tow	"	80	175	–	900
Yield of seed per acre	bush.	12	48	9	8[1]
Total yield of seed	"	48,000	25,000	72,000	110,000
Value of fibre per ton	$	400	600	1,100	350
Total value of fibre	$	320,000	180,000	1,540,000	1,085,000
Total value of tow	$	2,800	5,000	–	270,000
Value of seed per bushel	$	1·60	3	5·50	8·50[1]
Total value of seed	$	76,800	75,000	396,000	930,769[1]

[1] Seed of fibre quality shipped to Ireland.

In 1916, there were in addition about 800 tons of flax straw, valued at $15 per ton, or $12,000. The total value of the products for 1918 was about $2,285,750, exclusive of the value of seed not of fibre quality.

Tobacco.—In Quebec, statistics of the area and yield of tobacco in 1919 were jointly collected and compiled by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The results show a great expansion in the cultivation of tobacco in Quebec, due to the large increase in selling price. The area planted to tobacco in Quebec in 1919 was 22,360 acres, as compared with 12,257 acres returned for 1910 by the Census of 1911. At an estimated average yield per acre of 750 lb., the total yield of tobacco in Quebec amounted to 16,770,000 lb., representing, at the average rate of 40 cents per lb., a total value of $6,708,000. For Ontario, according to information furnished by the Tobacco Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, the total yield of tobacco was 10,609,400 lb. from 9,226 acres, representing an average yield per acre of 1,150 lb. The Ontario crop was harvested without damage by frosts. It was the largest and the best crop that had been grown in Ontario since the Tobacco Division began the issue of an annual statistical crop report. In 1911 the production was larger if tradition be correct, but no figures are available for that year. There is a tendency for a general expansion of tobacco growing in all the Ontario district including the southwestern peninsula. The prices paid for the tobacco crop in Ontario in 1919 were still higher than those of 1918. There was a real rush at buying time between the competing manufacturers, and the whole of the Ontario crop was purchased in less than a week. The average price paid for White Burley may be placed at about 50 cents per lb., while most of the flue-cured tobacco sold at prices ranging from 55 to 65 cents per lb.

Placing together the results for the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and comparing them with the published estimates for the two previous years, the totals are as shown in Table **27**.

27—Area and Yield of Tobacco in Canada, 1917-1919.

Provinces.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.
Quebec	5,000	6,903	22,360	5,000,000	7,732,000	16,770,000	1,000	1,120	750
Ontario	2,930	6,500	9,226	3,495,000	6,500,000	10,609,400	1,192	1,000	1,150
Totals and averages	7,930	13,403	31,586	8,495,000	14,232,000	27,379,400	1,071	1,062	867

Taking the average price of tobacco in Ontario at 52 cents per lb., the total value of the crop of 1919 in that province was about $5,561,730, making the total value of the tobacco crop of 1919 for the whole of Canada to be $12,269,730.[1]

Wool Production of Canada, 1915-19.—There are no definite statistics of the annual wool clip of Canada, except as regards wool sold through the co-operative associations. For the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, the wool clip was roughly estimated at 12,000,000 lb., the total values, at the rate of 28 cents per lb. in 1915, 37 cents in 1916 and 59 cents in 1917, being for 1915 $3,360,000, for 1916 $4,440,000 and for 1917 $7,000,000. It is usually estimated that the average weight of wool per sheep is 6.5 lb. The rise in the price of wool during recent years has stimulated production, and the quantity of wool produced is now much higher than it was a few years ago. Applying the average of 6.5 lb. to the number of sheep in Canada in 1918 (3,052,748) and 1919 (3,425,958), the result is an estimated total production of 19,842,862 lb. for 1918 and 22,247,727 lb. for 1919. Assuming 20 million lb. of wool to be the production for each of the two years,and taking the average price per lb. at 60 cents,the estimated value of the Canadian wool clip for each of the two years 1918 and 1919 is $12,000,000. The figures for the years 1915 to 1919 therefore stand as in Table **28.**

28—Estimated Production and Value of Wool in Canada, 1915-19.

Year.	Production.	Average Price per lb.	Value.
	lb.	cents.	$
1915	12,000,000	28	3,360,000
1916	12,000,000	37	4,440,000
1917	12,000,000	59	7,000,000
1918	20,000,000	60	12,000,000
1919	20,000,000	60	12,000,000

Agricultural Instruction Act.—Under the Agricultural Instruction Act (3 Geo. V, c. 5), appropriations are annually payable by the Dominion Government to each of the Provincial Governments of Canada for the encouragement of agriculture "through education,

[1] For a more detailed report on the tobacco crop of 1919, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, December, 1919 (Vol. 12, No. 136), pp. 316-318.

instruction and demonstration carried on along lines well devised and of a continuous nature" and for the purpose of assisting in the work of veterinary colleges established in the provinces. The provincial allocation of the payments under this Act for the four years 1916–17 to 1919–20 are shown in Table **29**. A Report on the Agricultural Instruction Act for the year 1918-19 was published in 1920 [No. 15a].

29—Allocation of Payments to Provincial Governments under the Agricultural Instruction Act, 1916-17—1919-20.

Provinces.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	30,443.75	31,749.22	31,749.22	31,749.22
Nova Scotia	74,859.28	81,716.69	81,716.69	81,716.69
New Brunswick	59,209.60	64,110.80	64,110.80	64,110.80
Quebec	243,212.23	271,113.76	271,113.76	271,113.76
Ontario	301,158.45	336,303.26	336,303.26	336,303.26
Manitoba	70,767.21	77,113.11	77,113.11	77,113.11
Saskatchewan	74,869.76	81,728.48	81,728.48	81,728.48
Alberta	61,747.22	66,965.62	66,965.62	66,965.62
British Columbia	63,732.50	69,199.06	69,199.06	69,199.06
Veterinary Colleges	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Totals	**1,000,000.00**	**1,100,000.00**	**1,100,000.00**	**1,100,000.00**

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table **30** gives the results of inquiries as to the quantities of wheat, and wheat flour expressed as wheat, in Canada on March 31, 1920, with the corresponding figures for 1916 to 1919.

30.—Stocks of Wheat in Canada at the end of March, 1916-20.

Wheat in—	March 31, 1916.	March 31, 1917.	March 30, 1918.	March 31, 1919.	March 31, 1920.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Terminal elevators	26,063,316	24,441,799	4,149,357	31,243,073	8,718,874
Winter storage in vessels	2,447,386	89,245	2,882,141	241,605	–
Interior terminal elevators	5,716,498	5,168,242	1,098,610	2,447,371	3,897,787
Country elevators	43,996,131	30,549,209	10,459,466	16,514,133	14,148,779
Public elevators	3,326,417	2,516,461	1,935,639	19,536,882	3,856,958
Flour mills	5,277,196	4,884,825	4,802,236	5,390,066	5,575,253
Transit by rail	23,369,809	12,862,356	20,011,179	10,854,840	6,271,697
Farmers' hands	86,854,000	45,638,000	31,684,700	32,315,000	34,837,000
Totals	**197,050,753**	**126,150,137**	**77,023,328**	**118,542,970**	**77,306,348**

Adopting the simpler classification of elevators, flour mills, in transit by rail and in farmers' hands, the results of inquiries for each of the five years 1916 to 1920, in respect of wheat, are as shown in Table **31.**

31.—Stocks of Wheat in Canada at the end of March, 1916-20.

Wheat in	March 31, 1916.	March 31, 1917.	March 30, 1918.	March 31, 1919.	March 31, 1920.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Elevators	81,549,748	62,764,956	20,525,213	69,983,064	30,622,398
Flour mills	5,277,196	4,884,825	4,802,236	5,390,066	5,575,253
Transit by rail	23,369,809	12,862,356	20,011,179	10,854,840	6,271,697
Farmers' hands	86,854,000	45,638,000	31,684,700	32,315,000	34,837,000
Totals	**197,050,753**	**126,150,137**	**77,023,328**	**118,542,970**	**77,306,348**

For oats, barley and flax, including quantities of oatmeal, rolled oats, barley meal and linseed meal expressed as grain, the quantities returned as in Canada on March 31, 1919 and 1920, were as in Table **32.**

32.—Stocks of Oats, Barley and Flax in Canada on March 31, 1919 and 1920.

Grain in	Oats.		Barley.		Flax.	
	March 31, 1919.	March 31, 1920.	March 31, 1919.	March 31. 1920.	March 31, 1919.	March 31, 1920.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Terminal elevators	4,236,660	3,718,916	4,617,581	1,737,733	492,547	219,265
Interior terminal elevators	2,386,567	1,348,319	337,104	113,137	11,997	13,216
Country elevators	7,309,486	10,368,491	1,893,736	1,739,249	355,506	324,697
Public elevators	1,573,914	836,203	992,983	425,514	3,687	19,954
Flour mills	2,303,362	731,750	293,814	111,435	17,382	12,013
Transit by rail	5,243,353	4,398,518	2,412,589	579,100	350,568	104,076
Farmers' hands	141,694,000	123,090,000	20,026,000	11,024,000	1,039,000	1,400,500
Totals	164,747,342	144,492,197	30,573,807	15,730,168	2,270,687	2,093,721
Recapitulation—						
Elevators, etc	15,506,627	16,271,929	7,841,404	4,015,633	863,737	577,132
Flour mills	2,303,362	731,750	293,814	111,435	17,382	12,013
Transit by rail	5,243,353	4,398,518	2,412,589	579,100	350,568	104,076
Farmers' hands	141,694,000	123,090,000	20,026,000	11,024,000	1,039,000	1,400,500
Totals	**164,747,342**	**144,492,197**	**30,573,807**	**15,730,168**	**2,270,687**	**2,093,721**

On March 31, 1920, the quantity in Canada of wheat, and wheat flour expressed as wheat, was about 77,306,000 bushels, as compared with 118,543,000 bushels in 1919, about 77 million bushels in 1918 and 126 million bushels in 1917. The total for 1920 comprises 36,197,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 34,837,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 6,272,000 bushels in transit by rail. Of oats, including oat products expressed as grain, the total quantity returned as in Canada on March 31, 1920, was 144,492,000 bushels, as compared with 164,747,000 bushels last year and 155,582,000 bushels in 1918. The total for 1920 comprises 17,004,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 123,090,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 4,398,000 bushels in transit by rail. The total quantity of barley in Canada on March 31, 1920, is returned as 15,730,000 bushels, as compared with 30,574,000 bushels last year and 16 million bushels in 1918. The figures for 1920 comprise 4,127,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 11,024,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 579,100 bushels in transit by rail. Of flaxseed the total quantity in Canada on March 31, 1920, is returned as 2,094,000 bushels, as compared with 2,271,000 bushels last year and 2,420,000 bushels in 1918. The total for 1920 comprises 589,000 bushels in elevators and mills, 1,400,500 bushels in farmers' hands and 104,000 bushels in transit by rail. As compared with 1919 the quantities in stock at the end of March are considerably less in the case of wheat, oats and barley. For flax the quantity is about 177,000 bushels less.

Agricultural Wealth of Canada.—Table **33** presents the results of calculations of the gross total value of the annual agricultural production of Canada for each of the years 1915 to 1919. The values are calculated from the average prices received by farmers. They are necessarily gross values, because it is impossible to distinguish between the use of crops as materials for other kinds of production such as the feeding of live stock, or to allow for the costs of production.

33.—Value of the Annual Agricultural Production of Canada, 1915-19.

Description.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	000$	000$	000$	000$	000$
Field crops	825,371	886,495	1,144,637	1,372,936	1,452,437
Farm animals	73,958	110,201	156,569	191,129	180,084
Wool	3,360	4,440	7,000	12,400	11,000
Dairy products	146,005	152,816	232,822	248,908	252,320
Fruits and vegetables	35,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Poultry and eggs	35,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Gross total value	1,118,694	1,223,952	1,621,028	1,905,373	1,975,841

If to the estimated value of agricultural production in 1919, viz., $1,975,841,000, be added for land $2,792,229,000, for buildings $927,548,000, for implements $387,079,000 and for farm live stock $1,296,602,000, the total estimated agricultural wealth of the Dominion of Canada for 1919 amounts to $7,379,299,000.

World's Production of Cereals and Potatoes.—Table 34, which is compiled from the Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics of the International Institute of Agriculture, with metric weights and measures converted into Canadian equivalents, shows the areas and yields of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and potatoes in various countries of the world for the years 1917 and 1918 in the northern hemisphere and for the years 1917–18 and 1918–19 in the southern hemisphere, (Argentina, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand). The table also includes, for purposes of comparison, the average acreages and yields for the five years 1912–16 (1912–13 to 1916–17 for the southern hemisphere) and the areas and yields of 1918 in the form of percentages of 1917 (1917–18) and of the five-year averages. Owing to the war, the table does not include data of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Russia, Serbia and Turkey; but Germany re-appears for the first time since the conclusion of peace.

For wheat the data comprise 24 countries which in 1918 produced a total of 2,617,160,000 bushels from 185,014,000 acres, as compared with 2,276,861,000 bushels from 164,601,000 acres in 1917 and 2,550,-137,000 bushels from 171,240,000 acres, the quinquennial average. As compared with 1917, the area under wheat in 1918 was 12.4 p.c. more, and it was 8 p.c. more than the five-year average; the yield in 1918 was 14.9 p.c. more than that of 1917 and 2.6 p.c. more than the average. The average yield per acre for all 24 countries was about one-third of a bushel more than in 1917, but was three-quarters of a bushel less than the five-year average. In the case of rye, the total production in 1918 of 12 countries was 494,321,000 bushels from 25,-078,000 acres, as compared with 409,112,000 bushels from 22,110,000 acres in 1917 and with 553,915,000 bushels from 22,598,000 acres, the five-year average. The area of 1918 is more than that of 1917 by 13.4 and than that of the average by 11 p.c., whilst the total yield is 20.8 p.c. more than that of 1917, but 10.7 p.c. less than the average. The average yield per acre is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushel more than in 1917, but is $4\frac{3}{4}$ bushels under the average.

The total production in 18 countries of barley in 1918 was 763,-687,000 bushels from 30,523,000 acres, as compared with 681,260,000 bushels from 28,649,000 acres in 1917 and 728,567,000 bushels from 26,905,000 acres, the five-year average. In area the crop of 1918 was 6.5 p.c. above 1917 and 13.4 p.c. above average, whilst in yield the percentage was 12.1 above 1917 and 4.8 above the average. The yield per acre in 1918 was $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushel above 1917, but 2 bushels below the average.

Oats in 19 countries gave a total production in 1918 of 2,725,-955,000 bushels from 82,630,000 acres, as against 2,657,961,000 bushels from 80,168,000 acres in 1917 and 2,620,621,000 bushels from 74,285,000 acres, the quinquennial average. The figures for 1918 represent as to area percentages of 3.1 above 1917 and 11.2 above average. The yield per acre was about 33 bushels in 1917 and 1918, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels below the five-year average.

68708—15½

34.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Various Countries of the World, 1917 and 1918.

Countries.	1917.	1918.	Five years' ayerage 1912 to 1916.	P.c. of 1917.	P.c. of aver-age.	1917.	1918.	Five years' average 1912 to 1916.	P.c. of 1917.	P.c. of aver-age.	1917.	1918.	Five years' aver-age 1912to 1916.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	p.c.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
Wheat—													
Germany, winter wheat	3,166	3,151	3,896	99·5	80·9	73,407	81,086	123,127	110·5	65·9	23·20	25·72	31·67
Germany, spring wheat	407	396	536	97·2	73·9	8,385	9,246	16,820	110·3	55·0	20·52	23·35	31·38
Denmark	131	141	143	107·5	98·4	4,296	6,320	6,311	147·1	100·1	32·71	44·76	44·01
Spain	10,340	10,229	9,827	98·9	104·1	142,676	135,710	125,981	95·1	107·7	13·83	13·23	12·79
France	10,357	11,927	14,179	115·2	84·1	134,575	235,160	256,252	174·7	91·7	12·94	19·78	18·14
England and Wales	1,918	2,537	1,891	132·2	134·1	57,317	84,272	57,487	147·0	146·6	29·89	33·16	30·33
Scotland	61	79	63	129·8	124·5	2,432	3,216	2,489	132·2	129·2	39·85	40·74	39·26
Ireland	124	157	56	126·8	282·2	4,573	5,690	2,068	124·4	275·2	36·88	36·13	37·03
Italy	10,437	10,799	11,768	103·5	91·8	137,612	176,370	177,042	128·2	99·6	13·23	16·36	15·02
Luxemburg	22	24	27	108·5	87·0	388	512	561	131·9	91·2	17·84	21·71	20·67
Norway	19	41	13	210·5	323·7	1,087	430	305	252·6	356·6	22·16	26·47	24·09
Netherlands	119	143	146	120·0	98·0	3,707	4,823	5,915	130·1	87·5	31·08	33·75	37·77
Sweden, winter wheat	264	310	274	117·2	113·1	7,937	5,793	8,566	137·0	92·7	21·86	25·58	31·23
Sweden, spring wheat	65	67	18	103·5	371·7	1,071	1,065	403	99·5	264·2	16·51	15·91	22·30
Switzerland	139	203	110	146·2	184·5	4,556	7,095	3,556	155·7	199·5	32·86	34·94	32·42
Canada	14,756	17,354	12,557	117·6	138·2	233,743	189,075	254,696	80·9	74·2	15·75	11·00	20·25
United States, winter wheat	27,257	36,704	34,059	134·7	107·8	412,908	558,458	552,603	135·3	101·1	15·17	15·17	16·21
United States, spring wheat	17,832	22,406	18,406	125·7	121·7	224,758	358,657	256,767	160·3	139·7	12·49	16·06	13·98
British India	32,940	35,497	30,522	107·8	116·3	382,069	379,829	348,847	99·4	108·8	11·60	10·71	11·45
Japan	1,458	1,486	1,239	101·9	120·0	32,727	31,127	25,216	95·1	123·4	22·45	20·97	20·37
Egypt	1,117	1,286	1,405	115·2	91·5	29,835	32,558	35,409	109·1	91·9	26·77	25·28	25·13
Morocco	1,464	1,865	1,468	127·4	127·1	15,656	22,697	19,234	145·0	118·0	10·71	12·19	13·09
Tunis	1,448	1,413	1,353	97·6	104·4	7,000	8,000	6,000	115·6	150·9	5·06	5·95	4·16
Argentina	17,876	16,976	16,264	95·0	104·0	223,638	184,270	142,086	82·4	129·7	12·49	10·85	8·77
Union of South Africa	925	953	743	103·1	128·3	8,833	8,600	6,175	97·4	139·3	9·50	9·07	8·33
Australia	9,678	8,649	10,058	89·4	86·0	114,867	80,836	110,387	70·4	73·2	11·90	9·37	11·00
New Zealand	281	221	219	78·7	101·2	6,808	6,265	5,834	92·0	107·4	9·37	28·25	26·62
Totals and Averages	**164,601**	**185,014**	**171,240**	**112·4**	**108·0**	**2,276,861**	**2,617,160**	**2,550,137**	**114·9**	**102·6**	**13·83**	**14·15**	**14·89**
Rye—													
Germany, winter rye	13,405	13,951	15,110	104·1	92·3	271,389	311,561	403,989	114·8	77·1	20·23	22·30	26·76
Germany, spring rye	245	249	281	101·8	88·6	3,291	3,742	5,342	113·7	70·1	13·38	14·97	18·95
Denmark	436	537	565	123·1	95·0	8,870	12,716	13,736	143·4	92·6	20·39	23·73	24·37

34.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Various Countries of the World, 1917 and 1918—con.

Countries.	1917.	1918.	Five years' average 1912 to 1916.	P.c. of 1917.	P.c. of average.	1917.	1918.	Five years' average 1912 to 1916.	P.c. of 1917.	P.c. of average.	1917.	1918.	Five years' average 1912 to 1916.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	p.c.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
Rye—con.													
Spain	1,805	1,818	1,883	100·8	96·6	24,203	30,445	25,123	125·8	121·2	13·38	16·73	13·38
France[1]	1,834	1,942	2,508	105·9	77·5	24,650	–	39,846	–	–	13·38	–	15·93
England and Wales[1]	56	101	52	181·1	194·6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scotland[1]	5	6	6	113·8	98·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	8	9	7	117·1	124·0	223	242	214	108·7	113·1	29·15	27·08	29·63
Italy	271	272	291	100·3	93·5	4,334	4,724	5,042	109·0	93·7	15·93	17·37	17·37
Luxemburg	17	17	25	99·3	66·6	292	421	566	144·4	74·6	17·52	25·49	22·78
Norway	57	37	40	63·7	92·2	1,158	1,012	966	87·3	104·8	20·23	27·56	24·37
Netherlands	467	440	546	94·3	80·7	12,731	10,207	14,418	80·2	70·8	27·24	23·10	26·45
Sweden	815	936	949	114·9	98·6	14,080	19,795	35,699	140·6	82·9	17·21	21·19	25·17
Switzerland	55	72	64	129·7	112·1	1,752	1,850	1,852	105·6	99·9	31·70	25·81	29·00
Canada	212	555	126	261·7	440·5	3,857	8,504	2,421	220·5	351·3	18·25	15·25	19·25
United States	4,317	6,185	2,711	143·3	228·1	62,932	89,102	44,547	141·6	200·0	14·66	14·33	16·41
Totals and Averages	**22,110**	**25,078**	**22,598**	**113·4**	**111·0**	**409,112**	**494,321**	**553,915**	**120·8**	**89·3**	**18·50**	**19·71**	**24·51**
Barley—													
Germany	3,527	3,373	3,826	95·6	88·2	83,648	94,826	139,217	113·4	68·1	23·79	28·07	36·43
Denmark	592	593	613	100·1	96·7	17,881	20,071	25,742	120·0	83·3	30·11	36·06	42·00
Spain	4,007	4,210	3,649	105·1	115·4	77,957	90,497	74,133	116.1	122·1	19·52	21·56	20·26
France[1]	1,699	1,396	1,689	82·2	82·7	37,266	–	41,186	–	–	21·93	–	24·35
England and Wales	1,460	1,501	1,417	102·8	106·0	46,162	50,708	46,247	109·8	109·6	31·60	33·83	32·71
Scotland	159	153	181	96·0	84·6	5,875	5,741	6,636	97·7	109·2	36·99	27·55	36·80
Ireland	177	185	160	104·3	115·1	7,873	8,359	7,253	106·2	116·9	44·42	45·17	44·61
Italy	468	494	605	105·7	81·6	7,385	9,186	9,420	124·4	97·5	15·80	18·59	15·61
Luxemburg	7	7	4	96·4	168·6	154	136	105	88·4	129·8	22·30	20·45	26·58
Norway	116	156	91	135·0	171·7	4,021	5,622	3,124	139·8	179·9	34·76	36·06	34·39
Netherlands	52	58	64	112·3	89·7	2,215	2,176	3,052	98·2	71·3	43·12	37·73	47·40
Sweden	438	452	429	103·3	105·3	11,760	11,670	14,331	99·2	81·4	26·95	25·84	33·46
Switzerland	19	22	15	117·2	151·6	712	666	530	93·5	125·6	37·55	29·93	36·06
Canada	2,392	3,154	1,642	131·9	192·1	55,058	77,287	46,141	140·4	167·5	23·00	24·50	28·00
United States	8,933	9,679	7,500	108·4	129·1	211,755	256,370	201,621	121·1	127·2	23·79	26·58	26·95
Japan	2,738	2,721	3,203	99·4	85·0	95,749	76,052	99,496	79·4	76·4	34·94	27·88	31·04

Algeria[1]	2,839	2,794	3,086	98·4	90·5	31,462	–	36,502	--	–	11·15	–	11·89
Egypt	445	336	412	75·6	81·7	13,598	9,871	12,267	72·6	80·5	30·48	29·37	29·74
Morocco	1,934	2,191	1,956	113·3	112·0	31,649	35,263	33,015	111·3	106·7	16·35	15·98	16·91
Tunis	1,183	1,238	1,138	104·6	108·8	7,808	9,186	6,237	117·6	147·3	6·69	7·43	5·39
Totals and Averages	**28,649**	**30,523**	**26,905**	**106·5**	**113·4**	**681,260**	**763,687**	**728,567**	**112·1**	**104·8**	**23·78**	**25·02**	**27·08**
Oats—													
Germany	8,625	8,070	10,339	93·6	78·1	235,262	303,508	512,606	129·0	59·2	27·29	37·52	49·59
Denmark	981	981	1,048	100·0	93·6	35,439	39,100	49,533	110·3	78·9	36·21	39·88	47·23
Spain	1,398	1,507	1,347	107·8	111·9	31,116	28,681	27,992	92·2	102·5	22·30	19·16	20·73
France[1]	7,308	7,227	8,502	98·9	85·0	201,658	–	275,131	–	--	27·55	–	32·28
England and Wales	2,259	2,779	2,030	123·0	136·9	99,719	131,554	89,794	131·9	146·5	44·08	47·23	44·35
Scotland	1,041	1,244	957	119·4	129·9	49,984	59,253	42,449	118·5	139·6	48·02	47·76	44·35
Ireland	1,464	1,580	1,056	107·9	149·5	89,094	95,434	61,593	107·1	154·9	60·88	60·35	58·25
Italy	1,091	1,211	1,190	111·0	101·7	31,345	38,905	28,837	124·1	134·9	28·60	32·01	24·14
Luxemburg	56	48	74	85·6	64·0	1,897	1,373	2,815	72·4	48·8	34·00	29·00	37·78
Norway	355	343	272	96·6	126·0	16,003	15,606	12,101	97·5	129·0	45·13	45·40	44·35
Netherlands	383	356	348	93·0	102·4	18,975	16,172	19,521	85·2	82·8	49·60	45·40	56·16
Sweden	1,933	1,785	1,950	92·3	91·5	63,193	54,476	78,909	86·2	69·0	32·80	30·44	40·41
Switzerland	70	86	88	122·7	98·0	4,331	4,883	5,032	112·7	97·0	61·40	56·42	56·94
Canada	13,313	14,790	10,603	111·1	139·5	403,010	426,313	396,908	105·8	107·5	30·25	28·75	37·43
United States	43,553	44,400	39,456	101·9	112·5	1,499,053	1,447,871	1,220,150	96·6	118·7	34·38	32·54	30·96
Japan	130	156	137	120·2	114·3	5,355	11,523	5,673	215·2	203·1	41·20	73·74	41·46
Algeria[1]	682	588	542	86·2	108·4	17,507	–	12,000	–	--	25·72	–	22·04
Morocco	7	11	4	150·7	249·3	156	251	145	161·5	172·9	22·30	23·88	34·38
Tunis	153	156	134	101·9	116·1	3,761	3,631	2,636	96·6	137·7	24·67	23·35	19·68
Argentina	3,200	2,980	2,967	93·1	100·4	64,598	41,525	51,815	64·3	80·1	20·21	13·91	17·58
New Zealand	156	147	285	94·3	51·6	5,670	5,896	12,112	104·0	48·7	36·21	40·15	42·51
Totals and Averages	**80,168**	**82,630**	**74,285**	**103·1**	**111·2**	**2,657,961**	**2,725,955**	**2,620,621**	**102·6**	**104·0**	**33·15**	**32·99**	**35·28**
Corn—													
Spain	1,175	1,169	1,140	99·5	102·6	29,370	24,141	27,655	82·2	87·3	25·01	20·71	24·22
France[1]	847	841	1,037	99·3	81·1	14,904	–	20,276	–	–	17·52	–	19·60
Italy	3,572	3,459	3,616	96·9	95·7	75,452	66,926	94,024	88·7	71·2	21·19	19·28	25·97
Switzerland	5	7	3	152·1	229·7	252	358	124	142·2	289·8	51·78	48·27	38·24
Canada	234	250	252	106·8	99·2	7,763	14,214	13,659	183·1	104·1	33·00	56·75	54·25
United States	116,732	107,495	105,568	92·1	101·8	3,065,207	2,582,792	2,761,229	84·3	93·5	26·29	24·06	26·13
Japan	142	144	145	101·2	99·5	3,703	3,757	3,177	101·5	101·1	25·97	26·13	25·65
Morocco	354	405	461	114·5	88·0	3,143	3,364	4,147	107·0	81·1	8·92	8·28	89·92
Union of South Africa	3,300	2,950	2,651	89·4	111·3	34,285	34,643	33,616	101·1	103·1	10·36	11·79	12·75
Totals and Averages	**125,514**	**115,879**	**113,836**	**92·3**	**101·7**	**3,219,175**	**2,730,195**	**2,938,171**	**84·8**	**92·9**	**25·64**	**23·56**	**25·81**

[1]Not included in totals.

34.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Various Countries of the World, 1917 and 1918—concluded.

Countries.	1917.	1918.	Five years' average 1912 to 1916.	P.c. of 1917.	P.c. of aver-age.	1917.	1918.	Five years' average 1912 to 1916.	P.c. of 1917.	P.c. of aver-age.	1917.	1918.	Five years' aver-age 1912-1916.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	p.c.	bush. per acre.	bush. er acre.	bush. per acre.
Potatoes—													
Germany	6,186	6,740	7,953	108·9	84·7	1,264,386	1,082,826	1,646,670	85·6	65·8	204·31	160·59	206·99
Denmark[1]	143	143	155	100·3	92·3	31,884	–	33,720	–	–	223·05	–	217·25
Spain[1]	839	728	–	86·8	–	113,478	94,777	–	83·5	–	135·31	130·11	–
France	3,386	3,418	3,507	101·0	97·5	382,651	275,578	426,285	72·0	64·6	113·01	80·59	121·49
England and Wales	508	634	452	124·8	140·4	124,693	157,136	100,437	126·0	156·5	245·50	247·88	222·45
Scotland	148	169	145	114·7	116·8	41,440	42,933	33,526	103·6	128·1	280·59	253·23	230·93
Ireland	709	702	588	99·0	119·3	155,036	144,231	118,535	93·0	121·7	218·58	205·50	201·48
Italy	717	741	708	103·4	104·8	46,275	44,092	57,004	95·3	77·3	64·65	60·00	80·74
Luxemburg	27	25	36	95·8	70·4	5,925	4,729	6,200	79·8	76·3	223·46	186·21	171·76
Norway	145	133	105	91·5	126·2	39,700	28,954	25,435	72·9	113·8	273·90	218·44	242·23
Netherlands	430	405	436	94·3	95·1	104,346	94,795	98,270	90·8	96·5	242·82	233·90	230·48
Sweden	397	398	376	100·2	105·9	83,701	71,130	65,109	85·0	109·2	210·85	17·73	173·23
Switzerland[1]	140	168	120	119·8	139·9	36,376	–	23,810	–	–	259·33	–	198·21
Canada	657	735	478	111·9	153·8	79,892	104,364	74,550	130·6	140·0	121·50	142·00	155·75
United States	4,384	4,210	3,678	96·0	114·5	442,125	400,112	361,759	90·5	110·6	100·82	95·02	98·29
Japan	246	273	200	111·1	136·2	36,924	41,276	30,184	111·8	136·7	150·33	151·22	150·63
Totals and Averages	**17,940**	**18,583**	**18,662**	**103·6**	**99·6**	**2,807,094**	**2,492,156**	**3,043,964**	**88·8**	**81·9**	**156·49**	**134·11**	**163·11**

[1] Not included in totals.

Corn in eight countries gave a total yield in 1918 of 2,730,195,000 bushels from 115,879,000 acres, as compared with 3,219,175,000 bushels from 125,514,000 acres in 1917 and with 2,938,171,000 bushels from 113,836,000 acres, the five-year average. In 1918 the acreage was 7.7 p.c. below that of 1917 and 1.7 p.c. above average, whilst the yield was 15.2 p.c. below that of 1917 and 7.1 p.c. below average. The average yield per acre was about $23\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in 1918, or 2 bushels less than in 1917 and $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels less than the five-year average.

Of potatoes, the yield in 1918 for 13 countries was 2,492,156,000 bushels from 18,583,000 acres, as compared with 2,807,094,000 bushels from 17,940,000 acres in 1917 and 3,043,964,000 bushels from 18,662,000 acres, the five-year average. The acreage in 1918 was 3.6 p.c. above that of 1917, but 0.4 p.c. below average. The average yield per acre in 1918, viz., 134.11 bushels, was $22\frac{1}{4}$ bushels below 1917 and 29 bushels below the five-year average.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS OF CANADA.

Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations.

Central and Branch Farms.—Inaugurated in 1886 by Act of Parliament, the Dominion Experimental Farms system was at first made up of the Central Farm at Ottawa and four branch Farms: one at Nappan, Nova Scotia, for the Maritime Provinces; one at Brandon for Manitoba; one at Indian Head for the Northwest Territories and one at Agassiz for British Columbia.

35.—Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, 1919.

Farm or Station.	Province.	Acreage.	Date established.
Central Farm, Ottawa	Ontario	467	1886
Kapuskasing Station	Ontario	1,282	1916
Harrow Tobacco Station	Ontario	49	1909
Charlottetown Station	Prince Edward Island	100	1909
Nappan Farm	Nova Scotia	460	1836
Kentville Station	Nova Scotia	434	1912
Fredericton Station	New Brunswick	520	1912
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Station	Quebec	340	1911
Cap Rouge Station	Quebec	339	1911
Lennoxville Station	Quebec	455	1914
La Ferme Station	Quebec	1,200	1916
Farnham Tobacco Station	Quebec	65	1912
L'Assomption Tobacco Station	Quebec	6	1909
Brandon Farm	Manitoba	625	1886
Morden Station	Manitoba	280	1915
Indian Head Farm	Saskatchewan	680	1886
Rosthern Station	Saskatchewan	650	1908
Scott Station	Saskatchewan	520	1910
Lacombe Station	Alberta	850	1907
Lethbridge Station	Alberta	400	1906
Invermere Station	British Columbia	53	1912
Summerland Station	British Columbia	550	1914
Agassiz Farm	British Columbia	1,400	1886
Sidney Station, Vancouver Island	British Columbia	125	1912

The opening up and rapid settlement of the Dominion has led to a corresponding increase in the number of Experimental Farms and Stations.[1] These now total 21, with a total acreage of 11,850, as compared with the original five Farms, having a total acreage of 3,472, as established in 1886. Table **35** shows the present number of Farms and Stations with the acreage of each and the date of establishment.

In addition there are eight sub-stations, viz.: Salmon Arm, B.C.; Swede Creek, Yukon Territory; Fort Vermilion, Grouard and Beaverlodge, Alberta; and Forts Smith, Resolution and Providence, Northwest Territories. Experimental work under the Division of Illustration Stations is conducted on 15 farms in Saskatchewan, 17 in Alberta and 19 in Quebec.

Organization of the System of Experimental Farms.—The Central Farm at Ottawa, as its name implies, is the centre or headquarters of the system. Thereat are situated the Director, having control and general supervision of the whole, and the chief technical officers, having charge each of his special line of work, both at the Central and branch Farms. At Ottawa, the policy to be pursued throughout the system is settled by agreement after discussion by the Director, the technical officers and the Superintendents on whose branch Farms the work is to be conducted. The technical staff at Ottawa supervise the actual experimental work at the Central Farm. At the branches, the Superintendents are in charge of the carrying out of the various lines of general experiment and also conduct experiments which are of local importance.

The Divisions at Ottawa, which also represent the different lines of work carried on throughout the system, and which have each a technical officer in charge, are as follows: (1) Animal Husbandry; (2) Bees; (3) Botany; (4) Cereals; (5) Chemistry; (6) Extension and Publicity; (7) Economic Fibre Production; (8) Field Husbandry; (9) Forage Plants; (10) Horticulture; (11) Illustration Stations; (12) Poultry and (13) Tobacco. Briefly the main lines of the work of these Divisions are as follows:—

Animal Husbandry.—This Division comprises work with beef cattle, dairy cattle and dairying, horses, sheep and swine, and undertakes experiments in the breeding, feeding, housing and management of each of these classes of live stock.

Bees.—The Bee Division covers the breeding, feeding and manipulation of bees, and the study of bee products, including their marketing.

Botany.—The work of this Division falls into the two classes of Economic Botany and Plant Pathology. The former includes the study of medicinal, poisonous and economic plants. Different varieties and strains of fibre plants are also studied, and special attention is given to the life history and control of weeds. The Division has also charge of the Arboretum at the Central Farm. In Plant Pathology, in addition to the pathological laboratory at Ottawa, there are

[1] The five original farms established in 1886 are known as " Experimental Farms "; those added since are styled " Experimental Stations." No distinction in the work is expressed by these titles.

laboratories at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Fredericton, N.B., St. Catharines, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, Sask. Investigations are being conducted into diseases affecting forest trees, fruit trees, cereals, small fruits, potatoes, vegetables and tobaccos.

Cereals.—In the Cereal Division, the work comprises the production, by cross-breeding and selection, of new varieties of grains and the testing of these as to their suitability for various parts of Canada. Approved varieties are grown on a larger scale, and samples are distributed free to applicant farmers. Among the more recent varieties produced in this Division and now widely grown in Canada are the Arthur pea and the Huron, Marquis and Prelude wheats. Two interesting varieties now being introduced are the Ruby wheat, ripening not quite so early as Prelude but yielding better, and the Liberty Hull-less oat, which should greatly widen the field of usefulness of this cereal and simplify the processes of its manufacture into food for man and beast. The Division also carries on extensive milling and baking tests.

Chemistry.—The work of the Division of Chemistry comprises the analysis of fodders and feeding stuffs, fertilizers, soils, well waters, insecticides, fungicides, etc. It also assists other Divisions in chemical problems and does a large amount of analytical work for other branches of the Department and for military and civilian use abroad. Field tests with various kinds and quantities of fertilizers are carried on by this Division at a number of the branch Farms and Stations.

Extension and Publicity.—This Division acts as a connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer by making the work of the former as widely known as possible. Two chief means used are the placing of an exhibit at as many fairs as possible each year and the extension of the Departmental mailing lists.

Economic Fibre Plants.—The Division studies the areas in Canada suitable for fibre production, the best varieties and strains of seed of fibre plants, cultural methods, harvesting, retting and scutching processes, etc. A fully-equipped flax mill is operated at the Central Farm.

Field Husbandry.—This Division tests or applies, under field conditions, the results obtained by other Divisions more directly engaged in scientific research. Some of the main lines of work under way are tests of fertilizers, methods of drainage, rotations and cultural methods. Data of cost of production of field crops are gathered in connection with this work.

Forage Plants.—The Division has for its work the variety testing of grasses, leguminous forage plants, field roots and Indian corn; plant breeding with these; the collection of genera and species likely to be of value as forage plants; the study of the possibilities and methods of growing root seed, including sugar beets, in Canada, and the distribution for trial of seed of varieties newly obtained and not available commercially.

Horticulture.—The work of the Division of Horticulture falls under four main heads: vegetable gardening, orcharding and small fruits, ornamental gardening and plant breeding. In the three first named, the testing of varieties is a main feature, with a view to

ascertaining the hardiest, earliest, best-yielding and most disease-resistant sorts. In plant breeding, the aim is the improvement of existing sorts by cross-breeding. Greenhouse work is also given special attention at Ottawa. Canning experiments and demonstrations are carried on.

Illustration Stations.—This Division forms another connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer. These Stations are now 51 in number. Each is located on the farm of a representative farmer, who does the work according to directions framed to illustrate the best rotations, the best varieties of crops, and the best cultural methods, as determined by the work of years on the Experimental Farms.

Poultry.—The scope of work of the Poultry Division has been greatly extended during the last few years. It now covers the following main lines of investigation: artificial and natural incubation, poultry breeding, systems of breeding and rearing, production of heavy-laying strains, feeding for eggs and table and housing of poultry. Poultry survey work, i.e., the endeavour to get groups of farmers in various localities to keep accurate records of their poultry costs and returns, is already showing results in the better housing, breeding and care of the farm flock. Egg-laying contests and record of performance work are carried on.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Division deals with the breeding, variety tests and cultural methods, the warehousing and marketing of tobacco. A complete analysis of the soils of the tobacco-producing regions of Canada is being made. During the growing season, inspectors examine the tobacco fields of as many growers as possible, with a view to suggesting the best cultural methods and means of combating diseases and insect pests.

In addition to the work done by the Divisions of Extension and Publicity and Illustration Stations, the results of the work of the Experimental Farms are made available to the farmer (1) by correspondence, (2) by publications. Practically all lines of agricultural effort are covered by the Experimental Farms' publications and they embody the best thought and latest results of the experimental work. (3) "Seasonable Hints," now in its fifth year, a 16-page pamphlet brought out every four months, is filled with brief, timely articles and notes on farm topics, and each issue is distributed to the entire mailing list of some 300,000 names. It is issued in two editions, one for Eastern Canada and British Columbia, the other for the Prairie Provinces. (4) "Press Articles." An average of three short, pithy and timely articles is sent out to the Canadian press each week. The Farm officers devote considerable time each year to lecturing, demonstrating, judging at fairs and assisting at Short Courses in Agriculture. Excursions to the various Farms are also a valuable means of bringing the work to the attention of the farmer.

Provincial Experimental Farms and Stations.

NOVA SCOTIA.

College of Agriculture, Truro.—About 430 acres are devoted to general farming, gardening and investigations. Conducted pri-

marily as a college and distributing station for pure-bred live stock and seeds, investigational work does not occupy so prominent a position as it does at a purely experimental station. Nevertheless, practical experiments are being carried on amongst which the following are the most important. Experiments were commenced seven years ago in the use of ground limestone, this being applied to plots of several acres each side by side with corresponding plots receiving no limestone. Complete results cannot be announced until the lapse of two rotations of four years; but meanwhile positive results indicate marked improvement in clover and in the control of club root in turnips, cabbage, etc. Upon a run-out farm, purchased in 1917, experiments have been instituted with a view to ascertain and demonstrate the relative value of basic slag with high and low percentages of soluble phosphoric acid, with acid phosphate, bone meal, ground limestone and with the addition to all of these of nitrate of soda. On the same land, an experiment has been commenced to determine the returns of potatoes from applications of various quantities of potash. A permanent pasture experiment, commenced five years ago, is designed to determine the value of top dressing with commercial fertilizer. Suitable fodder crops for ensilage in a district like that surrounding the College, where the summers are short and rather cool, are being experimented with. At present main reliance is placed upon a mixture of oats, peas and vetches, popularly called "O. P. V." In chemical, entomological and botanical laboratories, experiments relate to the control of insects and fungi, the study and treatment of soils and other similar lines of investigation.

QUEBEC.

Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.—The College is situated about 20 miles west of Montreal and is incorporated with McGill University. The College property comprises 786 acres divided as follows: main farm, 584 acres; cereal husbandry plots, 75 acres; poultry department, 17 acres; orchards, 35 acres; vegetable gardens, 25 acres; the campus, including driveways, lawns, trees, shrubs, flowerbeds, school garden and recreation fields for students of both sexes, 50 acres. On the College Stock Farm a "Fordson" tractor has on the whole given good satisfaction, being used chiefly for ploughing, discing, cultivating and for loading hay. Upon a total disced and cultivated area of 300 acres, the average cost per acre works out to a trifle over $1 per acre. The experiments indicate that the possibilities of the tractor lie rather in the amount and rapidity of the work accomplished than in cheapness of power. Numerous other researches and experiments are being conducted in the departments of biology, cereal husbandry, agricultural chemistry, horticulture, physics, and with farm poultry. More complete information respecting the work of the College will be found on record in the Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pp. 241-242, and 1918, pp. 235-237. The College Annual Report for 1918-19 may also be consulted.

Oka Agricultural Institute.—This, situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, about 20 miles from Montreal, is one of the oldest

experimental farms in Canada, and is fitted to board 150 pupils. A large number of dairy cattle is kept, and experimental work is carried on with these and with swine, poultry and bees. Horticulture is practised largely; the growth of apples and small fruits is a specialty. The famous Oka cheese, made at this Institute, is sold widely in North America. The Institute was affiliated to the Laval University (now University of Montreal), on March 25, 1908.

School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—The School is situated on the southeastern side of a shady hill from which it overlooks large farms and homesteads. Being less than one mile from the Intercolonial railway station, it is easily accessible, and attracts hundreds of visitors desirous of acquiring information. Students are divided into two classes: (1) pupils of the Agronomy Course, who are under instruction for four years, and (2) pupils of the Agricultural Course, who receive a special practical training of two years. The School is affiliated to the Laval University of Quebec, which awards the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture) to successful students of the first class. Other successful students receive a Certificate of Agricultural Proficiency (Brevet de Capacité Agricole). Outside the School, short courses are held in different parishes of Lower Quebec, and special courses are provided for farmers at the School itself. Addresses, demonstrations and instruction in farm management are undertaken by the professors as well as various cultural experiments and mechanical trials.

Ontario.

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph.—The College and Experiment Station were established in 1874 to train young farmers in the science and practice of agriculture and to conduct agricultural experiments for the benefit of the province. The land property consists of a little more than 700 acres of average loam soil. The farm property consists of 500 acres: experimental plots of about 100 acres and campus and woodlots form the remainder. The growth of the institution as an educational centre has been very rapid. Academic work at the present time requires the space and equipment of sixteen large buildings for dormitories, class rooms and laboratories. Courses offered include a four year course for the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture,) a two-year course for the Associate Diploma, winter courses for farmers and farmers' sons, summer courses for teachers of the province and domestic science courses at Macdonald Institute. The teaching and experimental staff consists of about seventy-five members. In 1874 the College opened with 28 students. The total enrolment in long and short courses in the academic year 1918-19 was 1,535. More complete information respecting the researches and experimental work undertaken at the College will be found on record in the Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pp. 243-245, and 1918, pp. 238-241. Also reference may be made to the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the College, covering the year 1919.

MANITOBA.

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.—The Field Husbandry Experimental work has been divided into five divisions: Forage Crop Improvement, Cereal Crop Improvement, Soil Management, Crop Management and Co-operative Experiments. The work in the Cereal division consists in making variety tests and endeavouring to improve the standard varieties by selection and hybridization. The object of the Forage division is to secure and improve plants for the production of pasture, hay, and fodder for live stock. The improvement is being brought about by importation, selection and hybridization. Among the crops under this experiment, good results are being obtained with alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover, timothy, western rye grass, brome, meadow fescue and meadow foxtail. Some work is also under way in the improvement of fodder corn and field roots. The experiments in crop management were outlined to answer the questions that farmers are asking in regard to the management of their crops. In Soil Management, work has been undertaken in soil cultivation, soil fertility and crop rotation.

The Co-operative Experimental work consists in carrying on the soil and crop management work on various farms throughout the province. The Departments of Botany, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Physics, Chemistry, and Engineering are also doing considerable investigational work.

SASKATCHEWAN.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.—The College of Agriculture has over 1,300 acres of land at the University and another 560 acres about 35 miles distant which were bequeathed to the College by a pioneer settler, an ex-student of the University of Cambridge, England. Of the 1,300 acres, 210 acres are set aside for experimental work in field husbandry and horticulture. Two hundred and seventy acres of prairie were purchased in 1918, 100 acres of which have been broken for the Field Husbandry Department. The remaining 800 acres are operated as a general farm with great diversification of crops. The buildings, paddocks, etc., are located on an adjoining half section of land designated as the campus or building plot. The College offers a four year course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.S.A.), and a three year associate course for farmers' sons intending to make farming their life work. Short courses in general agriculture, tillage, crops, live stock, poultry, dairying and engineering, are held for adult farmers during the winter months, both at the College and at various points throughout the province.

Practical experiments are undertaken in the departments of field and animal husbandry, as well as a variety of scientific investigations in the departments of chemistry, physics, biology, engineering, etc.

ALBERTA.

College of Agriculture, Edmonton South.—A College of Agriculture has been established at the new University of Alberta, Edmonton South. Students completing two years at the provincial

Schools of Agriculture enter the College for a three-years course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. Over 100 acres of land are available for experimental work in cereals, grasses, clovers, hoed crops, small fruits, vegetables and flowers. Amongst the leading breeds of live stock, now maintained by the Department of Animal Husbandry, are Percheron and Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn, Hereford, Holstein-Friesian and Jersey cattle, Hampshire, Oxford, Suffolk, Shropshire and Leicester sheep and Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Poland, China and Tamworth swine. In co-operation with leading breeders of beef cattle in Alberta, the University is fitting a steer herd for the Chicago International Live Stock Show of 1920, thus providing for students a special opportunity for thorough training in beef cattle. Important live stock experiments are being conducted in this department.

Experimental work at each of the three provincial schools of Agriculture at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion are carried on by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. These schools are attended principally by young men and women who intend to go back to the farm. Details respecting these schools were recorded in the Canada Year Book of 1918, pp. 244-245.

British Columbia.

Department of Agriculture.—Experiments are being carried out by the Live Stock and Horticultural branches. Experiments on the control of potato diseases under field conditions have been undertaken at Chilliwack, Sardis, Cloverdale and Sullivan for the last two years, their chief purpose being to ascertain whether it is possible, by later sprayings only, beginning about the end of July or early in August, to control Late Blight, which is very destructive. In only one case were direct results obtained, viz., in 1918, at Sardis, where the sprayed potatoes remained clean until cut down by frost and gave a minimum increased yield of 50 p.c. in marketable potatoes, all remaining practically sound. The unsprayed parts were completely dead by August 28, and the potatoes on the unsprayed area averaged at least 12 p.c. of badly infected tubers. Other experiments have been undertaken on the control of apple tree anthracnose, or Black Spot Canker, on apple scab, aphis, cover cropping, lime tests and control of the Codling moth.

University of British Columbia.—Considerable progress has been made with the clearing and preparation of land for experimental and general farm purposes. The investigational results obtained by the Departments of Agronomy and Horticulture are becoming increasingly valuable, especially for farmers and gardeners cultivating upland coast soils. In the Department of Animal Husbandry, excellent foundation stock has been purchased, consisting of Jerseys, Ayrshires and Shorthorns. The University has also acquired good Clydesdale mares and Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Departments of dairying and poultry have been organized. In addition to the teaching and investigational work at the University, the members of the Faculty of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Governments, have organized and conducted considerable extension work throughout the province.

FORESTRY.

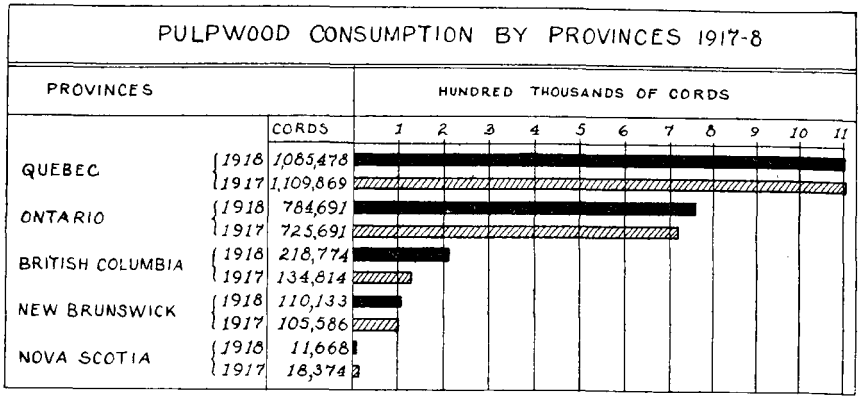
Up to and including the year 1916 the annual statistics of forest products were collected and published by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. For 1917 and 1918 the statistics in Tables **36-41** have been collected and compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, and have formed part of the annual Census of Industry. The three diagrams on page 240 illustrate graphically by provinces, the production in Canada during 1917 and 1918 (1) of pulpwood, (2) of wood pulp and (3) of paper. To the statistics of production have been added two tables showing (Table **42**) the quantity and value of exports of wood pulp, by countries, for the fiscal years 1912-19 and (Table **43**) the quantity and value of wood, blocks and other, exported to the United States for the fiscal years 1904-19.

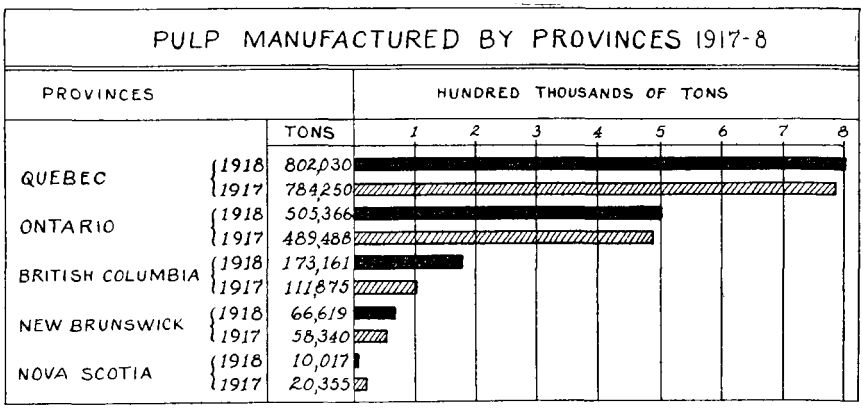
36.—Quantities and Values of the cut of Lumber, Shingles and Lath by Provinces, 1917 and 1918.

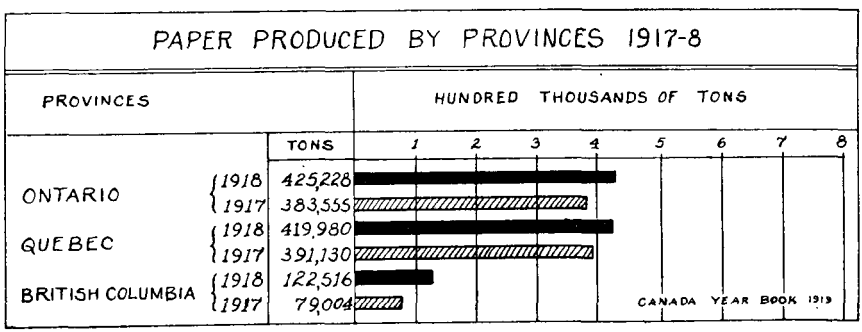
Province.	Lumber.		Shingles.		Lath.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M.ft. b.m.	$	M	$	M	$
1917.						
Ontario	1,110,264	25,438,449	74,423	249,801	225,410	774,152
British Columbia	1,191,712	22,109,301	2,390,402	6,606,875	42,679	116,557
Quebec	827,574	16,718,726	276,024	776,717	83,714	248,775
New Brunswick	593,497	11,216,326	237,405	670,723	185,034	544,169
Nova Scotia	236,710	4,404,109	14,329	37,560	32,154	98,981
Saskatchewan	88,375	2,036,029	20,695	73,265	176	777
Manitoba	54,216	962,146	–	–	13,793	32,633
Alberta	33,627	536,927	60	120	3,235	9,707
Prince Edward Island	6,896	125,309	7,618	16,154	754	2,267
Total	**4,142,871**	**83,547,322**	**3,020,956**	**8,431,215**	**616,949**	**1,828,018**
1918.						
Ontario	1,110,062	34,168,754	52,393	183,328	148,999	506,516
British Columbia	1,157,636	28,351,207	2,162,184	6,641,174	49,741	179,041
Quebec	841,084	20,916,604	249,160	775,058	78,633	214,711
New Brunswick	439,625	12,189,312	170,486	512,812	117,521	328,554
Nova Scotia	176,332	4,089,039	19,138	49,633	16,459	41,639
Saskatchewan	75,835	2,122,307	–	–	17,244	73,490
Manitoba	54,047	1,240,052	–	–	8,698	22,764
Alberta	22,388	473,694	212	577	–	–
Prince Edward Island	6,393	136,336	8,948	21,466	805	2,901
Yukon	229	10,315				
Total	**3,883,631**	**103,697,620**	**2,662,521**	**8,184,448**	**438,100**	**1,369,616**

NOTE.—m. ft. b. m. signifies 1,000 feet board measure.

Diagrams Illustrating the Paper-making Industry.







37.—Total Consumption and Value of Pulpwood, 1908-18.

Year.	Total Consumption.	Total Value.	Year.	Total Consumption.	Total Value.
	Cords.	$		Cords.	$
1908	482,777	2,931,653	1914	1,224,376	8,089,868
1909	622,129	3,464,080	1915	1,405,836	9,426,217
1910	598,487	3,585,154	1916	1,764,912	13,104,458
1911	672,288	4,338,024	1917	2,104,334	18,817,483
1912	866,042	5,215,582	1918	2,210,744	24,886,475
1913	1,109,034	7,243,368			

38.—Quantities and Values of Wood used in the Manufacture of Pulp, 1916-18.

Province.	Wood used.	Value.	Average Value per cord.	Pulp Produced.	Number of firms reporting.
1916.	Cords.	$	$ cts.	Tons.	No.
Quebec	924,272	6,840,489	7·40	686,604	23
Ontario	637,612	5,016,425	7·87	473,014	15
New Brunswick	79,594	591,705	7·43	43,374	4
Nova Scotia	14,437	76,040	5.27	14,437	5
British Columbia	108,997	579,799	5·32	78,655	2
Total	**1,764,912**	**13,104,458**	**7·42**	**1,296,084**	**49**
1917.					
Quebec	1,109,869	9,551,432	8·60	784,250	25
Ontario	725,691	7,430,355	8·10	489,488	16
New Brunswick	105, 586	733,482	6·95	58,340	5
Nova Scotia	18,374	133,451	7·26	20,355	5
British Columbia	134,814	968,763	7·19	111,875	5
Total	**2,104,334**	**18,817,483**	**8·94**	**1,464,308**	56
1918.					
Quebec	1,085,478	11,061,191	10·19	802,030	27
Ontario	784,691	10,395,717	13·25	505,366	21
New Brunswick	110,133	920,854	8·36	66,619	5
Nova Scotia	11,668	73,816	6·32	10,017	5
British Columbia	218,774	2,434,897	11·13	173,161	6
Total	**2,210,744**	**24,886,475**	**11·26**	**1,557,193**	**64**

39.—Kinds of Wood used in the Manufacture of Pulp by Quantities and Values 1916, 1917 and 1918.

Kinds of Wood.	1916.			1917.			1918.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.
	Cords.	$	$ cts.	Cords.	$	$ cts.	Cords.	$	$ cts.
Spruce	1,203,557	9,219,414	7·66	1,678,656	14,711,131	8·76	1,638,733	18,887,125	11·53
Balsam Fir	433,154	3,167,311	7·31	309,515	3,040,396	9·92	447,243	4,604,987	10·29
Hemlock	82,307	483,633	5·88	101,321	950,175	9·38	89,007	1,038,867	11·67
Poplar	6,177	41,695	6·75	5,168	43,647	8·45	9,885	100,987	10·22
Jack Pine	39,717	192,405	4·84	2,850	25,650	9·00	25,851	254,384	9·84
All other	–	–	–	6,824	46,484	6·81	25	125	5·00
Total	**1,764,912**	**13,104,458**	**7·42**	**2,104,334**	**18,817,483**	**8·94**	**2,210,744**	**24,886,475**	**11·26**

40.—Quantities of Wood used and of Pulp manufactured, 1914-1918.

WOOD USED.

Process of Manufacture.		Quebec.	Ontario.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
		Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.
Mechanical	1914	394,321	202,715	4,319	10,777	32,792	644,924
	1915	425,626	247,825	8,344	20,870	41,111	743,776
	1916	448,938	308,416	7,154	14,437	48,313	827,258
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	964,479
	1918	488,765	291,767	6,825	11,668	73,699	872,724
Sulphite	1914	113,006	231,754	45,020	–	47,321	437,101
	1915	101,225	212,802	107,498	–	49,424	470,949
	1916	285,761	309,060	72,440	–	60,684	727,945
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	855,489
	1918	377,792	470,276	77,290	–	119,699	1,045,057
Sulphate	1914	125,384	13,282		–	–	138,666
	1915	164,811	20,000		–	–	184,811
	1916	181,818	20,136		–	–	201,954
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	274,646
	1918	212,613	21,187	26,018	–	25,376	285,194
Soda	1914	3,785			–	–	3,785
	1915	6,300			–	–	6,300
	1916	7,755			–	–	7,755
	1917	–	–		–	–	9,720
	1918	6,308	1,461	–	–	–	7,769
All processes	1914	636,496	447,751	49,339	10,777	80,113	1,224,476
	1915	697,962	480,627	115,842	20,870	90,535	1,405,836
	1916	924,272	637,612	79,594	14,437	108,997	1,764,912
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	2,104,334
	1918	1,085,478	784,691	110,133	11,668	218,774	2,210,744

NOTE.—For 1917, statistics are not available by provinces.

PULP MANUFACTURED.

Process of Manufacture.		Quebec.	Ontario.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Mechanical	1914	394,321	202,715	4,319	10,777	32,792	644,924
	1915	425,626	247,825	8,344	20,870	41,111	743,776
	1916	448,938	308,416	7,154	14,437	48,313	827,258
	1917	519,891	310,620	7,245	20,355	65,620	923,731
	1918	466,355	277,922	6,463	10,017	91,588	879,510
Sulphite	1914	56,503	115,877	21,510	–	23,660	217,550
	1915	50,612	106,401	53,749	–	24,712	235,474
	1916	142,880	154,530	36,220	–	30,342	363,972
	1917	148,859	165,173	43,009	–	43,392	400,433
	1918	180,972	216,255	30,766	–	66,329	494,322
Sulphate	1914	62,692	6,641	1,000	–	–	70,333
	1915	82,405	10,000		–	–	92,405
	1916	90,909	10,068	–	–	–	100,977
	1917	111,924	12,981	8,086	–	2,863	135,854
	1918	124,507	10,459	29,390	–	15,244	179,600
Soda	1914	1,893		–	–	–	1,893
	1915	3,150		–	–		3,150
	1916	3,877	–	–	–	–	3,877
	1917	3,576	560		–		4,136
	1918	3,031	730	–	–	–	3,761
All processes	1914	515,409	325,323	26,829	10,777	56,452	934,700
	1915	561,793	364,226	62,093	20,870	65,823	1,074,805
	1916	686,604	473,014	43,374	14,437	78,655	1,296,084
	1917	784,250	489,488[1]	58,340	20,355	111,875	1,464,308[1]
	1918	802,030	505,366	66,619	10,017	173,161	1,557,193

[1]Includes 154 tons described as other fibre.

41.—Production of Paper by Provinces, 1917 and 1918.

Province.	1917	1918
	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario	383,555	425,228
Quebec	391,130	419,980
British Columbia	79,004	122,516
Total	**853,689**	**967,724**

42.—Exports from Canada of Wood Pulp, by Countries, in the fiscal years 1914-1919.

Kinds.	1914.			1915.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per cwt.	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per cwt.
	cwt.	$	$ cts.	cwt.	$	$ cts.
Chemical pulp—						
United Kingdom	3,881	5,412	1.39	450	800	1.78
United States	1,373,887	2,660,013	1.94	2,289,661	4,550,196	1.99
Japan	135,221	253,258	1.87	133,071	252,707	1.90
Other countries	2,644	4,400	1.66	1,146	2,919	2.55
Total	**1,515,633**	**2,923,083**	**1.93**	**2,424,328**	**4,806,622**	**1.98**
Mechanical pulp—						
United Kingdom	1,862,589	1,162,470	0.62	2,195,036	1,495,521	0.68
United States	2,915,601	2,253,621	0.77	3,855,266	2,893,618	0.75
France	37,980	25,650	0.67	113,400	70,400	0.62
Other countries			–	–	–	–
Total	**4,816,170**	**3,441,741**	**0.71**	**6,163,702**	**4,459,539**	**0.72**
	1916.			1917.		
Chemical pulp—						
United Kingdom	19,023	36,777	1.93	668,750	2,677,923	4.00
United States	3,288,816	6,405,616	1.95	3,952,580	11,107,819	2.81
Japan	182,510	349,639	1.92	100,426	204,417	2.04
Other countries	4,467	8,979	2.01	12,241	42,761	3.49
Total	**3,494,816**	**6,801,011**	**1.95**	**4,733,997**	**14,032,920**	**2.96**
Mechanical pulp—						
United Kingdom	362,531	299,264	0.83	494,474	379,488	0.77
United States	3,875,972	2,967,153	0.76	5,495,221	5,487,424	1.00
France	410,200	308,750	0.75	626,285	471,040	0.75
Other countries	500	370	0.74	35,934	33,181	0.92
Total	**4,649,203**	**3,575,537**	**0.77**	**6,651,914**	**6,371,133**	**0.96**
	1918			1919.		
Chemical pulp—						
United Kingdom	343,486	1,603,738	4.67	140,364	611,399	4.36
United States	4,681,728	16,171,096	3.45	7,414,825	26,256,265	3.54
Japan	329,783	1,233,306	3.74	639,997	2,775,486	4.34
Other countries	30,013	125,673	4.18	137,744	583,706	4.24
Total	**5,385,010**	**19,133,813**	**3.55**	**8,332,930**	**30,226,856**	**3.63**
Mechanical pulp—						
United Kingdom	–	–	–	2,528	3,033	1.20
United States	4,311,694	6,487,097	1.50	3,453,149	4,418,555	1.28
Other countries	–	–	–	53,049	58,327	1.10
Total	**4,311,694**	**6,487,079**	**1.50**	**3,508,726**	**4,479,915**	**1.28**

43.—Quantity and Value of Wood, Blocks and Other, for Pulp, exported to the United States, 1904-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Cords.	$	Fiscal Year.	Cords.	$
1904	479,238	1,788,049	1912	879,775	5,697,901
1905	593,624	2,600,814	1913	1,003,594	6,806,445
1906	614,286	2,649,106	1914	1,089,384	7,388,770
1907 (9 mos.)	452,846	1,998,805	1915	1,010,914	6,817,311
1908	901,861	4,655,371	1916	879,934	5,743,847
1909	794,986	4,356,391	1917	982,671	6,448,189
1910	965,271	6,076,628	1918	1,002,127	8,339,278
1911	936,791	6,092,715	1919	1,597,042	15,386,600

FISHERIES.

Capital Invested.—The total capital invested in the fisheries amounted in the calendar year 1918 to $60,212,863, as compared with $47,143,125 in 1917, these figures including, contrary to the practice of former years, investments of $20,366,701 in 1917 and $30,334,129 in 1918, in fish canning and fish-curing establishments. Of the total for 1918, the sum of $26,083,473 was invested in connection with the sea fisheries and $3,804,261 in connection with the inland fisheries. Table **44** shows the distribution of capital amongst the various descriptions of vessels, boats, nets, traps, etc., used in both sea and inland fisheries, and in fish canning and curing establishments, for the calendar years 1917 and 1918. A statement of the value of vessels, boats and fishing materials for each of the years 1880 to 1910-11 was given in the Year Book for 1911, p. 390. For subsequent years similar information has appeared in the Year Book annually.

Number of Employees.—According to Table **45**, the total number of persons employed in the fisheries of Canada in the calendar year 1918 was 87,070, as compared with 95,122 in the calendar year 1917. Of this number, 58,807 in 1918 were engaged in sea fisheries, 9,709 in inland fisheries, and 18,554 in fish canning and curing establishments[1].

Fishing Bounties.—Under an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), passed for development of the sea fisheries and encouragement of the building of fishing vessels, provision was made for the distribution in bounties of $150,000 annually among the owners of fishing vessels and fishermen engaged in fishing from boats in the deep sea fisheries of Canada. An Act of 1891 (54–55 Vict., c. 42) increased the amount to $160,000. By Order-in-Council of January 30, 1919, made under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of 1906, c. 46, the distribution of the appropriation of $160,000 for the year 1918-19 was made on the following basis: $1 per registered ton to owners of vessels, not to exceed $80 for any one vessel, $6.25 to each vessel fisherman, $3.80 to each boat fisherman and $1 per boat to owners of fishing boats. The number of vessels which received bounties in 1918 was 784. The number of boats on which bounties were paid was 13,655. The total number of fishermen in vessels and boats to whom bounties were paid in 1918 was 29,841, an increase of 332, as compared with

[1]For a description of the extent of Canadian Fisheries and the methods of capture, see Canada Year Book, 1914, page 230.

the previous year. The number of claims filed in 1918 was 14,452, a decrease of 80 from 1917, and the number paid was 14,440, or 84 less than in the previous year. The total fishing bounties paid in 1918 amounted to $159,975.

Table 46 shows by provinces the number of fishermen who received bounties and the amount of the bounties paid to them during each of the fiscal years 1915-1918.

44.—Number and Capital Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1917 and 1918.

Description.	1917.		1918.	
Sea Fisheries.	No.	$	No.	$
Steam trawlers	—	–	2	140,000
Steam fishing vessels	44	1,010,943	39	1,049,193
Sailing and gasoline vessels	1,358	4,143,118	1,230	4,721,200
Boats, sail and row	22,780	1,011,979	18,959	1,039,972
Boats, gasoline	13,933	4,257,521	13,990	4,963,197
Carrying smacks	522	372,785	841	473,080
Halibut dories	69	6,900	[1]	[1]
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc	162,271	3,891,023	149,680	4,388,587
Weirs	734	745,765	792	1,154,820
Halibut gear (skates)	6,828	86,440	6,600	136,700
Trawls	22,517	353,633	27,357	440,393
Hand lines	72,681	84,790	76,351	118,590
Crab traps	1,140	5,700	3,510	17,550
Salmon traps	2	10,000	–	–
Oyster plant equipment	1	15,450	1	20,500
Lobster traps	1,497,179	1,871,701	1,243,415	1,527,699
Lobster cars	–	–	40	2,000
Seines, reels and floats	–	–	77	7,200
Pile drivers	451	33,350	12	6,000
Hoisting engines	–	–	60	12,000
Fishing piers and wharves	2,808	2,357,484	2,581	2,071,407
Freezers and ice houses	873	3,021,980	807	2,440,260
Whaling Stations	4	170,855	[2]	[2]
Crab establishments	2	1,200	–	–
Salteries	3	12,000	[3]	[3]
Small fish and smoke houses	9,492	215,552[4]	8,767	1,353,025
Total Sea Fisheries	–	**23,680,169**	–	**26,083,473**
Inland Fisheries.				
Steam vessels and tugs	131	742,100	146	880,395
Boats, sail and row	4,564	130,841	4,020	156,677
Boats, gasoline	890	363,223	916	426,712
Gill nets	–	1,456,474	6,638,681	1,080,451
Seines		–	613	31,649
Pound nets	–	–	1,359	625,914
Hoop nets	–	–	1,287	48,366
Lines	4,054	9,888	58,935	5,194
Weirs	305	44,385	976	55,737
Piers and wharves	273	75,269	315	102,773
Freezers and ice houses	2,019	272,756	846	362,176
Small fish and smoke houses	–	–	140	24,555
Eel traps	74	198	100	200
Fish wheels	3	355	3	355
Spears	247	766	269	858
Dip or roll nets		–	36	2,249
Total Inland Fisheries		**3,096,255**		**3,804,261**

[1]Included with carrying smacks. [2]Included with factories. [3]Included with small fish and smoke houses. [4]Value estimated.

44.—Number and Capital Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1917 and 1918—concluded.

Description	1917		1918	
Fish Canning and Curing Establishments.[1]	No.	$	No.	$
Lobster canneries	610	3,016,018	534	2,977,188
Salmon canneries	89	11,966,424	81	15,619,857
Whale oil factory	1		5	1,118,040
Sardine canneries	2	697,512	3	1,288,486
Clam and other canneries	12		14	152,275
Fish curing establishments	268	4,686,747	302	9,178,283
Total of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments	**982**	**20,366,701**	**939**	**30,334,129**
Grand Total Capital Invested in Fisheries		**47,143,125**	–	**60,221,863**

45.—Number of Persons Employed in the Fisheries of Canada, 1917 and 1918.

Men employed in	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers	–	34	–	–
Vessels	7,431	7,690	755	944
Boats	53,491	49,698	9,209	7,027
Carrying smacks	760	1,385	–	–
Freezers and ice houses	4,347	[1]	403	[1]
Fishing not in boats	–	–	744	1,738
Total	**66,029**	**58,807**	**11,111**	**9,709**

Employees in	In Fish Canning and Curing Establishments.					
	1917.			1918.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lobster canneries	4,685	3,529	8,214	3,483	3,133	6,616
Sardine canneries	248	205	453	182	343	525
Clams and other canneries				110	144	254
Salmon canneries	5,395	1,596	6,991	5,251	2,644	7,895
Whale oil and fish oil factories				211	1	212
Fish curing establishments	2,079	245	2,324	2,658	394	3,052
Total	**12,407**	**5,575**	**17,982**	**11,895**	**6,659**	**18,554**
Grand Total	**89,547**	**5,575**	**95,122**	**80,411**	**6,659**	**87,070**

[1]Included under other classifications as "Employed on vessels" "Employed on boats," etc.

Inland Fish Markets.—Other government assistance to the fishing industry takes the form of encouraging the development of markets for fresh fish in the interior of the country by payment of one-third of the ordinary express charges on shipments of fresh fish

from the Atlantic coast to points as far west as the eastern boundary of Manitoba and from the Pacific coast as far east as that boundary. Cold storage cars by fast freight are placed at the disposal of shippers from the Atlantic seaboard, and aid is rendered in the building of small cold storage establishments for the storing of bait. Fish-breeding is carried on by the Dominion Government upon an extensive scale, the expenditure for this service in 1918-19 amounting to $241,212. The hatcheries in operation number altogether 45, including ten subsidiary hatcheries; there are also retaining ponds for Atlantic salmon. The hatcheries are situated in Prince Edward Island (1), Nova Scotia (5), New Brunswick (7), Quebec (5), Ontario (8), Manitoba (3), Saskatchewan (1), Alberta (2) and British Columbia (13). In addition, there is one hatchery in British Columbia, which is operated by the British Columbia Packers' Association.

Production and Value of Fisheries.—The total value of the products of the Canadian fishing industry in the calendar year 1918 was $60,250,544, as compared with $52,213,044 in 1917. For 1918 the value was the largest on record. The increase of $7,938,500 was, however, in the main due to higher prices rather than to larger quantities, as is shown by Table **54**, wherein out of a total increase in the value of fish exported in 1918 of $7,713,000 as compared with 1917, only $618,000 was due to increase in quantities exported, while $7,095,000 was due to higher prices.

46.—Government Bounties to Fishermen in the fiscal years 1915 to 1918.

Province.	Number of men who received bounties.				Values of bounties paid.			
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Is'd.	2,263	2,073	2,397	2,333	9,514	9,962	10,756	10,392
Nova Scotia	15,560	13,697	14,254	14,141	90,611	88,212	86, 115	85,001
New Brunswick	2,705	2,399	2,498	2,492	17,610	17,540	17,538	17,114
Quebec	10,249	9,986	10,360	10,875	41,006	44,286	45,484	47,168
Total	**30,777**	**28,155**	**29,509**	**29,841**	**158,741**	**160,000**	**159,893**	**159,675**

47.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed in Canada during the Calendar Years 1917 and 1918.

Kinds of Fish.		1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cod, used fresh	cwt.	180,187	1,000,197	202,235	1,207,758
" green salted	"	287,784	1,683,745	315,855	2,471,740
" smoked fillets	"	5,264	72,865	5,579	54,592
" smoked	"	–	–	491	9,205
" dried	"	481,613	4,645,709	520,818	5,914,891
" canned	cases	–		520	4,680
" boneless	cwt.	–		31,547	418,541
" roe	"	–		1,183	2,155

47.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed in Canada during the Calendar Years 1917 and 1918—con.

Kinds of Fish.		1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Kinds of Fish—con.					
Haddock, used fresh	cwt.	221,807	1,159,359	191,596	950,845
" canned	cases	13,137	84,522	28,360	227,107
" fillets	cwt.	41,382	598,939	4,559	32,614
" smoked	"			56,535	654,647
" green salted	"	70,496	419,273	33,487	228,389
" dried	"	81,750	674,626	72,266	697,969
" boneless	"	–	–	255	4,600
Hake and cusk, used fresh	"	25,795	93,585	12,932	47,081
" " green salted	"	6,873	40,115	80,121	422,450
" " smoked fillets	"	5,314	64,026	5,138	71,758
" " smoked	"	25	375	20	200
" " dried	"	88,961	692,164	27,680	247,800
" " canned	cases	–	–	825	5,890
" " boneless	cwt.	–	–	4,498	49,386
Pollock, used fresh	"	26,444	58,471	7,243	30,388
" green salted	"	5,142	25,434	28,845	162,115
" smoked fillets	"	2,266	25,213	–	–
" dried	"	48,795	377,077	39,688	381,879
" boneless	"	–	–	90	450
Whiting	"	445	2,725	172	1,451
Tongues and sounds, pickled or dried	"	3,650	84,635	1,638	35,433
Halibut, used fresh	"	139,780	2,064,123	203,379	5,448,546
" smoked	"	122	2,512	4,256	40,784
" salted	"	–	–	112	896
Flounders, brill, plaice, etc	"	15,801	107,415	21,250	167,161
Skate	"	5,044	20,883	4,820	20,663
Soles	"	8,244	81,109	12,564	93,483
Herring, used fresh	"	207,432	541,126	181,576	508,937
" boneless	"	–	–	1,253	24,857
" canned	cases	58,455	372,126	74,470	428,514
" smoked	cwt.	55,651	311,624	67,113	494,875
" dry-salted	"	161,865	328,721	175,493	352,786
" pickled	brl.	86,859	753,789	139,711	1,502,807
" used as bait	"	145,378	342,672	260,850	356,146
" used as fertilizer	"	50,338	38,650	24,745	24,191
Mackerel, used fresh	cwt.	75,831	701,783	106,804	959,302
" canned	cases	75	600	2,110	17,728
" salted	brl.	30,394	630,971	38,941	960,181
Sardines, canned	cases	168,365	1,009,305	177,193	1,227,988
" sold fresh and salted	brl.	240,420	901,400	218,515	1,092,525
Pilchards, used fresh	cwt.	–	–	17,359	47,894
" canned	cases	1,090	9,810	63,693	336,225
" salted	brl.	200	2,000	2,472	29,584
" smoked	cwt.	–	–	15	150
Alewives, used fresh	"	24,723	50,419	28,601	54,867
" salted	brl.	22,369	134,254	18,586	149,807
" smoked	cwt.	–	–	3,432	22,339
Bass	"	1,437	20,335	1,335	15,884
Perch	"	492	4,920	949	11,252
Salmon, used fresh	"	297,920	3,074,196	291,896	3,571,865
" canned	cases	1,557,921	14,021,244	1,633,789	14,067,249
" smoked	cwt.	1,617	28,197	1,978	35,272
" dry-salted	"	14,270	139,211	500	5,537
" mild cured	"	8,611	111,943	11,695	136,670
" pickled	"	–	–	638	6,692
" roe	"	1,564	7,820	3,101	15,507
Shad, used fresh	"	4,942	39,686	1,210	13,761
" salted	brl.	255	3,486	110	1,689
Smelts	cwt.	73,153	1,027,555	87,460	970,156
Sturgeon, used fresh	"	466	10,045	134	2,118
Trout	cwt.	2,990	45,183	2,050	30,066

47.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed in Canada during the Calendar Years 1917 and 1918—concluded.

Kinds of Fish.		1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Kinds of fish—concluded.					
Black cod, used fresh	cwt.	73,164	743,229	14,224	182,062
" green-salted	"	386	4,338	276	5,520
" smoked	"	6,786	131,709	8,503	96,402
" dried	"	8	128	–	1,050
Red cod, etc., used fresh	"	–		2,646	13,272
" green-salted	"			30	150
" smoked	"	–	–	3,900	30,000
Albacore, used fresh	cwt.	15,521	81,451	9,385	70,904
" canned	cases	85	510	289	3,210
Caplin	brl.	27,769	41,449	19,590	29,955
Eels	cwt.	3,978	30,647	3,816	34,533
Greyfish, canned	cases	289	1,300	146	584
" exported to U.S.A.	cwt.	–	–	59,194	29,607
" marketed fresh	"	11,200	4,480	–	–
Octopus	"	184	1,656	219	2,321
Oulachons	"	1,231	10,991	1,049	8,476
Squid	brl.	7,339	29,751	6,911	32,104
Swordfish	cwt.	4,338	33,178	4,458	71,185
" canned	cases	–	–	24	320
Tom cod	cwt.	13,168	38,893	12,504	37,249
Mixed fish	"	7,446	24,049	3,043	7,879
Shellfish:—					
Clams and Quahaugs	brl.	35,840	93,710	31,034	73,134
" " canned	cases	19,445	128,535	16,592	96,665
Cockles	cwt.	}		{ 103	309
Crabs	"	} 9,601	66,918	{ 5,352	54,660
Lobsters in shell	"	84,569	1,722,399	59,251	1,273,247
" canned	cases	195,993	3,931,866	107,812	2,254,690
" Tomalley	"	253	5,060	354[1]	3,167
Mussels	cwt.	–	–	307	307
Oysters	brl.	13,632	109,265	13,718	123,570
Scallops, shelled	"	13,100	26,800	22,858	67,260
" canned	cases		–	148	1,776
Shrimps	cwt.	–	–	805	23,930
Winkles	"	–	–	380	609
Sealskins, fur	no.	218	6,540	88	2,440
" hair	"	31,145	71,690	15,290	59,153
Beluga skins	"	91	682	–	–
Porpoise skins	"	–	–	342	6,840
Whales	"	380	195,700	–	–
Whalebone and meal	ton	291	10,185	500	24,655
Whale fertilizer	"	–	–	1,023	101,111
Porpoise oil	gal.	–	–	15,005	15,005
Seal "	"	84,927	83,937	50,766	50,764
Whale "	"	437,245	342,422	1,317,445	1,175,437
Whale meat, canned	cases			29,085	81,075
Fish, n.e.s.	$	–	27,031	–	–
Fish oil	gal.	582,943	397,164	457,870	457,483
Fish glue	"	900	450	640	320
Fish offal	ton	150	300	2,383	13,020
Fish bones	cwt.		–	3,640	3,525
Fish skins	"	–	–	1,201	1,713
Fertilizer	ton	1,267	71,889	8,157	15,423
Guano	"		–	175	10,500
Totals			**47,007,770**	–	**54,231,539**

Cwt.

48.—Quantities and Values of Inland Fish Marketed in Canada during the Calendar Years 1917 and 1918.

Kinds of Fish.		1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Alewives, fresh	cwt.	1,427	4,281	865	4,325
" salted	brl.	1,673	7,528	832	6,656
Bass	cwt.	383	4,147	87	1,127
Carp	"	16,695	40,890	13,958	35,772
Catfish	"	4,850	38,210	10,268	83,655
Caviar	lb.	11,831	15,106	10,619	11,458
Eels	cwt.	7,656	59,810	7,500	47,207
Goldeyes, fresh	"	8,131	40,209	3,583	15,850
" smoked	"			814	13,578
Herring, fresh	"	205,805	1,003,018	202,814	993,293
" salted	brl.	327	1,962	3,316	33,155
Maskinonge	cwt.	–	–	107	1,185
Mixed fish	"	134,680	481,493	79,150	344,212
Mullets, fresh	"	11,013	22,026	24,551	79,978
" canned	cases			282	2,087
Perch	cwt.	24,215	121,803	26,822	139,356
Pickerel	"	86,425	650,632	61,956	567,854
Pickerel (blue)	"			8,132	81,326
Pike, fresh	"	79,383	429,396	58,032	394,826
" canned	cases			1,034	8,688
Porpoise	NO.	82	4,100	165	8,850
Salmon	cwt.	2,294	36,238	1,848	30,725
Fertilizer, fish	ton	2,250	9,922	–	–
Shad	"	–	9,078	241	4,136
Smelts	"	–	–	105	1,050
Sturgeon	"	5,439	87,966	5,099	76,830
" bladders	NO.	–	–	2,061	1,237
Trout, fresh	cwt.	70,672	654,767	72,186	717,389
" salted	brl.			6,132	61,315
Tullibee, fresh	cwt.	64,910	333,686	73,745	321,624
" canned	cases			333	2,398
Whitefish, fresh	cwt.	178,838	1,248,006	200,172	1,901,548
" salted	brl.			1,656	16,565
" canned	cases			975	9,750
Total		–	**5,394,274**		**6,019,005**

49.—Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes, 1914-15 to 1916-17 and 1917 and 1918.

Kinds of Fish.	Fiscal Years ended March 31.			Calendar Years.		Increase or decrease in 1918 compared with 1917. Inc.(+) Dec. (−)
	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917.	1918.	
Salmon cwt.	1,409,828	1,410,769	1,239,668	1,642,770	1,531,773	− 110,997
$	8,560,386	11,262,381	10,882,431	17,411,029	17,869,517	+ 458,488
Cod cwt.	1,820,025	2,152,756	2,026,231	2,215,455	2,206,666	− 8,789
$	3,886,134	4,489,496	5,449,964	7,402,516	10,083,562	+ 2,681,046
Cod, black cwt.	–	–	–	87,532	29,966	− 57,566
$	–	–	–	879,404	285,034	− 594,370
Lobster cwt.	408,816	445,277	480,898	474,871	264,096	− 210,775
$	4,339,929	4,506,155	5,508,054	5,546,265	3,531,104	− 2,123,161
Herring cwt.	2,118,291	1,894,774	1,751,314	1,481,708	1,973,669	+ 491,961
$	2,735,257	2,906,887	3,050,421	3,693,688	4,719,561	+ 1,025,873
Haddock cwt.	566,002	582,522	582,028	712,416	554,366	− 158,050
$	1,244,840	1,232,022	1,711,271	2,936,719	2,796,171	− 140,548

49.—Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes, 1914-15 to 1916-17 and 1917 and 1918—concluded.

Kinds of Fish.	Fiscal Years ended March 31.			Calendar Years.		Increase or decrease 1918 compared with 1917.. Inc. (+) Dec. (−)
	1914-15..	1915-16..	1916-17..	1917..	1918..	
Kinds of fish—con.						
Halibut.....cwt.	239,920	226,151	142,823	140,024	207,139	+67,115
$	1,793,283	2,261,776	2,263,573	2,066,635	5,490,226	+3,423,591
Sardines.....cwt.	298,885	336,794	315,832	274,359	295,770	+21,411
$	1,349,615	1,229,096	1,481,261	1,910,705	2,320,513	+409,808
Mackerel.....cwt.	143,712	180,990	156,075	167,067	196,781	+29,714
$	826,846	990,329	924,746	1,333,354	1,937,211	+603,857
Whitefish.....cwt.	159,894	153,529	164,992	178,838	205,044	+26,206
$	975,685	1,048,641	1,135,486	1,248,006	1,927,863	+679,857
Smelts.....cwt.	93,771	67,607	68,629	73,153	87,555	+14,402
$	837,682	632,733	847,357	1,027,555	971,206	−56,349
Hake and Cusk.....cwt.	262,897	379,959	385,953	321,605	245,051	−76,554
$	313,921	520,051	757,456	890,265	844,565	−45,700
Trout.....cwt.	67,890	115,999	88,071	75,662	86,608	+10,946
$	623,504	870,209	741,610	699,950	808,770	+108,820
Pickerel.....cwt.	97,555	55,722	105,428	86,425	70,088	−16,337
$	657,783	901,183	871,719	650,632	649,180	−1,452
Pollock.....cwt.	159,788	138,801	143,306	189,908	164,502	−25,406
$	214,195	193,788	268,756	486,195	574,832	+88,637
Pilchards.....cwt.		−	−	1,363	72,723	+71,360
$		−	−	11,810	413,853	+402,043
Pike.....cwt.	97,724	69,229	73,993	79,383	60,100	−19,283
$	469,919	347,355	404,453	429,396	403,514	−25,882
Tullibee.....cwt.	50,946	55,787	58,537	64,910	74,411	+9,501
$	156,529	165,569	301,060	333,686	324,022	−9,664
Clams and Quahaugs[1]...cwt.	87,972	73,713	54,942	55,655	40,554	−15,101
$	282,876	240,611	195,805	222,965	169,799	−53,166
Alewives.....cwt.	90,935	97,032	80,020	98,277	78,616	−19,661
$	106,906	120,126	117,083	196,482	237,994	+41,512
Perch.....cwt.	23,062	19,218	22,773	24,707	27,886	+3,179
$	115,220	98,119	114,656	126,723	150,608	+23,885
Oysters.....cwt.	26,545	21,386	18,361	13,632	13,916	+284
$	177,979	147,628	147,751	109,265	123,570	+14,305

[1]Previous to 1916 scallops were included.

50.—Total Value of Fisheries by Provinces in the fiscal years 1915-1917 and Calendar Years 1917, 1918.

Province.	Fiscal Years.			Calendar Years.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1917.	1918.
Prince Edward Island.....	$1,261,666	$933,682	$1,344,179	$1,786,310	$ 1,148,201
Nova Scotia.....	7,730,191	9,166,851	10,092,902	14,468,319	15,153,066
New Brunswick.....	4,940,083	4,737,145	5,656,859	6,143,088	6,298,990
Quebec.....	1,924,430	2,076,851	2,991,624	3,414,378	4,568,773
Ontario.....	2,755,291	3,341,182	2,658,993	2,866,419	3,175,111
Manitoba.....	849,422	742,925	1,390,002	1,543,288	1,830,435
Saskatchewan.....	132,017	165,888	231,946	320,238	447,012
Alberta.....	86,720	94,134	144,317	184,009	318,913
British Columbia.....	11,515,086	14,538,320	14,637,346	21,518,595	27,282,223
Yukon.....	69,725	63,730	60,210	67,400	37,820
Total for Canada.....	**31,264,631**	**35,860,708**	**39,208,378**	**52,312,044**	**60,250,544**

51.—Total Value of the Fisheries of Canada in the fiscal years 1870-1918.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Vzlue.	Years.	Value.
	$		$		$		$
1870.....	6,577,391	1883.....	16,958,192	1896.....	20,407,425	1909–10..	29,629,167
1871.....	7,573,199	1884.....	17,766,404	1897.....	22,783,546	1910–11..	29,965,433
1872.....	9,570,116	1885.....	17,722,973	1898.....	19,667,121	1911–12..	34,667872
1873.....	10,754,997	1886.....	18,679,288	1899.....	21,891,706	1912–13..	33,389,464
1874.....	11,681,886	1887.....	18,386,103	1900.....	21,557,639	1913–14..	33,207,748
1875.....	10,350,385	1888.....	17,418,510	1901.....	25,737,153	1914–15..	31,264,631
1876.....	11,117,000	1889.....	17,665,256	1902.....	21,959,433	1915–16..	35,860,708
1877.....	12,005,934	1890.....	17,714,902	1903.....	23,101,878	1916–17..	39,208,378
1878.....	13,215,678	1891.....	18,977,878	1904.....	23,516,439	1917[1].....	52,312,044
1879.....	13,529,254	1892.....	18,941,171	1905.....	29,479,562	1918[1].....	60,250,544
1880.....	14,499,979	1893.....	20,686,661	1906.....	26,279,485		
1881.....	15,817,162	1894.....	20,719,573	1907–08..	25,499,349		
1882.....	16,824,092	1895.....	20,199,338	1908–09..	25,451,085		

[1]Calendar year.

52.—Value of Exports and Imports of Fish, 1902-1918.

Year.	Exports, fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.		Year.	Exports, fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.	
		Dutiable.	Free.			Dutiable.	Free.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1902.....	14,143,294	591,064	451,835	1911....	15,675,544	1,123,581	669,033
1903.....	11800,184	629,545	633,680	1912....	16,704,678	1,203,045	984,458
1904.....	10,759,029	704,577	685,936	1913....	16,336,721	1,519,571	910,923
1905.....	11,114,318	713,264	630,660	1914....	20,623,560	1,469,305	635,231
1906.....	16,025,840	756,410	1,152,253	1915....	19,687,068	1,080,225	568,880
1907[1]....	10,362,142	699,218	862,880	1916....	22,377,977	804,398	537,342
1908.....	13,867,367	795,612	1,026,996	1917....	24,889,253	1,259,799	818,613
1909.....	13,319,664	746,315	814,770	1918....	32,602,151	966,643	1,397,127
1910.....	15,663,162	909,036	715,703	1919 ..	37,137,072	1,054,848	2,070,530

[1]Nine months.

53.—Exports of the Fisheries, the Produce of Canada, by principal countries, in the fiscal years 1918 and 1919.

Exports to—	1918.	1919.	Exports to—	1918.	1919.
	$	$		$	$
United Kingdom..	6,746,036	8,634,284	United States.....	16,122,442	18,525,817
Australia.....	628,104	1,166,210	Brazil.....	457,776	543,426
British West Indies	904,073	1,075,326	Cuba.....	1,722,627	2,581,561
British Guiana....	228,179	239,078	Dutch Guiana.....	82,398	48,019
New Zealand.....	363,784	478,619	Dutch E. Indies...	10,148	4,212
Newfoundland.....	32,224	63,034	France.....	3,484,279	926,138
Hong Kong.....	33,403	27,431	French W. Indies..	46,608	34,158
Bermuda.....	45,386	61,804	Italy.....	513,024	848,775
Straits Settlements.....	41,215	70,593	Japan.....	121,811	263,674
Fiji Islands.....	115,002	68,724	Porto Rico.....	729,445	1,044,583
			Chile.....	–	87,856
			Argentine.....	.....	61,580
Egypt.....	37,732	–	Panama.....	40,213	133,886
Other British Possessions.....	7,942	47,384	Norway.....	3,204	–
			Sweden.....	900	
			China.....	11,113	2,992
			Miquelon and St. Pierre.....	55,361	39,0[illegible]
			Other foreign countries.....	17,722	48,866
Total British Empire.....	**9,183,800**	**11,932,487**	**Total foreign countries...**	**23,419,071**	**25,204,585**
			Grand total of exports.....	**32,602,151**	**37,137,072**

54.—Exports of the Fisheries, compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1917 and 1918 ("000" omitted).

Description of Exports.	Actual Value, 1918.	Value at prices of 1917.	Actual value, 1917.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Due to higher (+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock, fresh	761	667	311	+450	+94	+356
Codfish, dry salted	7,089	5,667	5,827	+1,262	+1,422	−160
Codfish, wet salted	1,002	710	406	+596	+292	+304
Codfish, pickled	228	185	153	+75	+43	+ 32
Codfish, smoked	143	115	115	+28	+28	-
Codfish, tongues and sounds	41	38	42	−1	+3	− 4
Mackerel, fresh	228	167	122	+106	+61	+ 45
Mackerel, pickled	830	732	485	+345	+98	+247
Halibut, fresh	628	714	441	+187	−86	+273
Herring, fresh or frozen	1,245	619	402	+843	+626	+217
Herring, pickled	1,233	444	867	+366	+789	−423
Herring, canned	294	224	216	+78	+70	+ 8
Herring, smoked	202	152	223	−21	+50	− 71
Smelts	625	447	485	+140	+178	− 38
Sea fish, other, fresh	130	170	101	+29	−40	+ 69
Sea fish, other, preserved	66	424	14	+52	−358	+410
Lobsters, fresh	855	899	1,037	−182	−44	−138
Lobsters, canned	3,325	3,385	3,639	−314	−60	−254
Clams	17	15	15	+2	+2	-
Salmon, fresh	781	723	450	+331	+58	+273
Salmon, canned	8,478	5,696	6,288	+2,190	+2,782	−592
Salmon, pickled	74	56	116	−42	+18	− 60
Salmon, dog	349	141	264	+85	+208	−123
Salmon or lake trout	162	135	122	+40	+27	+ 13
Fish, all other	2,807	2,206	2,132	+675	+601	+ 74
Fish oil, cod	615	491	224	+301	+124	+267
Fish oil, seal	28	19	9	+19	+9	+ 10
Fish oil, whale	104	70	198	−94	+34	−128
Fish oil, all other	53	32	22	+31	+21	+ 10
Other articles of the fisheries	209	164	163	+46	+45	+ 1
Totals	**32,602**	**25,507**	**24,889**	**+7,713**	**+7,095**	**+618**
Increase or Decrease per cent	-	-		**+31·0**	**+27·8**	**+2·5**

MINERALS.

Mineral Statistics.—The results of the census of mineral production, taken in 1911, were published in the Year Book of 1913 (pages 196-199). In the present edition the Canadian statistics given are limited to those of the Dominion Government and of the Departments of Mines of the Provincial Governments. To the statistics of production in this section have been added statements of the imports of Portland cement (Table **76**), of the imports of anthracite and bituminous coal (Table **77**) and of the exports of coal (Table **78**).

Dominion Department of Mines.—According to the annual report of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics of the Dominion Department of Mines, the total value of the metal and mineral production of 1918 was $211,301,897, as compared with

$189,646,821, the finally revised figures of 1917. This is an increase of $21,655,076, or 11 p.c., over 1917, and is the highest figure on record. In this calculation, and throughout the tables which follow, the term "production" signifies the quantity sold or shipped. Mineral products not sold or shipped at the end of the year are not, except in the case of pig-iron, included as "production". Values of metallic minerals, whether refined in Canada or not, are calculated on the basis of the average price of the metal in some recognized market, usually New York, though for lead Montreal prices are now used. The value of non-metallic minerals is given as at the mine or point of shipment.

The production of metallic minerals increased from $106,455,147 in 1917 to $114,549,152 in 1918, an increase of $8,094,005, due in the main to increases in the quantities of cobalt, lead nickel and zinc produced, and in the values of cobalt and silver. The production of gold declined both in quantity and value, while in the case of copper an increase in quantity was more than offset by a reduction in price.

The production of non-metallic minerals (other than structural materials and clay products) increased from $63,354,363 in 1917 to $77,621,946 in 1918, an increase of $14,267,583, due in the main to a small increase in quantity and a very large increase ($11,993,065) in the value of coal produced, and to a large increase in the value of asbestos. The production of natural gas showed, on the other hand, a considerable decrease both in quantity and value.

While the two classes of mineral production already mentioned showed large increases in value of products, the third class—that of structural materials and clay products—showed, as between 1917 and 1918, an appreciable decline from $19,837,311 to $19,130,799. This decrease was mainly due to the fact that, especially in the last year of the war, capital was not available for building operations, and as a result there was little demand for building materials.

Minerals compared as to Quantity and Value.—Table **57** gives the results of calculations intended to show for each mineral product the increase or decrease in total value for 1918, as compared with 1917, that is due (a) to difference in price and (b) to difference in quantity. Of the net increase in the value of the total mineral production in 1918, viz., $21,656,000, the sum of $15,681,000 was due to higher prices and $5,975,000 was a decrease due to smaller quantities. For the total mineral production the actual increase was in the percentage ratio of 11·42; the increase due to higher prices was 8·02 p.c and the decrease due to smaller quantities was 3·15 p.c. Table **77** makes similar comparisons with respect to the exports of mineral products. It shows that the total increase in the value of mineral products exported in 1918 as compared with 1917 was $3,754,000. The increase due to higher prices was the sum of $9,988,000, whilst $6,234,000 was a decrease due to smaller quantities exported, the percentages being 5·09 net increase, 14·79 increase due to higher prices and 8·45 decrease due to smaller quantities.

55.—Quantities and Values of Minerals produced in Canada, Calendar Years 1917 amd 1918.

Description.		1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metallic.			$		$
Antimony ore	ton	361	22,000	–	–
Cobalt metallic and contained in oxide	lb.	1,079,572	1,727,315	–	–
				1,347,544	3,368,860
Copper	"	109,227,332	29,687,989	118,769,434	29,250,536
Gold	fine oz	738,831	15,272,992	699,681	14,463,689
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore	ton	46,022	768,783	47,444	1,204,703
Iron ore sold for export	"	169,252	590,696	118,472	498,999
Lead	lb.	32,576,281	3,628,020	51,398,002	4,754,315
Molybdenite	"	288,705	288,705	378,029	434,733
Nickel	"	82,330,280	33,732,112	92,507,293	37,002,917
Platinum	fine oz.	57	3,823	39	2,560
Silver	Crude oz	22,221,274	18,091,895	21,383,979	20,693,704
Tungsten concentrates	lb.	–	–	27,088	11,700
Zinc	"	29,668,764	2,640,817	35,083,175	2,862,436
Total		–	**106,455,147**		**114,549,152**
Non-Metallic. (Other than structural materials and clay products.)					
Actinolite	ton	120	1,320	228	2,508
Arsenic, white and in ore	"	2,936	669,431	3,560	563,639
Asbestos	"	135,502	7,183,099	141,462	8,936,804
Asbestic	"	18,279	47,284	16,797	33,993
Chromite	"	36,725	499,682	21,994	867,122
Coal	"	14,046,759	43,199,831	14,977,926	55,192,896
Corundum	"	188	32,153	137	26,112
Feldspar	"	19,462	89,826	18,782	112,728
Fluorspar	"	4,219	68,756	7,362	156,029
Graphite	"	3,714	402,892	3,114	248,870
Graphite, artificial	"	548	–	904	–
Grindstones	"	2,523	45,754	3,072	83,005
Gypsum	"	336,332	881,984	152,287	823,006
Magnesite	"	58,090	728,275	39,365	1,016,765
Magnesium sulphate	"	929	4,645	1,949	14,565
Manganese	"	158	14,836	440	6,230
Mica	"	1,166	358,851	747	271,550
Mineral pigments—					
Barytes	"	3,490	54,027	640	10,165
Oxides	"	9,409	87,605	17,317	112,440
Mineral water	$	–	145,814	–	154,468
Natural gas	m.cu.ft.	27,408,940	5,045,298	20,140,309	4,350,940
Petroleum	brl.	213,832	542,239	304,701	885,143
Phosphate	ton	149	1,486	140	1,200
Pyrites	"	416,649	1,610,762	411,616	1,705,219
Quartz	"	216,288	496,182	268,155	629,813
Salt	"	138,909	1,047,792	131,727	1,285,039
Talc	"	15,803	76,539	18,169	119,197
Tripolite	"	600	18,000	500	12,500
Total		–	**63,354,363**		**77,621,946**
Structural materials and clay products.					
Cement, Portland	brl.	4,768,488	7,724,246	3,591,481	7,076,503
Clay products—					
Brick, common	No.	210,630,576	1,999,465	164,970,087	1,879,811
Brick, pressed	"	46,408,946	653,153	40,146,536	639,083
Brick, moulded and ornamental	"	–	32,854	357,793	28,296

55.—Quantities and Values of Minerals produced in Canada, Calendar years 1917 and 1918—concluded.

Description.		1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Structural Materials and Clay Products—concluded.			$		$
Fire clay, and fire clay products	$	–	326,511	–	404,824
Fireproofing	ton	–	299,645	28,087	226,798
Hollow building blocks	No.	–	95,088	1,402,158	40,876
Kaolin	ton	533	9,594	863	19,299
Pottery	$		122,878	–	130,242
Sewerpipe	ton		783,762	36,574	699,774
Terra-cotta	No.	–	21,380	174,752	15,146
Tile, drain	"	–	434,708	19,762,101	499,340
Lime	bush.	6,567,170	1,558,487	6,363,951	1,876,025
Sand-lime brick	No.	18,001,990	201,355	14,589,324	186,066
Sand and gravel	ton	9,182,417	2,326,249	11,262,282	2,367,018
Slate	squares.	1,422	7,789	933	5,124
Stone—					
Granite	$	–	639,412	–	590,871
Limestone	"	–	2,283,659	–	2,342,403
Marble	"	–	55,820	–	550
Sandstone	"	–	261,256	–	102,750
Total	$	–	**19,837,311**	–	**19,130,799**
Grand Total	$	–	**189,646,821**	–	**211,301,897**

56.—Increase or Decrease in Quantities and values of Principal Mineral Products, for the Calendar year 1918, as compared with 1917.

Principal Products.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in quantity.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in value.	
		$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Cobalt	lb.	+267,972	24·8	+1,641,545	95·0
Copper	"	+9,542,102	8·7	−437,453	1·5
Gold	oz.	−39,150	5·3	−809,303	5·3
Pig iron, from Canadian ore	ton	+1,422	3·1	+435,920	56·7
Lead	lb.	+18,821,721	57·8	+1,126,295	31·0
Molybdenite	"	+89,324	30·9	+146,028	50·6
Nickel	"	+10,177,013	12·4	+3,270,805	9·7
Silver	oz.	−837,295	3·8	+2,601,809	14·4
Zinc	lb.	+5,414,411	18·2	+221,619	8·4
Total metallic		–	–	**+8,094,005**	**7·6**
Asbestos	ton	+5,960	4·4	+1,753,705	24·4
Coal	"	+931,167	6·6	+11,993,065	27·8
Gypsum	"	−184,050	54·7	−58,978	6·7
Graphite	"	−600	16·2	−154,022	38·2
Magnesite	"	−18,725	32·5	+288,490	39·6
Mica	"	−419	35·9	−87,301	24·3
Quartz	"	+51,867	23·9	+133,631	26·9
Natural gas	M cu.ft.	−7,268,631	26·5	−694,358	13·8
Petroleum	brl.	+90,909	42·5	+342,904	63·2
Pyrites	ton	−5,033	1·2	+94,457	5·9
Salt	"	−7,182	5·2	+237,247	22·6
Cement	brl.	−1,177,007	24·7	−647,743	8·4
Clay products	$	–	–	−195,549	4·1
Lime	bush.	−203,219	3·1	+317,538	20·4
Sand and gravel	ton	+2,079,865	22·7	+40,769	1·8
Stone	$	–		−203,573	6·3
Total non-metallic	$			+13,561,071	16·3
Grand total	$	–	–	**+ 21,655,076**	**11·4**

57.—Quantities and Values of Minerals produced in Canada, Calendar Year 1919.

		Quantity.	Value.
Metallic.			
Antimony ore (exports)	ton	56	$ 8,420
Cobalt, metallic and contained in oxide, etc	lb.	336,185	840,463
Copper	"	75,124,653	14,041,549
Gold	oz.	767,167	15,858,749
Iron, pig from Canadian ore	ton	38,457	899,406
Iron ore, sold for export	"	5,883	46,525
Lead	lb.	43,895,888	3,057,788
Molybdenite (exports)	"	113,520	84,228
Nickel	"	44,542,953	17,817,181
Platinum (return incomplete)		–	–
Silver	oz.	15,675,134	17,418,522
Zinc	lb.	31,738,859	2,328,998
Total	$	–	**72,401,829**
Non-Metallic.			
Actinolite	ton	80	880
Arsenic, white and in ore	"	3,192	508,770
Asbestos	"	136,199	10,658,946
Asbestic	"	18,766	54,087
Barytes and Manganese	"	–	18,713
Chromite	"	8,366	224,971
Coal	"	13,586,300	54,051,720
Feldspar	"	15,944	31,273
Fluorspar	"	5,063	97,837
Graphite	"	1,322	92,241
Grindstones	"	2,063	64,296
Gypsum	"	306,947	1,217,345
Magnesite	"	11,073	328,465
Magnesium Sulphate	"	771	7,305
Mica	$	–	273,305
Mineral Water	"	–	146,909
Natural Gas	M cu. ft.	21,750,091	4,071,572
Oxides	ton	11,862	113,397
Peat	"	986	6,561
Petroleum, crude	brl.	240,970	744,677
Phosphate	ton	24	331
Pyrites	"	177,487	522,704
Quartz	"	105,055	247,385
Salt	"	139,842[1]	1,308,407[1]
Talc	"	18,642	116,295
Tripolite	"	550	11,000
Total	$	–	**74,919,392**
Structural Materials and Clay Products.			
Cement, Portland	brl.	4,991,340	9,783,393
Clay products ($7,657,938.)			
Brick, common	No.	293,918,891	3,723,033
" pressed	"	67,587,295	1,257,833
Fireproofing	ton	–	359,882
Hollow Building Blocks	No.	2,202,000	63,275
Kaolin	ton	759	13,744
Pottery	$	–	187,574
Refractories, fire clay, etc	$	–	380,934
Sewerpipe	ton	56,287	1,061,010
Terra Cotta	$	–	5,861
Tile, drain	No.	19,161,718	607,792
Lime	bush.	6,999,706	2,268,432
Sand-Lime brick	No.	28,219,399	377,040
Sand and gravel (not complete)	ton	3,906,247	1,687,991
Slate	Sq.	1,632	10,853
Stone ($3,969,045)			
Granite	$	–	968,111
Limestone	$	–	2,708,625
Marble	$	–	213,982
Sandstone	$	–	78,327
Total Structural Materials and clay products	$	–	**25,754,692**
All other Non-Metallic	$	–	**74,919,392**
Total value Metallic	$	–	**72,401,829**
Grand Total, 1919		–	**$173,075,913**

[1]Additional returns give a total of 148,302 tons valued at $1,398,968

NOTE.—The quantities and values in Table 57 are taken from the Preliminary Report for 1919 of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics of the Department of Mines, dated February, 1920, and are subject to revision. A later statement, issued June 16, 1920, increases the total value to $176,686,390.

58.—Increase or Decrease in Quantities and Values of Principal Mineral Products for the Calendar Year 1919 as compared with 1918.

Principal Products.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in quantity.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in value.	
		$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Copper	lb.	−43,644,781	36·7	−15,208,987	52·0
Gold	oz.	+67,486	9·6	+1,395,060	9·6
Pig iron from Canadian ore	ton	−8,987	18·9	−305,297	25·3
Lead	lb.	−7,502,114	14·6	−1,696,527	35·7
Nickel	"	−47,964,240	51·9	−19,185,736	51·9
Silver	oz.	−5,708,845	26·7	−3,275,182	15·8
Zinc	lb.	−3,344,316	9·5	−533,438	18·6
Total metallic	$	–	–	**−42,147,323**	**36·8**
Asbestos and Asbestic	ton	−3,294	2·1	+1,742,236	19·4
Coal	"	−1,391,626	9·3	−1,141,176	2·1
Gypsum	"	+154,660	101·5	+394,339	47·9
Magnesite	"	−28,292	71·9	−688,300	67·7
Mica	$	–	–	+1,765	0·6
Natural gas	M cu.ft.	+1,609,782	8·0	−279,368	6·4
Petroleum	brl.	−63,771	20·9	−140,466	15·9
Pyrites	ton	−234,129	56·9	−1,182,515	69·3
Quartz	"	−163,100	60·8	−382,428	60·7
Salt	"	+16,575	12·6	+113,929	8·9
Cement	brl.	+1,399,859	39·0	+2,706,890	38·3
Clay products	$	–	–	+3,074,449	67·1
Lime	bush.	+635,755	10·0	+392,407	20·9
Stone	$	–		+932,471	30·7
Total non-metallic	$	–	–	**+3,921,339**	**4·1**
Grand Total Decrease	$	–	–	**− 38,225,984**	**18·1**

59.—Mineral production of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for the Calendar Years 1917 and 1918 ("000" omitted).

Products.	Actual value 1918.	Value at prices of 1917.	Actual value 1917.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Due to higher(+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger(+) or smaller (−) quantities
Metallic.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cobalt metallic and contained in oxide	3,369	2,156	1,727	+1,642	+1,213	+429
Copper	29,250	32,280	29,688	−438	−3,030	+2,592
Gold	14,464	14,464	15,273	−809	–	−809
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore	1,205	792	769	+436	+413	+23
Iron ore sold for export	499	413	590	−91	+86	−177
Lead	4,754	5,724	3,628	+1,126	−970	+2,096
Molybdenite	435	378	289	+146	+57	+89
Nickel	37,003	37,901	33,732	+3,271	−898	+4,169
Silver	20,694	16,810	18,092	+2,602	+3,884	−1,282
Zinc	2,862	3,123	2,641	+221	−261	+482
Other	14	14	26	−12	–	−12
Total metallic	**114,549**	**114,055**	**106,455**	**+8,094**	**+494**	**+7,600**
Non-metallic. (Except structural materials and clay products.)	$	$	$	$	$	$
Arsenic, white and in ore	564	812	669	−105	−248	+143
Asbestos	8,937	7,500	7,183	+1,754	+1,437	+317
Asbestic	34	43	47	−13	−9	−4
Chromite	867	299	500	+367	+568	−201
Coal	55,193	46,063	43,200	+11,993	+9,130	+2,863

59—Mineral Production of Canada, compared, as to Quantity and Value, for the Calendar Years 1917 and 1918 ("000" omitted)—concluded.

Products.	Actual value 1918.	Value at prices of 1917.	Actual value 1917.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Due to higher(+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger(+) or smaller (−) quantities
Non-metallic—con.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Corundum	26	23	32	−6	+3	−9
Feldspar	113	87	90	+23	+26	−3
Fluorspar	156	119	69	+87	+37	+50
Graphite	249	317	403	−154	−68	−86
Grindstones	83	55	46	+37	+28	+9
Gypsum	823	399	882	−59	+424	−483
Magnesite	1,017	494	729	+288	+523	−235
Mica	272	230	359	−87	+42	−129
Mineral pigments—						
Barytes	10	10	54	−44	-	−44
Oxides	112	161	87	+25	−49	+74
Natural gas	4,351	3,707	5,045	−694	+644	−1,338
Petroleum	885	773	542	+343	+112	+231
Pyrites	1,705	1,591	1,611	+94	+114	−20
Quartz	630	615	496	+134	+15	+119
Salt	1,285	993	1,048	+237	+292	−55
Talc	119	88	76	+43	+31	+12
Tripolite	13	15	18	−5	−2	−3
Other articles	178	148	168	+10	+30	−20
Total	**77,622**	**64,542**	**63,354**	**+14,268**	**+ 13,080**	**+ 1,188**
Structural Materials and Clay Products.						
Cement, Portland	7,077	5,818	7,724	−647	+1,259	−1,906
Brick, common	1,880	1,566	1,999	−119	+314	−433
Brick, pressed	639	565	653	−14	+74	−88
Other clay products	2,065	1,837	2,127	−62	+228	−290
Lime	1,876	1,510	1,559	+317	+366	−49
Sand lime brick	186	163	201	−15	+23	−38
Sand and gravel	2,367	2,853	2,326	+41	−486	−527
Slate	5	5	8	−3	-	−3
Stone	3,036	2,707	3,240	−204	+329	−533
Total	**19,131**	**17,024**	**19,837**	**−706**	**+2,107**	**−2,813**
Grand totals	**211,302**	**195,621**	**189,646**	**+21,656**	**+15,681**	**+5,975**
Increase or decrease per cent.	—	—	—	p.c. +11·42	p.c. +8·02	p.c. +3·15

60.—Value of Mineral Production in Canada, 1886-1919.

Calendar Year.	Total value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Year.	Total value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Year.	Total value.	Value per capita.
	$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
1886	10,221,255	2·23	1897	28,485,023	5·49	1908	85,557,101	13·16
1887	10,321,331	2·23	1898	38,412,431	7·32	1909	91,831,441	13·70
1888	12,518,894	2·67	1899	49,234,005	9·27	1910	106,823,623	15·44
1889	14,013,113	2·96	1900	64,420,877	12·04	1911	103,220,994	14·42
1890	16,763,353	3·50	1901	65,797,911	12·16	1912	135,048,296	18·39
1891	18,976,616	3·92	1902	63,231,836	11·36	1913	145,634,812	19·34
1892	16,623,415	3·39	1903	61,740,513	10·83	1914	128,863,075	16·68
1893	20,035,082	4·04	1904	60,082,771	10·27	1915	137,109,171	17·29
1894	19,931,158	3·98	1905	69,078,999	11·49	1916	177,201,534	21·77
1895	20,505,917	4·05	1906	79,286,697	12·81	1917	189,646,821	22·68
1896	22,474,256	4·38	1907	86,865,202	13·75	1918	211,301,897	24·59
						1919[1]	173,075,913	19·59

[1]Subject to revision.

61.—Value of Minerals produced in Canada by Provinces in the Calendar Years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Province.	1917.		1918.		1919.[1]	
	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.
	$	p. c.	$	p. c.	$	p. c.
Nova Scotia	21,104,542	11·13	22,317,108	10·56	23,213,751	13·4
New Brunswick	1,435,024	0·76	2,144,017	1·01	1,675,606	1·0
Quebec	17,400,077	9·18	19,605,347	9·28	21,341,829	12·3
Ontario	89,066,600	46·96	94,694,093	44·82	65,842,826	38·0
Manitoba	2,628,264	1·39	3,220,424	1·53	2,846,565	1·7
Saskatchewan	860,651	0·45	1,019,781	0·48	1,118,055	0·7
Alberta	16,527,535	8·71	23,109,987	10·94	20,815,049	12·0
British Columbia	36,141,926	19·06	42,835,509	20·27	34,258,267	19·8
Yukon Territory	4,482,202	2·36	2,355,631	1·11	1,963,965	1·1
Total	**189,646,821**	**100·00**	**211,301,897**	**100·00**	**173,075,913**	**100·00**

62.—Quantity of Gold produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901-1919.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.
1901.	26,459	145	11,844	–	726	257,292	870,750	1,167,216
1902.	30,348	391	11,118	–	484	288,383	701,437	1,032,161
1903.	25,533	180	9,076	–	48	284,108	592,594	911,539
1904.	10,362	140	1,935		24	275,975	507,938	796,374
1905.	15,707	191	4,402		121	285,529	381,001	684,951
1906.	12,223	165	3,202		39	269,886	270,900	556,415
1907.	13,675		3,212		33	236,216	152,381	405,517
1908.	11,842	–	3,212	–	50	286,858	174,150	476,112
1909.	10,193	193	1,569		25	250,320	191,565	453,865
1910.	7,928	124	3,089	–	89	261,386	221,091	493,707
1911.	7,781	613	2,062		10	238,496	224,197	473,159
1912.	4,385	642	86,523	–	73	251,815	268,447	611,885
1913.	2,174	701	219,801	–	–	297,459	282,838	802,973
1914.	2,904	1,292	268,264	–	48	252,730	247,940	773,178
1915.	6,636	1,099	406,577	–	195	273,376	230,173	918,056
1916.	4,562	1,034	492,481	–	82	219,633	212,700	930,492
1917.	2,210	1,511	423,261	440	–	133,742	177,667	738,831
1918.	1,176	1,939	411,976	6,755	27	175,334	102,474	699,681
1919[1]	940	1,470	508,380	611	–	165,319	90,447	767,167

63.—Value of Gold produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901-1919.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901.	546,963	3,000	244,837		15,000	5,318,703	18,000,000	24,128,503
1902.	627,357	8,073	229,828		10,000	5,961,409	14,500,000	21,336,667
1903.	527,806	3,712	188,036		1,000	5,873,036	12,250,000	18,843,590
1904.	214,209	2,900	40,000		500	5,704,908	10,500,000	16,462,517
1905.	283,353	3,940	91,000	–	2,500	5,902,402	7,876,000	14,159,195
1906.	252,676	3,412	66,193	–	800	5,579,039	5,600,000	11,502,120
1907.	282,686		66,399	–	675	4,883,020	3,150,000	8,382,780
1908.	244,799	–	66,389	–	1,037	5,929,880	3,600,000	9,842,105
1909.	210,711	3,990	32,425	–	525	5,174,579	3,960,000	9,382,23
1910.	163,891	2,565	63,849	–	1,850	5,403,318	4,570,362	10,205,835

[1]Subject to revision.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 268 and 269.

63—Value of Gold produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901-1919—con.

Years.	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1911.	160,854	12,672	42,625	–	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912.	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	–	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913.	44,935	14,491	4,543,690		–	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914.	60,031	26,708	5,545,509		992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915.	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	–	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916.	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	–	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917.	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	9,095	–	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918.	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	139,638	558	3,624,476	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919[1]	19,432	30,387	10,509,147	12,631	–	3,417,447	1,869,705	15,858,749

64.—Quantity and Value of Silver produced in Canada during the Calendar Years 1887-1919.

Years.	Oz.	Value.	Years.	Oz.	Value.	Years.	Oz.	Value.
		$			$			$
1887.....	355,083	347,271	1898...	4,452,333	2,593,929	1909...	27,529,473	14,178,504
1888.....	437,232	410,998	1899...	3,411,644	2,032,658	1910...	32,869,264	17,580,455
1889.....	383,318	358,785	1900...	4,468,225	2,740,362	1911...	32,559,044	17,355,272
1890.....	400,687	419,118	1901...	5,539,192	3,265,354	1912...	31,955,560	19,440,165
1891.....	414,523	409,549	1902...	4,291,317	2,238,351	1913...	31,845,803	19,040,924
1892.....	310,651	272,130	1903...	3,198,581	1,709,642	1914...	28,449,821	15,593,631
1893.....	–	330,128	1904...	3,577,526	2,047,095	1915...	26,625,960	13,228,842
1894.....	847,697	534,049	1905...	6,000,023	3,621,133	1916 ..	25,459,741	16,717,121
1895.....	1,578,275	1,030,299	1906...	8,473,379	5,659,455	1917...	22,221,274	18,091,895
1896.....	3,205,343	2,149,503	1907...	12,779,799	8,348,659	1918...	21,383,979	20,693,704
1897.....	5,558,456	3,323,395	1908...	22,106,233	11,686,239	1919[1]	15,675,134	17,418,522

65.—Quantity and Value of Silver produced in Canada, by Provinces, during the Calendar Years 1901-1919.

Years.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Yukon Territory.	
	Oz.	$	Oz.	$	Oz.	$	Oz.	$
1901.....	151,400	89,250	41,459	24,440	5,151,333	3,036,711	195,000	114,953
1902.....	145,000	75,632	42,500	22,168	3,917,917	2,043,586	185,900	96,985
1903.....	17,777	9,502	28,600	15,287	2,996,204	1,601,471	156,000	83,362
1904.....	206,875	118,376	15,000	8,583	3,222,481	1,843,935	133,170	76,201
1905.....	2,451,356	1,479,442	19,620	11,841	3,439,417	2,075,757	89,630	54,093
1906.....	5,401,766	3,607,894	17,686	11,813	2,990,262	1,997,226	63,665	42,522
1907.....	9,982,363	6,521,178	16,000	10,452	2,745,448	1,793,519	35,988	23,510
1908.....	19,398,545	10,254,847	13,299	7,030	2,631,389	1,391,058	63,000	33,304
1909.....	24,822,099	12,784,126	13,233	6,815	2,649,141	1,364,387	45,000	23,176
1910.....	30,366,366	16,241,755	7,593	4,061	2,407,887	1,287,883	87,418	46,756
1911.....	30,540,754	16,279,443	18,435	9,827	1,887,147	1,005,924	112,708	60,078
1912.....	29,214,025	17,772,352	9,465	5,758	2,651,002	1,612,737	81,068	49,318
1913.....	28,411,261	16,987,377	34,573	20,672	3,312,343	1,980,483	87,626	52,392
1914.....	25,139,214	13,779,055	57,737	31,646	3,159,897	1,731,971	92,973	50,959
1915.....	22,748,609	11,302,419	63,450	31,524	3,565,852	1,771,658	248,049	123,241
1916.....	21,608,158	14,188,133	98,610	64,748	3,392,872	2,227,794	360,101	236,446[1]
1917.....	19,301,835	15,714,975	136,194	110,885	2,655,994	2,162,430	119,605	97,379
1918.....	17,198,737	16,643,562	178,675	172,907	3,921,336	3,794,755	71,915	69,594
1919[1]....	11,934,179	13,261,498	140,926	156,600	3,554,598	3,949,940	24,671	27,415

	New Brunswick.		Manitoba.	
	Oz.	$	Oz.	$
1917.....	445	363	7,201	5,863
1918.....			13,316	12,886
1919[1].....	–	–	20,760	23,069

NOTE.—For the year 1887 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-1917, p. 271.
[1]Subject to revision.

66.—Quantity and Value of Copper produced in Canada, by Provinces, during the Calendar Years 1901-1919.

Year	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Total.	
	Lb.	$	Lb.	$	Lb.	$	Lb.	$
1901	8,695,831	1,401,507	1,527,442	246,178	27,603,746	4,448,896	37,827,019	6,096,581
1902	7,408,202	861,278	1,640,000	190,666	29,636,057	3,445,488	38,684,259	4,497,432
1903	7,172,533	949,285	1,152,000	152,467	34,359,921	4,547,735	42,684,454	5,649,487
1904	4,913,594	630,070	760,000	97,455	35,710,128	4,579,110	41,383,722	5,306,635
1905	8,779,259	1,368,686	1,621,243	252,752	37,692,251	5,876,222	48,092,753	7,497,660
1906	10,638,231	2,050,838	1,981,169	381,930	42,990,488	8,287,706	55,609,888	10,720,474
1907	14,104,337	2,821,432	1,517,990	303,659	40,832,720	8,168,177	56,455,047	11,293,268
1908	15,005,171	1,981,883	1,282,024	169,330	47,274,614	6,244,031	63,561,809	8,395,244
1909	15,746,699	2,044,237	1,088,212	141,272	35,658,952	4,629,245	52,493,863	6,814,754
1910	19,259,016	2,453,213	877,347	111,757	35,270,006	4,492,693	55,692,369[2]	7,094,094[2]
1911	17,932,263	2,219,297	2,436,190	301,503	35,279,558	4,366,198	55,648,011	6,886,998
1912	22,250,601	3,635,971	3,282,210	536,346	50,526,656	8,256,561	77,832,127	12,718,548
1913	25,885,929	3,952,522	3,455,887	527,679	45,791,579	6,991,916	76,976,925	11,753,606
1914	28,948,211	3,937,536	4,201,497	571,488	41,219,202	5,606,636	75,735,960	10,301,606
1915	39,361,464	6,799,693	4,197,482	725,115	56,692,988	9,793,714	100,785,150	17,410,635
1916	44,997,035	12,240,094	5,703,347	1,551,424	63,642,550	17,312,046	117,150,028	31,867,150
1917	42,867,774	11,651,461	5,015,560	1,363,229	57,730,959	15,691,275	109,227,332[3]	29,687,989[3]
1918	47,074,475	11,593,502	5,869,649	1,445,577	62,865,681	15,482,560	118,769,434	29,250,536
1919[1]	–		–		–		75,124,653	14,041,549

PRODUCTION IN MANITOBA AND YUKON TERRITORY (INCLUDED IN TOTALS).

Years.	Manitoba. (included in totals.)		Yukon Territory. (included in totals.)	
	Lb.	$	Lb.	$
1912	–	–	1,772,660	289,670
1913	–	–	1,843,530	281,489
1914	–	–	1,367,050	185,946
1915	–	–	533,216	92,113
1916	–	–	2,807,096	763,586
1917	1,116,000	303,329	2,460,079	668,650
1918	2,339,751	576,234	619,878	152,663
1919[1]		–	–	–

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916–17, p. 272.

67.—Quantity and Value of Nickel produced in Canada during the Calendar Years 1889-1919.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years	Quantity.	Value.	Years	Quantity.	Value.
	Lb.	$		Lb.	$		Lb.	$
1889	830,477	498,286	1899	5,744,000	2,067,840	1909	26,282,991	9,461,877
1890	1,435,742	933,232	1900	7,080,227	3,327,707	1910	37,271,033	11,181,310
1891	4,035,347	2,421,208	1901	9,189,047	4,594,523	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623
1892	2,413,717	1,399,956	1902	10,693,410	5,025,903	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463
1893	3,982,982	2,071,151	1903	12,505,510	5,002,204	1913	49,676,772	14,903,032
1894	4,907,430	1,870,958	1904	10,547,883	4,219,153	1914	45,517,937	13,655,381
1895	3,888,525	1,360,984	1905	18,876,315	7,550,526	1915	68,308,657	20,492,597
1896	3,397,113	1,188,990	1906	21,490,955	8,948,834	1916	82,958,564	29,035,498
1897	3,997,647	1,399,176	1907	21,189,793	9,535,407	1917	82,330,280	33,732,112
1898	5,517,690	1,820,838	1908	19,143,111	8,231,538	1918	92,507,293	37,002,917
						1919[1]	44,542,953	17,817,181

[1] Subject to revision.

[2] Includes 286,000 lb., valued at $36,431, produced in Nova Scotia and Yukon Territory, not given separately.

[3] Includes 36,960 lb., valued at $10,045 from New Brunswick and Alberta, not given separately.

68.—Production of Principal Minerals in Canada for the Calendar Years 1909-1919.

Years.	Lead.		Iron Ore Shipments.		Zinc Ore.	
	Lb.	$	Ton.	$	Ton.	$
1909	45,857,424	1,692,139	268,043	659,316	18,371[2]	242,699
1910	32,987,508	1,216,249	259,418	574,362	5,063	120,003
1911	23,784,969	827,717	210,344	522,319	2,590	101,072
1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	215,883	523,315	6,415	215,149
1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	307,634	629,843	7,889	186,827
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	244,854	542,041	10,893	262,563
1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	398,112	774,427	14,895	554,938
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	275,176	715,107	233,647[3]	2,991,623
1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	215,302	758,621	296,688[3]	2,640,817
1918	51,398,002	4,754,315	211,608	885,893	350,832[3]	2,862,436
1919[1]	43,895,888	3,057,788	195,970	686,386	317,389[3]	2,328,998

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Includes 7,424 tons shipped in 1908. [3] Cwts.

Pig Iron.

Years.	Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Totals.	
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1909	354,380	3,453,800	4,770	125,623	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864
1910	350,287	4,203,444	3,237	85,255	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622
1911	390,242	4,682,904	658	17,282	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125
1912	424,994	6,374,910	–	–	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999
1913	480,068	7,201,020	–	–	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012
1914	227,052	2,951,676		–	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856
1915	420,275	5,463,575			493,500	5,910,624	913,775	11,374,199
1916	470,055	7,050,825			699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898
1917	472,147	10,387,234	–	–	698,333	14,638,726	1,170,480	25,025,960
1918	415,870	10,451,400	7,449	419,521	772,232[2]	2,624,250	1,195,551	33,495,171
1919[1]	–			–		–	917,345	24,536,432

Coal.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory.	Total production.	Value.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	$
1909	5,652,089	49,029	192,125	1,994,741	2,606,127	7,364	10,501,475	24,781,236
1910	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914	7,370,924	98,049	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916	6,912,140	143,540	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917	6,327,091	189,095	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918	5,818,562	268,212	346,847	5,972,816	2,568,589	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919[1]	5,702,316	177,316	381,967	4,983,730	2,429,211	1,100	13,586,100	54,051,720

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Includes a small tonnage made in electric furnaces in British Columbia.

69.—Production of Asbestos and Asbestic in Canada for the Calendar Years 1909-1919.

Years.	Asbestos.		Asbestic.		Total.	
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1909	63,349	2,284,587	23,951	17,188	87,300	2,301,775
1910	77,508	2,555,974	24,707	17,629	102,215	2,573,603
1911	101,393	2,922,062	26,021	21,046	127,414	2,943,108
1912	111,561	3,117,572	24,740	19,707	136,301	3,137,279
1913	136,951	3,830,909	24,135	19,016	161,086	3,849,925
1914	96,542	2,892,266	21,031	17,540	117,573	2,909,806
1915	111,142	3,553,166	25,700	21,819	136,842	3,574,985
1916	133,439	5,199,797	20,710	29,072	154,149	5,228,869
1917	135,502	7,183,099	18,279	47,284	153,781	7,230,383
1918	141,462	8,936,804	16,797	33,993	158,259	8,970,797
1919[1]	136,199	10,658,946	18,766	54,087	154,965	10,713,033

70.—Production of Cement in Canada for the Calendar Years 1902-1919.

Years.	Natural rock cement.		Portland cement.		Total cement.	
	brl.	$	brl.	$	brl.	$
1902	127,931	98,932	594,594	1,028,618	722,525	1,127,550
1903	92,252	74,655	627,741	1,150,592	719,993	1,225,247
1904	56,814	50,247	910,358	1,287,992	967,172	1,338,239
1905	14,184	10,274	1,346,548	1,913,740	1,360,732	1,924,014
1906	8,610	6,052	2,119,764	3,164,807	2,128,374	3,170,859
1907	5,775	4,043	2,436,093	3,777,328	2,441,868	3,781,371
1908	1,044	815	2,665,289	3,709,139	2,666,333	3,709,954
1909		–	4,067,709	5,345,802	4,067,709	5,345,802
1910		–	4,753,975	6,412,215	4,753,975	6,412,215
1911		–	5,692,915	7,644,537	5,692,915	7,644,537
1912		–	7,132,732	9,106,556	7,132,732	9,106,556
1913		–	8,658,805	11,019,418	8,658,805	11,019,418
1914		–	7,172,480	9,187,924	7,172,480	9,187,924
1915		–	5,681,032	6,977,024	5,681,032	6,977,024
1916		–	5,369,560	6,547,728	5,369,560	6,547,728
1917		–	4,768,488	7,724,246	4,768,488	7,724,246
1918		–	3,591,481	7,076,503	3,591,481	7,076,503
1919[1]	–	–	4,991,430	9,783,393	4,991,340	9,783,393

[1] Subject to revision.

Iron Blast Furnaces in Canada in 1918.—Of 20 furnaces 15 were in blast in 1918 for varying periods of time. The total daily capacity of the 20 furnaces is about 4,890 gross tons. The operating companies, with numbers and capacities of furnaces, were as follows:—

Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Sydney, C.B.: Six completed furnaces; one of 350 tons capacity and five of 250 tons capacity each per day; three operated practically throughout the year; one for 337 days and one for 40 days; one furnace idle throughout the year.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.: Two stacks and one set of stoves at Sydney Mines, C.B., of 250 tons capacity; operated throughout the year.

Londonderry Iron & Mining Co., Ltd., Londonderry, N.S. (in liquidation); one furnace of 100 tons capacity idle throughout the year—not operated since 1908.

Midland Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Taking over Midland blast furnace plant of Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd., of Montreal Que.: one furnace of 130 tons capacity at Midland, Ont., operated 82 days.

Standard Iron Co., Ltd., Deseronto, Ont.: one furnace at Deseronto with a daily capacity of 55 tons, operated 312 days; one furnace of 65 tons at Parry Sound, idle throughout the year, not operated since 1913—sold to and being re-built by the Parry Sound Iron Co., Ltd., Midland.

The Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.: Two furnaces—one of 260 tons capacity, operated for 313 days, a second furnace of 430 tons capacity, operated 365 days.

Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.: four furnaces at Steelton, near Sault Ste. Marie: two of 300 tons capacity each; one of 500 tons and one of 400 tons. No. 1 in blast 565 days; No. 2, 309 days; No. 3, 281 days, and No. 4, 278 days.

The Atikokan Iron Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.: one furnace of 175 tons capacity idle throughout the year, not operated since 1911.

The Canadian Furnace Co., Ltd., Port Colborne, Ont.: one furnace of 325 tons capacity operated 365 days in 1918.

Electric Furnace Plants in Canada in 1918.—The plants are engaged in making pig-iron from scrap metal, chiefly steel following turnings.

FRASER, BRACE & CO., LTD.: Furnace plant at Shawinigan Falls, Que.: one single phase 6-ton non-tilting furnace.

ELECTRO FOUNDRIES, LTD., Orillia: one 6-ton three phase type non-tilting electric furnace.

WM. KENNEDY & SONS, Collingwood: one 4-½-ton three phase non-tilting electric furnace.

TURNBULL ELECTRO METALS, LTD., St. Catharines, Ont.: one 6-ton three phase non-tilting electric furnace.

BRITISH FORGINGS, LTD., Toronto, Ont.: an electric steel furnace plant comprising ten 6-ton Heroult furnaces some of which were used for the production of pig-iron during a portion of 1917 and 1918.

TIVANI ELECTRIC STEEL CO., LTD., Belleville, Ont.: this electric steel plant which includes three small furnaces was operated for the production of ferro-molybdenum during 1917, but in March 1918, began the production of pig-iron.

BOWMANVILLE FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Bowmanville, Ont.: one ¼-ton Gronwall Dixon electric furnace.

HULL IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES, HULL, Que.: one 6-ton three phase tilting type electric furnace—first production in April, 1918.

ELECTRIC SMELTING CO., Brantford, Ltd.: Hull, Que.: one 4-ton electric furnace—first production in June, 1918.

COLUMBIA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD., Port Moody, B.C.: one 6-ton Heroult-electric furnace—first production in May, 1918.

TUDHOPE ELECTRO-METALS, LTD., Vancouver, B.C.: one 5-ton stationary three phase electric furnace, first operated Dec. 29, 1918.

Other Electric Furnace plants were used in 1918 for the production of ferro-alloys, the ferro-alloy plants being as follows:—

CANADIAN FERRO-ALLOYS, LTD., Shawinigan Falls, Que.: one 1-½-ton stationary type electric furnace producing 50 p.c. ferro-silicon.

LEASIDE MUNITIONS COMPANY, LTD., Beaupré, Que.: three stationary type electric furnaces with capacity of 10 gross tons per 24 hours each producing 50 p.c. and 85 p.c. ferro-silicon.

ELECTRO-METALS, LTD., Welland, Ont.: plant includes 8 electric furnaces producing ferro-silicon of 25 p.c., 50 p.c., 75 p.c., and 85 p.c. grades.

TIVANI ELECTRIC STEEL CO., LTD., Belleville, Ont.: small electric furnaces comprising three units of two furnaces each making ferro-molybdenum in 1917 and for a few months only in 1918.

INTERNATIONAL MOLYBDENUM CO., LTD., Orillia, Ont.: two small electric furnaces producing ferro-molybdenum in 1917, and for a few months only in 1918.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.: producing spiegeleisen in blast furnace.

The following firms were also engaged during 1918 in recovering low grade ferro-silicon as a by-product in the manufacture of artificial abrasives in electric furnaces from bauxite: D. A. BREBNER, LTD., Hamilton, Ont.; NATIONAL ABRASIVE CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.; THE EXOLON COMPANY, Thorold, Ont.; THE NORTON COMPANY, Chippewa, Ont.; THE CANADIAN ALOXITE CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Mines Departments of Provincial Governments.—In addition to the Mines Department of the Dominion Government, from whose reports the foregoing tables and information have been compiled, there are Departments of Mines of the Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, as well as the Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works of the Provincial Government of Alberta.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia, the principal mining product is coal; and according to the annual report of the Department of Public Works and Mines the quantity of coal raised in the year ended September 30, 1918, was 5,265,404 long tons, as compared with 5,803,661 tons in 1917, and 6,496,472 tons in 1916, a decrease of 538,257 tons as compared with 1917, and of 1,231,068 tons as compared with 1916. The shortage of men in the collieries and inadequate means of transportation were acutely felt during the

fiscal year 1918. The production of other minerals in 1918 was, in short tons, as follows, the corresponding figures of 1917 being given within round brackets: pig iron 415,808 (437,354); steel ingots, 512,377 (515,538); limestone 407,048 (411,575); coke 584,891 (645,327); gypsum 56,816 (298,108); building stone 6,163 (24,711). The number of bricks made was 13,379,600, as compared with 13,598,075 in 1917, and the production of drain-pipe and tile was 1,001,792 feet, as against 959,933 feet in 1917. The production of gold was 1,279 oz., as compared with 2,296 oz. in 1917.

One of the most serious colliery explosions in the history of Nova Scotia, took place on January 23, 1918, in the Allan Shafts Mine of the Acadia Coal Company, at Stellarton, Pictou Co., when 88 lives were lost.

New Brunswick.—The annual report for the year ended October 31, 1919, of the Minister of Lands and Mines, shows that the quantity of coal mined in the year 1918–19 was 155,598 long tons, as compared with 229,617 tons in 1917–18 and 164,617 tons in 1916–17. The decrease in 1918–19 is attributed to the stoppage of war orders after the cessation of hostilities in November, 1918. Of gypsum the Hillsboro quarries produced in 1918, 27,425 tons, about 1,600 tons of which were exported to the United States in crude form, the remaining 25,825 tons being manufactured in the Hillsboro Mill and distributed throughout Canada and the United States.

Quebec.—The annual report of the Quebec Superintendent of Mines shows that the value of the mineral production of the province for the calendar year 1918 amounted to $18,707,762, as compared with $16,189,179, the revised total for 1917. The figures for 1918 are the highest on record. Of the total, the products of the mines proper are valued at $13,366,775, and building materials at $5,340,987; the former show an increase of 23.5 p.c. and the latter an increase of 2 p.c. Amongst the principal products, with their respective values in 1918, are asbestos ($9,019,899); cement ($3,003,534); copper and sulphur ore ($1,319,691); limestone and marble ($666,046); magnesite ($1,016,764); brick ($595,719); chromite ($770,955); lime ($438,673); mica ($202,149); zinc and lead ores ($175,094); molybdenite ($383,252); tiles, drain-pipes, etc., ($319,722); granite ($224,861). Table **71** shows the annual value of the mineral production of Quebec for the years 1900 to 1918.

71.—Value of the Mineral Production of Quebec, 1900-18.

Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$
1900	2,546,076	1906	5,019,932	1912	11,187,110
1901	2,997,731	1907	5,391,368	1913	13,119,811
1902	2,985,463	1908	5,458,998	1914	11,732,783
1903	2,772,762	1909	5,552,062	1915	11,465,873
1904	3,023,568	1910	7,323,281	1916	13,287,024
1905	3,750,300	1911	8,679,786	1917	16,189,179
				1918	18,707,762

Ontario.—Figures compiled by the Ontario Bureau of Mines show that the total value of the mineral production of Ontario in the calendar year 1918 was $80,308,972, as compared with $72,093,832

in 1917, $65,303,822 in 1916, and $54,245,679 in 1915. The value for 1918 is the highest on record. Of the total value in 1918, $66,178,059 represents the value of the metallic and $14,130,913 the value of the non-metallic production. Gold shows a production of 411,878 oz., of the value of $8,502,480, a decrease as compared with 1917 of 9,015 oz., or $196,255. The total shipments of silver amounted to $17,738,-153 fine oz., of the value of $17,415,882, as compared with 19,479,692 oz. in 1917, of the value of $16,183,208. Thus the considerable decrease of production, viz., 1,741,539 oz., is more than made up for the increase in prices, the smaller quantity produced in 1918 being worth $1,232,674 more than the larger quantity produced in 1917. The increase in the value of silver has naturally been of great advantage, not only to the mining companies of Cobalt, but also to their employees, whose wages advance automatically with price. Table **72** shows the total production and value of silver at the Cobalt camp each year from 1904 to 1918. The total for the 14 years is 292,462,-325 oz., of the value of $169,376,443. The value of the output of non-metallic products for 1918, $14,130,913, was 8 p.c. less than in 1917 when it amounted to $15,261,,975. Of the items in the non-metallic list, sand-lime brick, lime, gypsum, iron pyrites, salt, sand and gravel show decreased production but increased value. Arsenic, brick fancy and dressed, bricks common, Portland cement, corundum, graphite, mica, natural gas, tile (drain and building), pottery, sewer pipe and stone, also declined in value. Actinolite, feldspar, fluorspar, petroleum, quartz, talc, increased in both quantity and value, to which may be added barite and mineral water, which appear for the first time in the production table.

72.—Production of Silver at the Cobalt Camp, Ontario, 1904-18.

Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz.	Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz.
		$	Cents.			$	Cents.
1904.....	206,875	111,887	57·2	1911...	31,507,791	15,953,847	53·3
1905.....	2,451,356	1,360,503	60·4	1912...	30,243,859	17,408,935	60·8
1906.....	5,401,766	3,667,551	66·8	1913...	29,681,975	16,553,981	57·8
1907.....	10,023,311	6,155,391	67·5	1914...	25,162,841	12,765,461	54·8
1908.....	19,437,875	9,133,378	52·9	1915...	24,746,534	12,135,816	49·69
1909.....	25,897,825	12,461,576	51·5	1916...	19,915,090	12,643,175	65·661
1910.....	30,645,181	15,478,047	53·5	1917...	19,401,893	16,131,013	81·417
				1918...	17,738,153	17,415,882	98·183
				Total	**292,462,325**	**169,376,443**	**57·91**

Alberta.—The Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works states that the total production of coal in Alberta during the calendar year 1918 was 6,148,620 short tons, as compared with 4,863,414 tons in 1917, an increase of 1,285,206 tons. The production in 1918 of coke was 32,858 tons, as compared with 31,630 tons in 1917 and of briquettes 100,470 tons, as compared with 93,818 tons. Of natural gas the production in the province was, according to the Mines Department of the Dominion Government, 6,318,389,000 cubic feet, as compared with 6,744,130,000 cubic feet, the finally revised quantity for 1917.

British Columbia.—According to the Annual Report for 1918 of the Provincial Mineralogist, the total value of the mineral production of British Columbia from 1852 to 1918 was $637,353,581, distributed among the different mineral products as follows: Placer gold, $75,436,103; lode gold, $97,121,786; silver, $46,839,631; lead, $42,294,251; copper, $145,741,069; zinc, $13,278,058; coal and coke, $187,147,652; building stone, bricks, etc., $28,843,272; miscellaneous minerals, etc., $651,759. Table **73** shows the value of the total mineral production of the province from 1852 to 1918, inclusive. The value of the total mineral production for the calendar year 1918 was $41,782,474, an increase from that of the previous year of 1917 of $4,772,082, or 12.9 p.c. The principal mineral products of British Columbia are gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and coal. Table **74** shows the quantity and value of the mineral production of British Columbia for the three calendar years 1916-1918. The gross value of the metallic minerals recovered in 1918 was $27,910,278, as compared with $27,284,474 in 1917.

The increased value of mineral products in 1918 as compared with 1917 was due in the main to a slight increase in the quantity of coal produced—from 2,149,975 long tons to 2,302,245 long tons—combined with a large increase in its value from $7,524,913 to $11,511,225. Thus coal alone accounts for more than four-fifths of the total increase in the value of products.

73.—Value of Total Mineral Production of British Columbia, 1852-1918.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	$		$		$
1852-1892	81,090,069	1901	20,086,780	1910	26,377,066
1893	3,588,413	1902	17,486,550	1911	23,499,072
1894	4,225,717	1903	17,495,954	1912	32,440,800
1895	5,643,042	1904	18,977,359	1913	30,296,398
1896	7,507,956	1905	22,461,325	1914	26,388,825
1897	10,455,268	1906	24,980,546	1915	29,447,508
1898	10,906,861	1907	25,882,560	1916	42,290,462
1899	12,393,131	1908	23,851,277	1917	37,010,392
1900	16,344,751	1909	24,443,025	1918	41,782,474
				Total	**637,353,581**

74.—Quantity and Value of Mineral Products in British Columbia for the Calendar Years 1916-18.

Products.	1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value. $	Quantity.	Value. $	Quantity.	Value. $
Gold, placer oz.	29,025	580,500	24,800	496,000	16,000	320,000
" lode.. "	221,932	4,587,334	114,523	2,367,190	164,674	3,403,812
Silver..... "	3,301,923	2,059,739	2,929,216	2,265,749	3,498,172	3,215,870
Lead..... lb.	48,727,516	3,007,462	37,307,465	2,951,020	43,899,661	2,928,107
Copper..... "	65,379,364	17,784,494	59,007,565	16,038,256	61,483,754	15,143,449
Zinc..... "	37,168,980	4,043,985	41,848,513	3,166,259	41,772,916	2,899,040
Coal[1].....ton.	2,084,093	7,294,325	2,149,975	7,524,913	2,302,245	11,511,225
Coke[1]..... "	267,725	1,606,350	159,905	959,430	188,967	1,038,202
Miscellaneous products.....	–	1,326,273		1,241,575	–	1,322,769
Total.....	–	**42,290,462**		**37,010,392**	–	**41,782,474**

[1]Long tons of 2,240 lb.

World's Production of Gold and Silver.—Table **75,** which is taken from the Annual Report for 1918 of the Director of the United States Mint, gives by countries the quantity and value of the world's production of gold and silver for the calendar years 1917 and 1918. For 1918 the total production of gold amounted to 18,416,386 fine oz., of the value of $380,700,489, as compared with 20,289,546 oz., of the value of $419,422,092 in 1917. By countries, the Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal lead with a total production of 8,418,377 oz., the United States being second with 3,320,784 oz., followed by Australia third with 1,282,135 oz., Mexico fourth with 813,895 oz., Canada fifth with 699,681 oz. and Rhodesia sixth with 631,357 oz. The gold production of the British Empire in 1918 was 12,126,088 oz., constituting 66 p.c. of the world's total of 18,416,386 oz. The world's total production of silver in 1918 was 197,494,279 fine oz., of the value of $194,067,250, as compared with 174,187,774 oz., of the value of $154,139,904 in 1917. By countries, the lead in silver production is taken by the United States with 67,810,100 oz. in 1918, followed by Mexico with 62,517,000 oz. and Canada with 21,383,979 oz. The silver production of the British Empire in 1918 was 35,128,479 oz., or 18 p.c. of the total of 197,494,279 oz.

75.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Years 1917 and 1918.

From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.

Countries.	1917				1918.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
North America—	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$
Canada	738,831	15,272,992	22,221,274	18,901,895	699,681	14,463,689	21,383,979	20,693,704
United States	4,051,440	83,750,700	71,740,400	64,225,593	3,320,784	68,646,700	67,810,100	66,756,331
Mexico	435,375	9,000000	35,000,000	31,333,750	813,895	16,824,700	62,517,000	61,545,486
Total	**5,225,646**	**108,023,692**	**128,961,674**	**113,651,238**	**4,834,360**	**99,955,089**	**151,711,079**	**148,995,521**
Central American States and West Indies	151,026	3,122,000	2,369,500	2,121,295	164,475	3,400,000	2,900,000	2,854,934
South America—								
Argentina	223	4,600	29,000	25,962	193	4,000	25,000	24,612
Bolivia	242	5,000	2,435,000	2,179,934	242	5,000	2,435,000	2,397,160
Brazil	143,093	2,958,000	25,000	22,381	135,450	2,800,000	25,000	24,61
Chile	37,041	765,700	1,716,600	1,536,786	37,007	765,000	1,900,000	1,870,474
Colombia	241,875	5,000,000	325,000	290,956	235,417	4,866,500	325,000	319,949
Ecuador	42,947	887,800	45,000	40,286	38,700	800,000	40,000	39,378
Peru	60,667	1,254,100	10,864,400	9,726,354	60,469	1,250,000	10,800,000	10,632,168
Uruguay	484	10,000	–	–	484	10,000	–	–
Guiana—								
British	25,107	519,000	8,000	7,162	19,350	400,000	8,000	7,876
Dutch	21,527	445,000			15,586	322,200		
French	69,587	1,438,500			53,212	1,100,000		
Venezuela	30,810	636,900	3,300	2,954	22,891	473,200	3,000	2,953
Total	**673,603**	**13,924,60**	**015,451,300**	**13,832,775**	**619,001**	**12,795,900**	**15,561,000**	**15,319,182**
Europe—								
Austria-Hungary	7,256	150,000	1,500,000	1,342,875	8,708	180,000	1,750,000	1,722,805
France	33,862	700,000	–	–	24,187	500,000	–	
Great Britain	242	5,000	75,500	67,591	–	–	50,000	49,223
Greece	–	–	350,000	313,338	–		350,000	344,561
Italy	34	700	486,500	435,539	1,103	22,800	500,000	492,230
Norway	–	–	294,900	264,009	–	–	270,200	266,001
Russia	870,750	18,000,000	500,000	447,625	580,500	12,000,000	400,000	393,784
Servia	–	–	20,000	17,905	–		20,000	19,689
Spain	–	–	2,850,000	2,551,463	–	–	3,100,000	3,051,826
Sweden	484	10,000	35,000	31,334	484	10,000	31,500	31,010
Turkey		–	400,000	358,100		–	400,000	393,784
Total	**912,628**	**18,865,700**	**6,511,900**	**5,829,779**	**614,982**	**12,712,800**	**6,871,700**	**6,764,914**

75.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Years 1917 and 1918—concluded.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Countries.	1917.				1918.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$
Australia	1,464,208	30,267,800	–		1,282,135	26,504,100	–	
New Zealand	199,803	4,130,300			133,733	2,764,500	–	
Total	**1,664,011**	**34,398,100**	**10,000,000**	**8,952,500**	**1,415,868**	**29,268,600**	**10,000,000**	**9,844,600**
Asia—								
British India	523,069	10,812,800	2,068,700	1,852,004	485,114	10,028,200	2,240,500	2,205,682
China	174,155	3,600,100	63,400	56,759	174,150	3,600,000	70,000	68,912
Chosen	162,724	3,363,800	26,500	23,724	159,637	3,300,000	26,000	25,596
East Indies—								
British&Dutch	138,047	2,853,700	400,000	358,100	124,392	2,571,400	400,000	358,784
Federated Malay States	16,563	342,400	–		16,704	345,300	–	
Formosa (Taiwan)	52,303	1,081,200	39,600	35,452	24,850	513,700	26,900	26,482
Indo-China	2,419	50,000	1,000	895	2,419	50,000	1,000	985
Japan	226,380	4,679,700	7,111,900	6,366,750	246,998	5,105,900	6,600,400	6,497,830
Total	**1,295,660**	**26,783,700**	**9,710,900**	**8,693,684**	**1,234,264**	**25,514,500**	**9,364,800**	**9,219,271**
Africa—								
Belgian Congo	102,734	2,123,700	10,300	9,221	111,650	2,308,000	10,500	10,337
Egypt	3,183	65,800	900	806	2,854	59,000	800	788
French W. Africa	1,500	31,000	–	–	1,500	31,000	–	–
Madagascar	26,742	552,800	20,000	17,905	26,606	550,000	20,000	19,689
Portuguese East Africa	12,026	248,600	1,200	1,074	11,997	248,000	1,200	1,181
Rhodesia	834,232	17,245,100	212,000	189,793	631,357	13,051,300	175,700	172,969
Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal	9,018,387	186,426,600	938,100	839,834	8,418,377	174,023,300	877,500	863,864
British W. Africa (Gold Coast)	368,168	7,610,700	–	–	329,095	6,803,000	–	
Total	**10,366,972**	**214,304,300**	**1,182,500**	**1,058,633**	**9,533,436**	**197,073,600**	**1,085,700**	**1,068,828**
Total for World	**20,289,546**	**419,422,092**	**174,187,774**	**154,139,904**	**18,416,386**	**380,700489**	**197,494,279**	**194,067,250**

76.—Imports into Canada of Portland Cement, 1898-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.
	Cwt.	$	$		Cwt.	$	$
1898	1,073,058	355,264	121,969	1909	1,460,850	475,676	159,077
1899	1,300,424	467,994	147,146	1910	490,809	158,487	47,984
1900	1,301,361	498,607	147,067	1911	1,283,721	494,081	138,969
1901	1,612,432	654,595	179,550	1912	2,592,025	936,425	292,914
1902	1,971,616	833,657	233,754	1913	4,958,814	1,955,177	597,727
1903	2,316,853	868,131	271,004	1914	709,104	332,564	69,658
1904	2,476,388	995,017	290,778	1915	287,402	123,613	26,034
1905	3,228,394	1,234,649	384,866	1916	94,136	37,048	9,382
1906	2,848,582	963,839	328,342	1917	63,074	29,719	6,307
1907[1]	1,551,493	523,120	162,250	1918	26,243	17,417	2,624
1908	2,427,381	852,041	259,549	1919	26,687	26,437	2,667

[1]Nine months.

77.—Imports into Canada of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal for home consumption during the fiscal years 1901-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Anthracite, Free of Duty.		Bituminous Coal, Dutiable.	
	Ton.	$	Ton.	$
1901	1,933,283	7,923,950	2,516,392	4,956,025
1902	1,652,451	7,021,939	3,047,392	5,712,058
1903	1,456,713	7,028,664	3,511,421	7,776,717
1904	2,275,018	10,461,223	4,053,900	9,108,208
1905	2,604,137	12,093,371	4,176,274	8,022,896
1906	2,200,863	10,304,303	4,495,550	8,360,349
1907[1]	2,014,846	9,487,574	3,807,604	7,491,045
1908	3,091,159	14,199,609	7,640,121	14,843,789
1909	3,059,663	14,034,020	6,763,352	13,151,449
1910	3,152,851	14,456,315	7,017,271	13,070,363
1911	3,465,774	15,750,340	7,745,571	14,597,268
1912	4,118,379	19,306,639	10,500,662	20,333,268
1913	4,237,310	20,399,279	11,060,910	20,447,587
1914	4,385,799	20,734,126	13,754,244	26,140,676
1915	4,383,497	20,927,539	9,124,499	16,135,920
1916	4,429,143	20,460,571	9,631,101	10,219,206
1917	4,572,440	22,806,156	12,931,075	19,270,270
1918	5,256,294	28,047,226	16,400,000	46,277,715
1919	4,752,788	26,191,798	16,569,025	44,411,207

NOTE.—Anthracite coal dust is included under Anthracite coal. For records of previous years, see Year Book, 1911, page 420. [1]Nine months.

78.—Exports of Coal, the produce of Canada, 1903-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ton.	$		Ton.	$
1903	1,797,951	5,542,434	1911	2,315,171	6,014,095
1904	1,646,505	4,346,660	1912	1,494,756	4,338,128
1905	1,615,322	3,930,802	1913	2,055,993	5,555,099
1906	1,820,511	4,643,198	1914	1,498,820	3,703,765
1907 (9 mos.)	1,285,346	3,346,402	1915	1,512,487	4,466,258
1908	1,877,258	4,810,284	1916	1,971,124	6,032,764
1909	1,613,892	4,505,221	1917	1,899,185	6,817,035
1910	1,826,339	5,013,221	1918	1,902,010	8,684,038
			1919	1,826,639	10,169,722

79—Exports of Mineral Products, compared as to Quantity and Value, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1918 and 1919. ("000" omitted).

Products.	Actual value 1919.	Value at prices of 1918.	Actual value 1918.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Due to higher (+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Arsenic	358	656	549	−191	−298	+107
Asbestos	8,910	6,774	5,331	+3,579	+2,136	+1,443
Asbestos sand and waste	248	203	362	−114	+45	−159
Coal	10,170	8,340	8,684	+1,486	+1,830	−344
Chromic iron	372	294	327	+45	+78	−33
Cobalt alloy	232	230	273	−41	+2	+43
Cobalt metallic	741	533	548	+193	+208	−15
Cobalt oxide and cobalt salts	909	798	649	+260	+111	+149
Corundum	15	11	23	−8	+4	−12
Gypsum	82	75	220	−138	+7	−145

79—Exports of Mineral Products, compared as to Quantity and Value, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1918 and 1919. ("000" omitted)—concluded.

Products.	Actual value 1919.	Value at prices of 1918.	Actual value 1918.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Due to higher(+) or lower (−). prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities
Metals—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc.	8,684	9,064	10,711	−2,027	−380	−1,647
Lead, metallic, contained in ore, etc.	1,286	1,339	557	+729	−53	+782
Molybdenite	385	526	163	+222	−141	+363
Nickel, contained in ore, matte or speiss	9,986	8,180	9,904	+1,082	+1,806	−1,724
Nickel, fine	1,185	1,164	126	+1,059	+21	+1,038
Silver bullion	15,842	13,444	14,938	+904	+2,398	−1,49
Silver, contained in ore, concentrates, etc.	3,677	3,138	3,490	+187	+539	−352
Mica	370	293	457	−87	+77	−164
Mineral pigments, iron oxides, ochres, etc	24	19	25	−1	+5	−6
Mineral wax	621	351	345	+276	+270	+6
Oils	404	548	15	+389	−144	+533
Ores	1,219	1,199	1,439	−220	+20	−240
Pyrites	944	827	974	−30	+117	−147
Sand and gravel	228	267	334	−106	−39	−67
Other articles	10,623	9,254	13,317	−2,694	+1,369	−4,063
Total	**77,515**	**67,527**	**73,761**	**+3,754**	**+9,988**	**−6,234**
Increase or decrease per cent.	—	—	—	p.c. +5·09	p.c. + 14·79	p.c. −8·45

MANUFACTURES.

Statistics of the manufactures of Canada are comprised in Tables **80** to **87** of this section. Table **80** gives, by principal items of the schedule, the total results for Canada of the census of manufactures for the year 1917, as compared with 1915, and also the absolute and percentage increases, the table including all establishments irrespective of the number of employees. Table **81** gives the statistics of manufactures for the same years, by provinces, also including all establishments. In Table **82** are given the comparative figures, by provinces, for the years 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915, the comparison being limited to establishments employing five hands and over. In Table **83** are consigned the statistics of manufactures for the year 1917, by groups and kinds of industries, for the whole of Canada, the figures covering all establishments irrespective of the number of employees. Table **84** shows the number of establishments with the total and average production by groups of values. Tables **85** to **87** relate to wage-earners, Tables **86** and **87** being based upon returns for 28,095 industrial establishments out of a total of 34,392 reporting. Dairy and sawmill establishments were not required to report on classified weekly wages, and other establishments operating on piece work basis were unable to furnish the information required.

Under the new organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Census of Manufactures is taken annually instead of quinquennially, as in the past. The last of the quinquennial censuses of manufactures under the old system was taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915, and the first of the annual censuses of manufactures was taken in 1918 for the calendar year 1917. In the tables comparisons are made where possible with the corresponding results for 1915.

In the making of such comparisons the differences in the method of taking the census must first of all be borne in mind. The statistics for 1915 included only establishments whose limit of output was placed at $2,500 or over, irrespective of the number of persons employed, except in the case of flour and grist mills, butter and cheese factories, fish preserving factories, saw-mills, brick and tile yards, lime kilns and electric light plants, in which cases there was no limitation on the value of output. In the census of industry of 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the Bureau were included, the effect being an increase in the number of establishments included from 21,306 to 34,392—an increase due to change of method, rather than to a change in the actual number of industrial establishments existing in the Dominion. As however the establishments included for the first time in the 1917 census were exclusively those carrying on operations on a small scale, their inclusion affects only to a minor extent the statistics of those engaged in production and of the value of products.

When the results of the two censuses are placed in juxtaposition, certain striking changes which took place in the manufactures of Canada in the two years between 1915 and 1917 are at once evident. First of these is the very large increase of capital investment—an increase from $1,994,103,272 to $2,786,649,727, which is $792,546,455, or 39·74 p.c. This increase was no doubt partly due to higher valuations placed upon equipment in 1917 than in 1915, as a consequence of the general rise in prices.

Next and most important of these changes is the large increase in both the gross and the net value of Canadian manufactures—that is, in the gross value of products and in the gross value of products less the cost of materials—in the short space of two years. Whereas in 1915 the gross value of products was $1,407,137,140, in 1917 it had leaped forward to $3,015,577,940, an increase of $1,608,440,800, or 114·31 per cent, a quite unprecedented increase in such a brief period. Similarly, the value added in the process of manufacture rose from $605,001,278 in 1915 to $1,409,847,300 in 1917, an increase of $804,846,022, or 133·03 p.c. These increases were, of course, largely due to higher prices, but also indicate an unexampled growth in actual production.

Accompanying the growth in the value of products and quite as remarkable, is the increase both in the total amount of wages paid and in the average wages paid per employee. The total amount paid in wages increased from $225,580,998 in 1915 to $455,199,823

in 1917, an increase of $229,618,825, or 101·79 per cent. As the number of employees on wages increased only from 444,487 to 601,305, an increase of 156,818, or 35·28 per cent, there was a large increase in the wage of the average individual employee—an increase from $507.50 per annum in 1915 to $757.02 per annum in 1917, being an increase of $249.52, or 49·16 p.c.

Employees on salaries fared comparatively worse during the two-year period than employees on wages. Their numbers increased from 52,683 in 1915 to 73,605 in 1917, an increase of 20,922, or 39·71 per cent. During the same period the amounts paid in salaries increased from $60,308,293 to $94,992,246, an increase of $34,683,953, or 57·51 per cent. Dividing the total of salaries paid in each year, by the number of employees in each year, it is found that the average salary increased during the two years from $1,144.73 to $1,290.56, an increase of $145.83, or 12·73 per cent, as against an increase of 49·16 per cent in the case of wage-earners. Not only was the relative increase much less in the case of the salaried employee, but the absolute increase was smaller—$145.83 per annum as against $249.52.

The gross value of the products of Canadian manufacturing industries, as stated above, has been more than doubled in the two-year period. This increase is shown in Table **79** to have been fairly evenly distributed throughout the provinces. With the exception of New Brunswick and Manitoba, all the provinces have doubled the gross value of their products of manufactured commodities, and of these Manitoba lacks but a very little of having done so. Ontario, in 1917 as in 1915, produced more than half of the gross production of manufactured goods in the Dominion.

In the census of manufactures, the industries of the Dominion are divided into fifteen classes. In Table **81** are given the statistics of production for these fifteen classes in 1917. For the comparative statistics of 1915, reference may be made to Table 72 on page 285 of the Year Book of 1916-17. The statistics of 1917, as compared with those of 1915, show clearly the effects of the war upon certain industries. The iron and steel industry, which was in fifth place among Canadian industries in value of products in 1915 with a product of $120,422,420, took second place in 1917 with a product of $400,385,086. The chemical industry, which in 1915 occupied eleventh place with a product of $45,410,486, in 1917 rose to ninth place with a product of $133,618,658. The manufacture of vessels for water transportation rose from fifteenth place to thirteenth, with an increase of product from $8,419,648 to $37,244,678. The liquor and beverage industry also experienced the effects of war, but in the opposite direction. From thirteenth place it fell to fifteenth, its products showing an absolute decline in value from $34,859,927 in 1915 to $29,935,226 in 1917.

As for the other great industries of the Dominion, the manufacture of food products, as is natural in a predominantly agricultural country, took in 1917 as in 1915 first place, with a product of $754,637,940 in the latter year, as compared with $388,815,362 in the former. The textile manufacture, though its products increased

from $144,686,605 to $265,448,565, fell from second to fourth place. The manufacture of vehicles for land transportation, rose from eighth to sixth place among Canadian industries, with an increase in product from $73,878,212 to $197,488,770. Other industries, though showing a large absolute increase in value of production for so short a period, did not materially change their relative positions.

The comparison here made between the growth of different classes of industries might with advantage be expanded to deal with the growth of individual industries during the period under consideration. It is suggested that those who are interested in particular industries should compare the statistics of such industries, as given on pages 286 to 293 of the 1916-17 Year Book, with the figures of Table 83 on pages 277 to 283 of the present volume.

80.—Statistics of Manufactures of Canada, 1915 and 1917, all Establishments, Irrespective of Number of Employees.

Items.	1915.	1917.	Increase.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Establishments.....NO.	21,306	34,392	13,086	61·42
Capital..... $	1,994,103,272	2,786,649,727	792,546,455	39·74
Employees on salaries.....NO.	52,683	73,605	20,922	39·71
Salaries..... $	60,308,293	94,992,246	34,683,953	57·51
Average salary..... $	1,145	1,291	146	12·73
Employees on wages.....NO.	444,487	601,305	156,818	35·28
Wages..... $	225,580,998	455,199,823	229,618,825	101·79
Average wage..... $	507	757	250	49·16
Cost of materials..... $	802,135,862	1,605,730,640	803,594,778	100·18
Value added in manufacture $	605,001,278	1,409,847,300	804,846,022	133·03
Value of products..... $	1,407,137,140	3,015,577,940	1,608,440,800	114·31
Piece Workers[1].....NO.	17,773	17,157		
Earnings..... $	3,875,212	3,109,606		

81.—Statistics of Manufactures by Provinces, 1915 and 1917.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
1915.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Canada	**21,306**	**1,994,103,272**	**497,170**	**285,889,291**	**802,135,862**	**1,407,137,140**
P. E. Island	291	1,906,564	2,334	554,467	1,520,327	2,646,469
Nova Scotia	968	126,539,183	33,581	16,316,712	37,738,161	70,860,756
New Brunswick	714	46,290,014	17,423	8,765,433	21,495,324	37,832,034
Quebec	7,158	548,972,575	148,329	80,217,258	216,497,844	387,900,585
Ontario	9,287	956,883,423	243,905	144,072,317	415,285,954	727,923,274
Manitoba	840	95,845,845	19,668	13,614,857	38,513,514	61,594,184
Saskatchewan	457	16,788,992	3,621	2,705,754	7,678,416	14,162,574
Alberta	584	42,239,693	7,255	5,074,742	21,121,439	30,592,833
British Columbia	1,007	158,636,983	21,054	14,567,751	42,284,883	73,624,431
1917.						
Canada	**34,392**	**2,786,649,727**	**674,910**	**550,192,069**	**1,605,730,640**	**3,015,577,940**
P. E. Island	534	2,652,374	1,923	837,230	3,402,485	5,517,910
Nova Scotia	2,147	136,521,655	31,398	23,553,090	109,736,731	176,369,025
N. Brunswick	1,423	65,539,370	21,363	13,822,446	33,333,090	62,417,466
Quebec	10,042	823,317,251	211,018	158,134,925	403,422,445	830,614,029
Ontario	14,381	1,335,968,699	326,635	278,462,708	822,842,054	1,533,738,655
Manitoba	1,329	101,145,033	22,670	19,599,051	73,131,719	122,804,881
Saskatchewan	1,436	33,114,630	8,210	7,007,073	23,449,495	40,657,746
Alberta	1,317	63,215,444	11,524	10,387,379	43,896,941	71,669,423
B. Columbia	1,772	221,436,100	40,098	38,269,366	92,489,277	171,425,616
Yukon	11	3,739,171	71	118,801	26,403	363,189

[1] Not included in tables as regards number of employees and earnings.

82.—Statistics of Manufactures by Provinces, 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915.

(Establishments employing five hands and over.)

Provinces.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
1900.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Canada	**14,650**	**446,916,487**	**339,173**	**113,249,350**	**266,527,858**	**481,053,375**
P. E. Island	334	2,081,766	3,804	445,998	1,319,058	2,326,708
Nova Scotia	1,188	34,586,416	23,284	5,613,571	13,161,077	23,592,513
N. Brunswick	919	20,741,170	22,158	5,748,990	10,814,014	20,972,470
Quebec	4,845	142,403,407	110,329	36,550,655	86,679,779	158,287,994
Ontario	6,543	214,972,275	161,757	56,548,286	138,230,400	241,533,486
Manitoba	324	7,539,691	5,219	2,419,549	7,955,504	12,927,439
Alberta and Saskatchewan	105	1,689,870	1,168	465,763	1,121,342	1,964,987
Br. Columbia	392	22,901,892	11,454	5,456,538	7,246,684	19,447,778
1905.						
Canada	**12,547**	**833,916,155**	**383,920**	**162,155,578**	–	**706,446,578**
P. E. Island	223	1,553,916	2,770	409,915	–	1,696,459
Nova Scotia	720	74,599,538	23,754	9,139,371	–	31,987,449
N. Brunswick	531	26,461,664	19,170	6,497,161	–	21,833,564
Quebec	4,115	251,730,182	116,748	46,514,619	–	216,478,496
Ontario	6,163	390,875,465	184,526	80,729,889	–	361,372,741
Manitoba	280	27,070,665	10,113	5,800,707	–	27,857,396
Saskatchewan	55	3,820,975	1,376	681,381		2,443,801
Alberta	97	5,400,371	1,983	1,129,272		4,979,932
Br. Columbia	363	52,403,379	23,480	11,253,263		37,796,740
1910.						
Canada	**19,218**	**1,247,583,609**	**515,203**	**241,008,416**	**601,509,018**	**1,165,975,639**
P. E. Island	442	2,013,365	3,762	531,017	1,816,804	3,136,470
Nova Scotia	1,480	79,596,341	28,795	10,628,955	26,058,315	52,706,184
N. Brunswick	1,158	36,125,012	24,755	8,314,212	18,516,096	35,422,302
Quebec	6,584	326,946,925	158,207	69,432,967	184,374,053	350,901,656
Ontario	8,001	595,394,608	238,817	117,645,784	297,580,125	579,810,225
Manitoba	439	47,941,540	17,325	10,912,866	30,499,829	53.673,609
Saskatchewan	173	7,019,951	3,250	1,936,284	2,747,266	6,332,132
Alberta	290	29,518,346	6,980	4,365,661	9,998,777	18,788,825
Br. Columbia	651	123,027,521	33,312	17,240,670	29,917,753	65,204,236
1915.						
Canada	**15,593**	**1,958,705,230**	–	**283,311,505**	**791,943,433**	**1,381,547,225**
P. E. Island	261	1,841,690	–	543,954	1,499,066	2,586,823
Nova Scotia	781	125,754,562	–	17,175,818	36,194,004	69,345,819
N. Brunswick	630	45,970,488	–	8,767,230	21,314,643	37,303,900
Quebec	5,743	530,312,464	–	80,324,171	213,754,115	381,203,999
Ontario	6,538	946,619,114		140,609,691	410,670,537	715,531,839
Manitoba	499	94,690,750		13,389,569	38,529,386	60,481,446
Saskatchewan	238	14,736,860		2,440,062	7,417,166	13,355,206
Alberta	282	41,198,897		4,791,281	20,699,967	29,416,221
Br. Columbia	621	157,580,405		15,269,729	41,864,549	72,321,972

NOTE—For 1915 the number of employees in establishments employing 5 hands and over has not been compiled.

83.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1917.

(All establishments irrespective of number of employees.)

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1 Food products	8,009	299,032,589	49,062	35,301,754	564,959,467	754,637,940
2 Textiles	4,112	203,308,587	78,906	42,801,869	141,953,358	265,448,565
3 Iron and steel products	1,049	307,407,980	70,071	68,947,610	204,732,121	400,385,086
4 Timber and lumber and remanufactures	4,463	289,169,396	92,139	58,757,260	87,169,851	225,522,189
5 Leather and its finished products	1,249	76,315,861	18,450	11,789,029	61,303,948	104,804,689
6 Paper and printing	1,819	224,176,986	40,510	30,504,946	51,129,102	148,396,426
7 Liquors and beverages	433	48,178,985	4,325	3,167,655	12,859,171	29,935,226
8 Chemicals and allied products	333	117,903,392	14,953	12,255,227	65,575,226	133,618,658
9 Clay, glass and stone products	913	79,420,372	11,079	9,418,414	5,408,152	32,374,060
10 Metals and metal products other than steel	2,311	123,459,129	26,280	22,735,232	90,790,104	171,650,905
11 Tobacco and its manufactures	176	27,277,858	8,940	4,218,041	19,092,845	46,786,223
12 Vehicles for land and air transportation	970	219,766,079	47,817	43,272,215	102,258,684	197,488,770
13 Vessels for water transportation	201	42,966,932	12,289	12,886,720	13,385,578	37,244,678
14 Miscellaneous industries	2,378	680,385,347	94,534	74,212,694	155,381,195	386,420,222
15 Hand trades	5,976	47,880,234	31,950	24,931,157	29,731,838	80,864,293
Total	**34,392**	**2,786,649,727**	**601,305**	**455,199,823**	**1,605,730,640**	**3,015,577,940**
I. Food Products	**8,009**	**299,032,589**	**49,062**	**35,301,754**	**564,959,467**	**754,637,940**
Baking powder and flavouring extracts	25	1,961,828	449	241,550	1,464,869	2,947,682
Beef extract	3	223,634	33	15,605	114,140	262,606
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	2,026	35,538,738	16,241	10,960,606	44,201,470	77,223,581
Butter and cheese	3,399	16,148,203	3,410	4,377,779	72,011,677	85,731,339
Chewing gum	6	2,873,022	296	161,566	948,192	2,193,846
Cocoa and chocolate	12	3,094,648	1,011	397,291	2,872,218	5,270,316
Coffees and spices	49	6,621,831	828	620,362	6,746,909	9,840,150
Condensed milk	19	3,377,943	592	417,474	6,255,130	8,090,897
Confectioners' supplies	4	291,881	41	40,429	34,282	240,731
Evaporated fruits and vegetables	49	1,300,779	692	407,137	1,162,757	2,470,344
Fish, preserved	982	20,366,701	5,509	2,808,277	18,482,484	26,787,114
Flour and gristmill products	1,098	72,573,982	5,428	4,339,102	183,586,936	224,191,735
Foods prepared	8	457,267	112	46,237	140,795	443,022
Fruit and vegetable canning	118	8,354,097	2,594	1,047,382	10,463,221	16,385,964
Ice cream cones	7	149,138	43	26,250	112,600	269,868
Jams and jellies	31	2,752,600	524	260,339	1,783,769	2,997,782
Macaroni and vermicelli	9	704,380	95	87,129	545,263	1,006,750
Maple sugar and syrup	3	158,090	172	14,504	349,694	604,622
Rice cleaning and polishing	7	2,131,565	84	63,057	2,529,954	3,329,625
Sausages	4	102,187	19	14,823	47,071	78,781
Slaughtering and meat packing	69	68,145,347	6,879	5,760,189	117,196,755	153,279,252

83.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1917—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Food Products—con.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Slaughtering, not including meat packing	10	17,044,264	1,226	1,048,420	38,669,565	53,441,466
Stock foods	13	375,988	86	49,984	523,404	873 934
Sugar refined	8	31 818 133	2 252	1 837,142	53,179,911	73,329,260
Tallow, refined	3	20,564	4	4,468	51,003	69,550
Vinegar and pickles	39	2,316,395	410	226,423	1,267,687	2,947,549
All other industries	8	229,384	32	28,229	217,711	330,174
II. Textiles	**4,112**	**203,308,587**	**78,906**	**42,801,869**	**141,953,358**	**265,448,565**
Awnings, tents and sails	46	3,140,423	667	292,971	1,585,691	2,613,887
Bags, cotton	11	5,693,056	624	382,526	8,469,752	12,490,588
Batting	3	450,267	61	36,036	164,797	323,989
Blankets and sweat pads	4	671,747	216	106,898	470,117	834,606
Carpets	5	2,534,799	498	314,131	1,192,063	1,881,631
Clothing, men's, custom	1,555	9,307,153	5,705	3,300,402	6,092,339	14,195,406
Clothing, men's factory	170	23,219,325	8,599	5,281,217	16,189,255	31,344,575
Clothing, women's, custom	1,406	6,011,022	4,577	2,207,003	5,202,602	11,180,815
Clothing, women's factory	172	17,689,249	11,299	6,747,794	15,505,720	32,174,842
Cordage, rope and twine	8	7,454,701	1,130	642,004	5,055,642	8,323,391
Cotton and wool waste	3	104,020	35	22,820	78,005	202,301
Cottons	26	40,047,538	15,053	6,591,856	19,506,546	40,139,202
Embroidery	4	24,585	31	21,586	26,038	70,794
Flax, dressed	21	444,858	278	101,701	93,800	485,416
Fur goods	55	852,423	267	204,363	848,920	1,523,552
Furnishing goods, men's	84	10,584,764	5,248	2,160,867	8,312,877	14,554,670
Furs dressed	12	575,423	488	347,296	266,804	1,071,805
Hats, caps and furs	198	12,349,578	3,558	2,457,943	8,446,416	15,551,825
Hosiery and knit goods	102	29,073,961	11,080	5,730,517	19,443,108	33,770,588
Laces and braids	8	417,081	152	72,290	290,252	666,264
Linen	3	1,250,876	208	96,647	229,150	645,628
Mats and rugs	6	173,156	76	40,104	24,141	179,747
Neckwear	14	1,292,853	547	253,129	1,185,101	2,102,255
Oiled clothing	4	81,601	58	18,572	69,310	127,184
Quilted goods	5	197,777	106	39,417	121,574	240,287
Regalia and society emblems	4	55,706	23	12,494	22,195	66,983
Shoddy	12	1,176,031	251	202,405	1,442,905	2,561,382
Silk and silk goods	9	2,223,164	824	392,398	837,041	2,372,001
Textiles, dyeing and finishing	6	410,094	143	88,496	160,426	398,559
Thread	3	2,097,095	443	169,489	988,487	2,619,456
Waterproof clothing	17	1,159,935	428	283,877	1,033,642	2,197,808
Wool carding and fulling	34	695,452	84	43,567	624,163	857,098
Woollen goods	80	15,350,625	5,208	3,404,071	11,807,969	18,647,576
Woollen yarns	8	2,783,576	481	308,128	2,383,011	3,640,468
Wool pulling	3	94,850	12	8,493	180,841	219,984
All other industries	11	3,619,823	448	408,316	3,602,658	5,182,002
III. Iron and Steel products	**1,049**	**307,407,980**	**70,071**	**68,947,610**	**204,732 121**	**400,385,086**
Boilers and engines	58	23,502,637	7,646	8,253,379	8,042,105	26,269,442
Bridges, iron and steel	18	17,488,547	4,895	5,538,765	5,772,752	16,321,936

83.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1917—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
III. Iron and Steel prod.—con.						
Cash carriers and registers	3	1,187,121	87	111,104	174,838	653,806
Castors	3	78,650	26	10,613	24,758	50,147
Chains	7	1,982,537	434	380,419	651,720	1,758,576
Cutlery and Edge tools	19	2,149,527	491	350,562	623,534	1,895,616
Dies and moulds	10	845,453	343	266,407	135,717	637,933
Files	4	590,757	201	151,992	139,770	633,760
Foundry and machine shop products	629	69,915,032	21,535	18,692,821	23,623,101	66,945,483
Gas machines	8	312,972	129	100,306	130,729	420,543
Hardware	4	148,140	56	37,179	136,527	225,128
Hardware, carriage and saddlery	5	2,232,349	1,425	1,271,852	858,806	3,424,090
Iron and steel products	76	41,192,567	11,226	10,184,693	32,020,232	58,797,766
Iron pig	10	32,500,389	1,241	1,590,893	10,659,576	25,767,060
Knitting machines	3	117,531	45	19,191	29,671	81,250
Rolling mills and steel furnaces	40	91,894,777	15,021	18,320,740	108,638,956	170,679,000
Safes and vaults	5	705,824	183	154,897	135,444	479,673
Saws	13	2,312,285	395	337,073	738,878	2,008,385
Scales	8	1,002,378	390	337,295	568,348	1,334,416
Sewing machines and attachments	4	2,136,518	862	52,995	567,497	1,688,702
Skates	4	37,964	13	10,299	7,578	28,646
Stamps and stencils	26	1,646,665	585	516,650	947,609	2,247,420
Stoves and hot air furnaces	8	635,470	119	95,948	97,532	306,363
Structural ironwork	9	482,131	78	69,873	222,500	481,410
Tools and implements	24	3,073,079	588	416,211	888,708	2,270,401
Transmission machinery	3	148,016	58	59,870	91,695	249,598
Wire	20	4,353,351	868	623,788	3,407,028	6,187,145
Wire fencing	19	3,668,343	580	516,111	3,337,304	5,473,667
All other industries	9	1,066,970	551	475,684	2,059,208	3,067,724
IV. Timber and Lumber and their re-manufactures	**4,463**	**289,769,396**	**92,139**	**58,757,260**	**87,169,851**	**225,522,189**
Artificial limbs and trusses	19	353,555	112	69,747	242,564	515,915
Baskets	24	491,262	367	166,448	147,044	468,735
Billiard tables and materials	3	313,805	98	78,773	209,544	428,136
Boxes, cigar	8	709,757	394	147,053	362,758	725,369
Boxes, wooden	101	14,803,366	8,480	5,266,701	8,855,802	20,549,935
Coffins and caskets	25	1,847,754	465	300,014	590,927	1,405,234
Cooperage	110	2,871,475	945	611,152	1,237,903	2,473,813
Corks	11	1,400,908	209	101,109	336,466	678,769
Furniture and upholstered goods	247	30,091,111	7,655	4,514,622	6,423,328	15,941,159
Lasts and pegs	8	543,063	164	107,267	100,988	355,640
Log products sawmill	2,879	149,266,019	54,676	34,412,411	40,725,028	115,884,905
Lumber products	753	37,841,915	8,260	5,403,190	15,472,957	29,347,148
Matches	3	1,368,296	443	184,965	610,930	1,784,618
Picture frames	37	1,023,128	342	245,271	298,526	815,072
Pumps and windmills	63	4,199,748	1,188	1,053,687	532,556	2,346,394
Refrigerators	11	633,448	152	110,367	417,812	813,552
Shooks, box	5	450,398	402	267,730	701,636	1,183,137
Show cases	17	713,369	199	169,786	242 507	751,208
Wickerware	12	382,118	294	104,620	119,310	4?4,76

83.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1917—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
IV. Timber and Lumber and their re-manufactures—concluded.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Woodenware	8	735,156	273	136,063	223,723	583,923
Woodpulp, chemical and mechanical	34	35,958,756	5,661	4,524,191	7,556,233	24,496,679
Woodworking and turning	75	2,824,289	1,304	731,402	1,651,386	3,234,510
All other industries	10	346,700	56	50,691	109,923	273,578
V. Leather and its finished products	**1,249**	**76,315,861**	**18,450**	**11,789,029**	**61,303,948**	**104,804,689**
Belting and hose, leather	4	1,084,988	83	57,348	852,328	1,249,841
Boots and shoes	185	31,486,345	11,338	7,020,431	26,780,543	49,170,062
Boot and shoe repairs	386	481,704	435	260,473	300,912	852,783
Boot and shoe supplies	18	518,541	268	146,472	624,648	1,060,996
Harness and saddlery	485	9,095,402	1,631	1,148,231	4,779,949	8,768,722
Leather, tanned and curried	136	30,582,483	3,774	2,670,040	26,624,477	41,117,128
Leather goods	28	1,912,248	562	280,277	775,831	1,478,447
Trunks and valises	5	970,009	325	177,618	462,271	900,020
All other industries	2	184,141	34	28,139	102,989	206,690
VI. Paper and printing	**1,819**	**224,176,886**	**40,516**	**30,504,946**	**51,129,102**	**148,396,426**
Blue prints	7	224,843	44	28,744	64,765	158,536
Boxes and bags, paper	83	7,695,125	3,427	1,543,915	5,061,013	10,313,025
Fly paper	4	49,146	37	10,561	55,461	124,954
Lithographing and engraving	73	6,560,512	2,008	1,580,441	1,992,599	5,951,973
Maps	6	39,210	27	16,616	8,901	78,170
Paper	26	8,404,264	1,561	1,017,049	5,371,944	9,383,729
Paper board	3	1,863,133	302	276,907	410,971	1,623,287
Paper patterns	5	324,734	102	43,596	98,626	479,271
Printing and bookbinding	613	19,444,104	7,389	5,150,974	6,224,349	19,457,746
Printing and publishing	916	30,978,517	9,692	7,521,861	7,389,524	31,453,622
Pulp and paper	23	142,424,385	14,153	12,236,571	21,784,685	62,459,916
Stationery goods	40	4,314,437	1,271	736,683	1,938,049	4,723,625
Stereotyping and electrotyping	9	210,299	113	98,843	63,285	412,702
Wall paper	3	1,148,920	263	146,578	294,218	1,041,321
Waxed paper	5	317,260	59	39,341	295,433	515,719
All other industries	3	178,097	62	56,266	75,279	218,830
VII. Liquors and beverages	**433**	**48,178,985**	**4,325**	**3,167,655**	**12,859,171**	**29,935,226**
Aerated and mineral waters	335	4,905,062	1,209	786,181	1,730,138	4,440,496
Liquors, distilled	7	12,005,809	609	441,799	3,059,371	8,025,089
Liquors, malt	74	29,580,433	2,389	1,836,387	6,746,640	15,425,763
Liquors, vinous	13	1,144,963	57	41,972	267,400	560,294
Malt	4	542,718	61	61,316	1,055,622	1,483,584
VIII. Chemicals and allied products	**333**	**117,903,392**	**14,953**	**12,255,227**	**65,575,226**	**133,618,658**
Ammonia	3	341,418	26	24,880	93,124	265,175
Ashes, pot and pearl	3	8,643	2	800	10,000	20,080
Carbonic acid gas	3	345,551	21	23,051	22,622	184,472
Disinfectants	6	37,001	20	14,194	10,702	65,565
Drugs and chemicals	65	22,162,727	3,478	2,324,743	9,562,021	21,662,174
Explosives	9	15,846,540	3,228	3,192,697	13,975,730	26,163,373

83.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1917—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
VIII. Chemicals and allied products —concluded.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Fertilizers	12	2,763,101	315	176,689	1,229,590	2,295,074
Insect powder	3	36,495	4	1,791	28,021	71,223
Oils	23	4,273,288	490	353,170	5,456,998	7,476,011
Oxygen gas	4	536,500	52	47,665	24,667	540,765
Paints and varnishes	46	29,495,363	1,317	882,233	9,824,799	20,035,954
Patent medicines	97	6,047,732	1,252	677,973	2,915,903	8,774,014
Perfumery and cosmetics	7	343,316	74	43,535	171,139	471,673
Petroleum	6	16,498,819	2,620	2,626,975	14,454,933	29,579,303
Salt	10	1,609,140	257	180,222	–	1,046,717
Starch and glucose	13	3,670,806	615	428,723	3,777,833	5,292,771
Wood distillation	13	4,050,951	470	561,732	2,169,821	5,261,176
All other industries	10	9,836,001	712	694,154	1,847,323	4,413,138
IX. Clay, glass and stone products	**913**	**79,420,372**	**11,079**	**9,418,414**	**5,408,152**	**32,374,060**
Abrasive goods	11	3,097,289	741	683,860	1,212,623	3,181,932
Brick, tile and pottery	251	18,740,386	2,160	2,110,842	–	4,324,243
Cement, Portland	11	34,109,104	1,420	1,314,528	–	7,825,922
Cement products	220	2,478,127	1,422	1,117,347	912,139	3,926,634
Fire clay and fire brick	3	579,287	133	133,884	–	360,685
Glass	11	5,344,573	2,234	1,671,095	1,306,934	4,873,471
Glass, stained, cut and ornamental	18	601,352	255	160,828	220,982	615,718
Lime	66	4,495,629	720	516,487	–	1,558,487
Mirrors and plate glass	18	2,159,321	190	146,614	393,960	1,056,347
Monuments and tombstones	237	3,022,915	917	898,447	943,712	2,628,073
Paving blocks	4	322,414	31	23,957	16,742	73,814
Sewer pipe	6	2,458,383	423	292,942	–	748,477
Stone, artificial	7	94,140	23	17,841	11,887	38,259
Statuary and art goods	3	74,839	44	29,300	11,331	64,526
Stone, monumental, building, etc	42	1,292,524	323	267,256	266,546	876,045
Wall plaster	3	475,289	23	19,190	46,581	107,975
All other industries	2	74,800	20	13,996	64,715	113,452
X. Metals and metal products other than iron and steel	**2,311**	**123,459,129**	**26,280**	**22,735,232**	**90,790,104**	**171,650,905**
Aluminium	4	5,219,730	781	640,967	2,550,210	7,431,380
Babbit metal and solder	8	758,509	117	73,182	1,455,993	1,742,885
Brass castings	76	13,525,945	3,642	3,206,823	15,671,651	24,412,514
Brass and iron beds	6	444,094	116	73,834	305,384	560,951
Electroplating	14	479,673	108	95,222	131,026	348,428
Engravers' supplies	3	23,418	8	8,485	42,055	84,324
Ferro alloys	4	2,200,512	654	671,592	982,206	3,747,005
Gold and silver, reducing and refining	4	1,643,550	157	147,501	1,920,365	3,028,609
Jewellery and repairs	438	4,607,579	1,898	1,291,157	1,919,670	4,993,798
Lamps and lanterns	9	811,026	504	184,343	406,687	1,066,093
Lightning rods	7	132,847	29	22,429	164,636	231,463
Metallic roofing and flooring	19	3,973,199	937	712,766	3,113,425	5,931,672
Pins	3	288,238	102	57,109	139,875	277,683
Plumbers' supplies	22	4,480,231	1,550	1,356,663	6,622,309	11,463,347
Plumbing and tinsmithing	1,656	26,615,027	9,155	6,482,238	18,818,887	34,584,083
Silversmithing	15	2,401,524	539	447,189	803,202	1,798,865
Smelting	17	55,056,235	5,799	7,095,661	35,671,420	69,262,673
All other industries	6	797,792	184	168,071	71,103	685,132

83.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1917—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
XI. Tobacco and its manufactures	**176**	**27,277,858**	**8,940**	**4,218,041**	**19,092,845**	**46,786,233**
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	30	9,038,196	2,069	950,805	3,791,055	14,641,039
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	146	18,239,662	6,871	3,267,236	15,301,790	32,145,194
XII. Vehicles for land and air transportation	**970**	**219,766,079**	**47,817**	**43,272,215**	**102,258,684**	**197,488,770**
Aeroplanes	3	2,044,426	1,368	1,717,316	2,067,359	6,077,176
Automobiles	11	28,192,858	5,015	4,862,779	35,585,820	54,466,273
Automobile parts and accessories	24	3,155,893	1,527	1,198,596	3,795,308	6,519,868
Bicycles	13	1,212,331	540	453,230	702,514	1,457,994
Car repairs	125	68,763,298	15,982	14,287,115	14,969,700	36,939,211
Carriages and wagons	758	15,281,317	3,489	2,407,556	5,040,957	10,939,065
Carriage and wagon materials	23	2,841,371	803	647,969	1,416,676	2,524,656
Cars and car works	13	98,274,585	19,093	17,697,654	38,680,450	78,564,527
XIII. Vessels for water transportation	**201**	**42,966,932**	**12,289**	**12,886,720**	**13,385,578**	**37,244,678**
Boats and canoes	131	1,465,342	919	618,065	720,906	1,963,328
Ships and ship repairs	70	41,501,590	11,370	12,268,655	12,664,672	35,281,350
XIV. Miscellaneous Industries	**2,378**	**680,385,347**	**94,534**	**74,212,694**	**155,381,195**	**386,420,222**
Agricultural implements	90	70,493,801	9,562	8,012,560	15,641,019	32,471,300
Ammunition	122	66,112,367	37,490	33,737,434	42,626,603	112,866,838
Artificial feathers and flowers	15	517,748	291	150,193	178,317	564,416
Asbestos	8	1,180,636	121	79,101	130,473	402,277
Asphalt	13	933,052	216	195,212	262,550	674,900
Blacking	31	650,165	198	103,729	523,603	1,101,461
Boiler compound	4	14,467	2	2,700	10,328	27,720
Boots and shoes, rubber	6	6,602,967	3,661	1,916,309	3,224,010	9,682,793
Brooms and brushes	68	1,901,602	887	478,608	1,348,647	2,395,876
Buttons	21	793,247	547	186,314	301,323	800,356
China and glass decorating	3	26,145	7	4,224	3,695	14,300
Church ornaments	4	12,950	19	9,325	15,060	37,900
Coke	7	15,271,939	1,081	1,069,940	7,065,555	10,635,030
Combs	5	105,041	110	47,211	80,584	220,936
Conduits	3	439,865	50	38,036	323,947	507,535
Corsets and supplies	14	3,296,856	1,419	503,261	1,519,590	3,275,262
Cream separators	3	1,835,431	438	409,150	614,825	1,750,076
Dental supplies	7	303,904	41	17,851	544,770	723,737
Electrical apparatus and supplies	75	38,523,398	8,234	6,061,850	20,158,007	40,204,245
Electric light and power	666	356,004,168	5,501	4,334,413	–	44,536,848
Elevators	6	3,226,664	971	964,482	1,037,230	2,608,335
Elevator repairs	12	701,495	144	168,879	81,260	485,950
Enamelware	3	1,965,594	364	305,072	380,659	1,213,000
Fancy goods	12	602,988	331	186,618	459,018	998,575
Fire extinguishers	4	1,024,970	83	60,774	163,368	549,384
Flour paste	3	69,790	23	11,209	113,999	151,482
Fringes, cords and tassels	4	184,843	102	56,157	81,483	233,846

83.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1917—concluded.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
XIV. Miscellaneous Industries—con.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Gas, lighting and heating	43	23,709,145	1,138	1,112,984	3,243,851	10,691,584
Gloves and mittens	54	4,375,299	2,758	1,069,112	5,265,806	10,885,011
Glue	7	930,552	189	166,193	526,065	1,053,436
Hairwork	11	304,303	86	51,530	100,182	265,213
Ice, manufactured	18	1,787,768	190	154,432	24,120	443,863
Inks	12	833,235	146	111,200	615,725	1,327,392
Instruments, mathematical and scientific	4	13,650	6	2,150	9,166	19,497
Jewellery cases	5	88,921	49	24,913	22,256	71,877
Labels and tags	4	273,412	135	60,920	83,833	203,842
Mattresses and spring beds	56	4,067,696	1,131	724,277	2,447,523	4,507,768
Mica, cut	11	539,008	882	136,826	152,334	409,107
Mops	3	45,538	16	11,664	50,795	93,394
Musical instruments	52	9,600,982	2,451	1,860,017	3,071,038	7,065,955
Musical instrument materials	11	1,814,320	686	502,774	706,151	1,632,991
Optical goods	24	603,741	328	174,440	197,663	661,431
Patterns	15	66,336	64	57,343	22,106	136,412
Phonographs and graphophones	4	136,143	61	53,630	39,317	137,910
Photographs	437	1,364,373	722	454,883	459,528	1,743,168
Pipe and boiler covering	3	168,141	28	23,895	80,485	153,,420
Pipes, tobacco	4	14,905	6	9,048	6,834	28,188
Plaster	4	550,419	71	53,538	211,997	241,332
Pulleys	4	149,049	59	47,218	61,205	149,167
Railway supplies	4	259,522	43	34,658	71,348	210,325
Roofing and roofing materials	57	3,806,035	698	532,187	2,619,377	4,786,871
Rubber and elastic goods	22	21,793,016	5,227	3,911,605	16,535,579	33,956,395
Seed cleaning and preparing	16	1,916,952	356	188,710	3,465,354	4,387,001
Signs	70	440,574	326	245,428	257,562	924,290
Soap	34	10,380,117	1,085	648,359	11,707,158	17,847,074
Sporting and athletic goods	7	320,999	200	79,369	221,001	399,234
Sweeping compounds	10	51,862	11	6,815	21,368	67,041
Toys and games	14	227,626	121	49,187	78,689	215,405
Typewriters and supplies	5	233,726	44	30,347	140,749	289,411
Umbrellas	10	319,060	156	61,331	274,408	496,467
Vacuum cleaners	5	111,610	22	20,538	105,338	222,323
Washing compounds	9	94,133	48	34,722	74,775	165,779
Washing machines and wringers	5	662,950	163	120,263	276,630	615,526
Wax candles	7	97,843	19	9,930	37,847	112,699
Weather-strips	10	58,917	17	12,534	31,944	72,585
Window blinds and shades	8	1,737,108	323	169,059	941,417	1,161,782
Window fixtures	6	113,025	76	42,792	64,236	169,050
Not specified	13	1,915,181	371	330,791	415,748	1,249,516
All other industries	71	11,612,062	2,142	1,710,470	3,752,764	8,015,112
XV. Hand Trades	**5,976**	**47,880,234**	**31,950**	**24,931,157**	**29,731,838**	**80,864,273**
Automobile repairs	497	4,431,926	1,542	1,200,958	1,961,773	5,091,066
Bicycle repairs	96	417,862	153	121,551	186,226	426,943
Blacksmithing	3,694	7,972,422	4,036	2,588,207	1,758,746	6,987,512
Dyeing and cleaning	293	5,484,452	5,229	2,962,200	1,254,731	7,089,297
Housebuilding	900	24,905,927	17,714	16,321,008	22,740,920	54,668,255
Interior decorations	15	834,939	261	173,711	251,270	586,179
Laundries, steam	34	674,181	633	350,079	153,874	831,247
Lock and gunsmithing	42	1,571,867	1,045	411,998	530,268	1,327,056
Painting and glazing	405	1,586,658	1,337	801,445	894,030	3,856,718

84.—Establishments and Total Production by Group Values, 1915 and 1917.

Groups of Values.	Establishments.		Total Production.		Average Production.	
	1915.	1917.	1915.	1917.	1915.	1917.
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Under $25,000	16,174	26,539	111,084,502	222,968,217	6,868	8,402
$25,000 but under $50,000	1,832	2,730	64,070,129	95,313,970	69,873	34,913
$50,000 " $100,000	1,318	1,874	92,091,455	131,218,419	69,872	70,021
$100,000 " $200,000	835	1,248	116,406,073	176,830,624	139,409	141,691
$200,000 " $500,000	635	1,042	198,834,765	330,770,227	313,126	320,514
$500,000 " 1,000,000	288	485	201,054,201	335,998,851	698,105	692,781
$1,000,000 " $5,000,000	197	388	414,518,358	802,400,820	2,104,154	2,068,043
$5,000,000 " $10,000,000	27	57	209,077,657	385,319,591	7,743,617	6,579,993
$10,000,000 " $20,000,000		21		308,784,068		14,704,003
$20,000,000 and over		8		225,973,153		28,246,644
Total	**21,306**	**34,392**	**1,407,137,140**	**3,015,577,940**	**66,044**	**87,683**

85.—Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages, by Provinces, 1917.

Provinces.	Employees on Salaries.		Salaries.	Employees on Wages.		Wages.
	Males.	Females		Males.	Females.	
	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	150	27	115,897	1,299	447	721,333
Nova Scotia	1,949	503	2,623,567	25,250	3,696	20,929,523
New Brunswick	2,165	530	2,590,025	15,509	3,159	11,232,421
Quebec	16,833	3,774	26,659,515	148,326	42,085	131,475,410
Ontario	27,758	9,374	49,270,800	233,041	56,462	229,191,908
Manitoba	2,802	663	4,569,123	16,397	2,808	15,029,928
Saskatchewan	941	172	1,276,270	6,583	514	5,730,803
Alberta	1,730	359	2,468,993	8,483	952	7,918,386
British Columbia	3,320	536	5,387,360	33,840	2,402	32,882,006
Yukon	17	2	30,696	43	9	88,105
Canada	**57,665**	**15,940**	**94,992,246**	**488,771**	**112,534**	**455,199,823**

86.—Number of Employees by Weekly Wage Groups, 1917.

Weekly Wage Groups.	Under 16 Years of Age.		Over 16 Years of Age.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under $3	16	25	67	157	265
$3 but under $4	1,155	1,655	514	1,059	4,383
$4 " $5	1,735	1,346	2,004	7,661	12,746
$5 " $6	1,513	1,634	7,400	9,332	19,879
$6 " $7	1,599	1,372	6,676	12,428	22,075
$7 " $8	1,233	835	7,523	14,941	24,532
$8 " $9	929	534	9,127	14,749	25,339
$9 " $10	452	247	14,557	14,588	29,844
$10 " $12	403	90	27,629	15,384	43,506
$12 " $15	238	62	67,663	10,120	78,083
$15 " $20	119	35	135,826	5,626	141,606
$20 " $25	23	7	81,383	1,771	83,184
$25 and over	7	10	63,618	470	64,105
Total	**9,422**	**7,852**	**423,987**	**108,286**	**549,547**
Summary.					
Under $10 per week	8,632	7,648	47,868	74,915	139,063
Per cent	91·62	97·40	11·29	69·18	25·31
Over $10 per week	790	204	376,119	33,371	410,484
Per cent	8·38	2·60	88·71	30·82	74·69

87.—Wage Earners classified by Groups of Industries and of Wages, 1917.

Groups of Industries.	Under $5 per Week.	$5 to $10 per Week.	$10 to $15 per Week.	$15 to $20 per Week.	$20 to $25 per Week.	$25 and over per Week.	Total wage Earners.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Food products	3,730	16,022	13,634	13,929	6,391	2,545	56,251
Textiles	4,892	35,973	22,179	10,716	5,223	2,828	81,811
Iron and steel products	199	5,747	9,782	21,749	15,536	14,641	67,654
Timber and lumber and their re-manufactures	655	6,547	10,762	10,510	4,023	1,823	34,320
Leather and its finished products	826	5,842	5,239	4,628	1,545	829	18,909
Paper and printing	1,989	9,192	9,854	10,172	6,010	5,047	42,264
Liquors and beverages	41	746	1,229	1,453	487	336	4,292
Chemicals and allied products	189	1,872	1,709	4,162	3,078	3,295	14,305
Clay, glass and stone products	154	1,204	2,944	4,780	2,226	1,092	12,400
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel	384	3,732	4,356	5,954	5,772	5,173	25,371
Tobacco and its manufactures	418	4,315	2,134	2,135	342	119	9,463
Vehicles for land transportation	229	3,497	11,469	16,792	10,449	5,964	48,400
Vessels for water transportation	23	2,690	2,738	4,472	3,181	3,348	16,452
Miscellaneous industries	2,548	16,995	17,068	23,362	13,829	12,497	86,299
Hand trades	1,117	7,295	6,492	6,792	5,092	4,568	31,356
Total	**17,394**	**121,669**	**121,589**	**141,606**	**83,184**	**64,195**	**549,547**

WATER POWERS OF CANADA.

By J. B. Challies, C.E. (Tor.), M.E.I.C., Director of Water Power, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

During the past few years the fuel situation throughout the world has become chaotic. Coal, which formerly was obtainable almost everywhere at reasonable rates, has become very expensive and the supply uncertain. In order to obtain essential supplies of energy, and to combat the rising costs which are strangling industrial progress, there has been during the war years a very marked development of water power and a general stock-taking of water power resources. Table 88 gives a summary of the area, population, available and developed water power in the countries of the British Empire as derived from the most reliable sources.

The table includes only those British Possessions known to possess water resources, although in some cases the column headed "Available" has been left blank, as no estimates of the totals have yet been made. The best informed authorities place the Empire's water power resources in the countries listed in the table at from 50 to 70 million horsepower. There are other British possessions not listed in the table having an aggregate area of 2,282,400 sq. miles and a population of 23,268,000, regarding which there is no water power information, although it is reasonable to suppose that water power resources exist. From this total, small island areas such as those of Hong Kong, Bermuda, etc., have been omitted. It should also be noted that no

88.—Water Powers of the British Empire.

Country.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Horse-Power.	
			Available.	Developed or under construction.
1. United Kingdom	121,630	45,516,000	963,000	210,000
2. India	1,669,000	302,885,000	"Possibilities very great"	142,000
3. Burma	230,840	12,115,000	7,000,000	–
4. Ceylon	25,332	4,547,000	"Known to be large."	–
5. Canada	2,000,000[1]	8,835,000	19,554,000	2,305,000
6. Newfoundland	42,730	252,800		60,000
7. Australia (includes 8, 9, 10, 11)	2,974,580	4,455,000	1,000,000	–
8. New South Wales	309,460	1,646,700	–	–
9. Victoria	87,884	1,315,550	–	50,000
10. Queensland	670,500	604,800	150,000 400,000	– –
11. Tasmania	93,591	203,177	400,000	17,350
12. New Zealand	104,750	1,162,000	3,822,000	60,000
13. Union of South Africa	473,075	5,973,000	–	–
14. Rhodesia, N. & S.	440,000	1,656,000	500,000	–
15. W. Africa(includes 16 &17).	444,842	20,178,000	–	–
16. Nigeria	336,000	17,500,000	250,000	–
17. Gold Coast	80,000	1,503,400	250,000	
18. Br. Guiana	89,480	313,900	"Enormous"	
19. Br. Honduras	8,598	42,300	–	
20. New Guinea, British	90,540	201,400	10,000,000	
20a. New Guinea, former German.	70,000	230,000	7,000,000 10,000,000	
21. Pacific Islands	280	12,800	500,000	–
22. Fed. Malay States	27,500	1,037,000		11,250

[1] *Portion of area likely to be developed in the next fifty years.*

allowance is made for former German possessions, 1,058,400 sq. miles in area and having 12,828,000 population, nearly all of which have now fallen under British influence.

Table **89** indicates the water power resources of certain foreign countries and the extent of their development. It must be understood that this table is based on the pre-war map and that the figures are not up to date in every case.

89.—Water Powers of Foreign Countries.

Country.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Horse-Power.	
			Available.	Developed or under construction.
Austria-Hungary	241,491	49,316,678	6,460,000	566,000
Brazil	3,218,991	24,618,429	26,000,000	320,000
British Empire	13,153,712	434,286,650	60,000,000[1]	2,855,600
Finland	125,689	3,277,100	3,000,000	150,000
France	207,054	39,602,258	4,600,000 (min.) 8,000,000 (av.)	1,200,000
Germany	208,780	67,812,000	1,425,000	618,000
Greece	41,933	4,812,300	66,000	6,270
Iceland	85,118	90,000	4,000,000	–
Italy	110,632	36,546,437	7,000,000	1,500,000

[1] Estimated to be between 50,000,000 and 70,000,000.

89.—Water Powers of Foreign Countries—concluded.

Country.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Horse-Power.	
			Available.	Developed or under construction.
Japan	148,756	56,860,735	2,500,000 (min.) 5,000,000 (av)	685,000
Norway	124,643	2,391,782	5,500,000	1,300,000
Russian Empire	8,764,586	182,182,600	20,000,000	1,000,000
Spain	190,050	19,950,817	5,000,000	438,300
Sweden	173,035	5,757,566	6,700,000	1,105,000
Switzerland	15,976	3,880,500	2,000.000	511,000
United States	3,026,789	103,500,473	30,000,000	7,000,000

This brief summary of the water power situation in the British Empire and in foreign countries indicates the extent of the world's water power resources, and gives some idea of the great part that water power will be called upon to play in industrial and domestic circles. Canada is everywhere recognized as the Empire's pioneer in water power matters, for not only are its water power resources greater than those of any other country in the Empire, but nearly 81 p.c. of the total water power developed lies within its confines.

90.—Water Powers in Canada by Provinces, 1919.

Province.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Water Power Available, H.-P.
British Columbia	355,000	615,680	3,000,000
Alberta	255,300	521,852	466,000
Saskatchewan	251,700	673,945	567,000
Manitoba	251,800	572,200	3,218,000
Ontario	407,300	2,741,691	5,800,000
Quebec	706,800	2,239,276	6,000,000
New Brunswick	28,000	364,375	300,000
Nova Scotia	21,400	511,829	100,000
Prince Edward Island	2,200	93,728	3,000
Yukon	207,100	8,512	100,000
Northwest Territories	1,242,200	18,481	No estimate.
Total	**3,729,700**	**8,361,569**	**19,554,000**

Province.	Water Power Developed, H.-P.				
	Central[1] Electric Stations.	Pulp[2] and Paper.	Other Industries.	Total.	H.-P. per 1,000 Population.
British Columbia	221,625	46,450	44,348	312,423	506
Alberta	32,580		300	32,880	63
Saskatchewan	–		–	–	–
Manitoba	64,100	–	12,072	76,172	133
Ontario	791,163	133,932	59,945	985,060	359
Quebec	597,601	155,512	89,648	842,761	376
New Brunswick	6,878	2,800	5,191	14,869	41
Nova Scotia	3,354	13,500	9,170	26,024	51
Prince Edward Island	170		1,559	1,729	19
Yukon	10,000		3,392	13,392	1,574
Northwest Territories	–		–	–	–
Total	**1,727,471**	**352,214**	**225,625**	**2,305,310**	**276**

[1]Includes only Hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale.
[2]Includes only power owned by pulp and paper companies. A further 100,000 H.P. or upwards is purchased by pulp and paper companies from central electric stations.

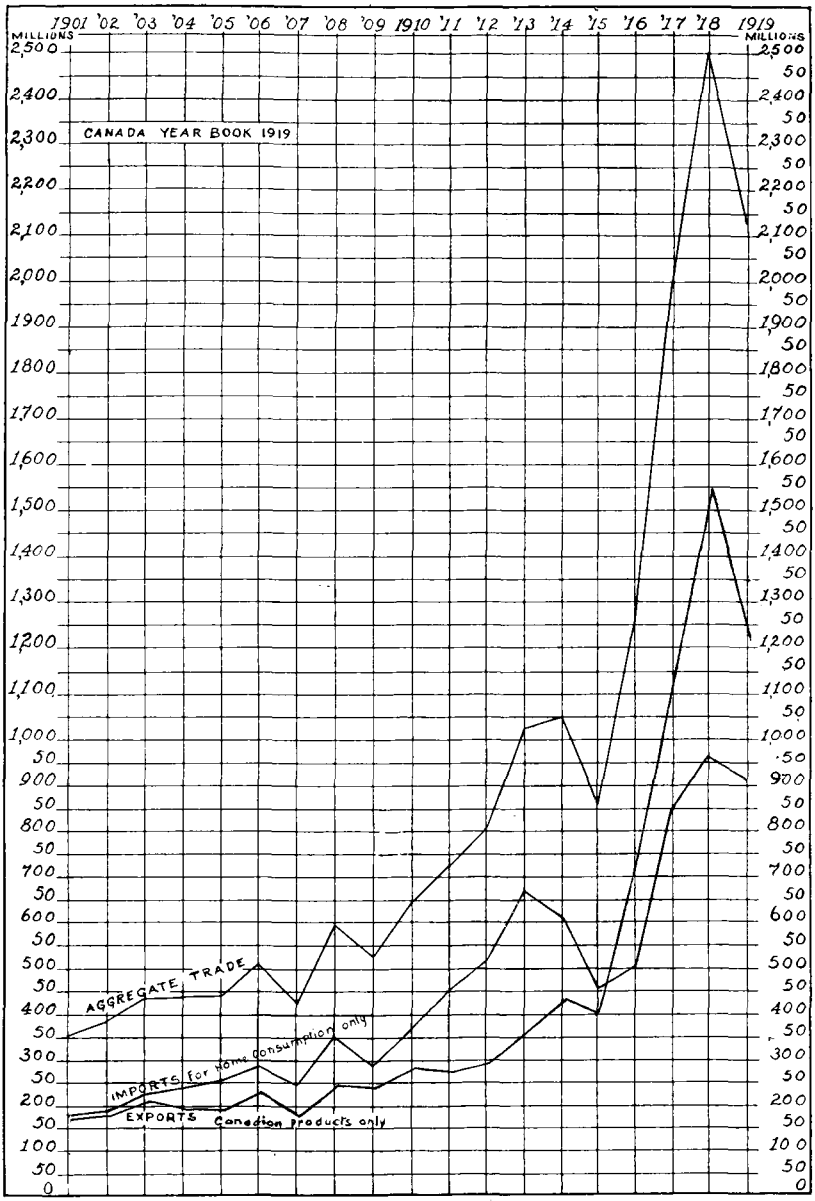
In a country so large as Canada estimates as to available power are necessarily approximate, but Table **90** summarizes briefly the water power situation in Canada by provinces, and it should be observed that no estimate of available water power has been made for the Northwest Territories, where there are undoubtedly great water power resources. The information in this table regarding the power developed in Canada is obtained from the recent census taken by the Dominion Water Power Branch in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This census also reveals the fact that practically 90 p.c. of the central station power in Canada is derived from water power, and that in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, provinces which have to import their coal supplies from other provinces or from the United States, the proportion is practically 95 p.c. It is therefore obvious that Canada as a whole, and central Canada in particular, owes much of its prosperity and many of the amenities of civilization to its water power resources. It is all the more gratifying therefore to observe that only a comparatively small proportion of the water power resources have so far been developed, and that there are still ample resources available for future progress. All that is necessary is wise and co-operative investigation, development and administration of these resources for domestic, industrial, electro-chemical and transportation requirements. Such a policy has already been inaugurated, and its continuance and development will go far to ameliorate conditions arising out of the increasingly difficult coal situation.

VIII.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Included in this section are tables showing the exports and imports of Canada in different categories and for varying periods. These are followed by grain statistics and statistics relating to bounties, patents and copyrights, trade marks, etc.

Import and Export Tables.—Table **1** is designed to present a general view of the aggregate trade of Canada from 1868 to 1919. In the Year Book for 1916-17 (p. 297) and 1918 (p. 285), the corresponding table was constructed to show the total trade of Canada as made up of imports of merchandise entered for home consumption and of total exports, including exports of foreign produce. The reasons for the changes there made in the construction of the table, as compared with previous years, were explained in the Year Book for 1916-17, pp. 294-5. In connection with a further examination of the customs data, and especially with a reclassification recently effected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it is considered that a truer presentation of the trade statistics of Canada will be made by omitting altogether from the values representing the total trade the amounts of foreign produce. This is especially the case in connection with Table **4**, showing values per capita, because if foreign produce be included with the total exports it should in strictness be also included with the total imports. Accordingly, the aggregate trade of Canada, as shown in the last column of Table **1** (p. 290), consists of the value of the imports entered for home consumption (column 4) and of the exports of Canadian produce (column 5). At the same time, the value of the exports of foreign produce is given in

AGGREGATE EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1901–1919.



Each vertical line represents one year from 1901 to 1919, and each horizontal line represents $50,000,000 from zero to $2,500,000,000.

column 6 and that of the total exports in column 7. The values of coin and bullion, the movement of which during the past five years represents fiduciary transactions rather than trading exchanges, are recorded separately in Table **2** for the years 1868-1918. The duties collected on exports and imports are given in Table **3**, and Table **4** shows the ratio of exports to imports and the per capita value of Canadian trade. From Table **4** it will be observed that the so-called "balance of trade" has been against Canada (i.e., the imports for home consumption have exceeded the exports of Canadian produce) in forty-three years out of the fifty-two years since Confederation, and that this adverse balance reached its highest point in 1913 just before the war. After 1913 the unfavourable trade balance diminished, and in 1916, for the first time since 1898, it gave place to a favourable balance of trade, which has continued down to the present time. For 1916 the exports of Canadian produce were 146·03 p.c., for 1917 136·20 p.c., for 1918 159·99 p.c., and for 1919 132·73 p.c. of the imports for home consumption. The value of the aggregate trade per capita is shown by Table **4** to have risen from $34.28 in 1868 to $241.41 in 1919. Tables **12** and **13** show, for the fiscal years ended 1915 to 1918, the exports the produce of Canada and the imports for home consumption to or from the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, according to the special classification by principal articles which has been made annually for the purposes of the Year Book since 1905. These tables close the series, as a new classification of commodities, prepared by the External Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, came into force during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. With a view to including in this edition of the Year Book the latest trade figures available, the quantities and values of the principal imports and exports for the year ended March 31, 1919, are given in Table **14**, as abridged from the detailed classification in the Annual Report of the Trade of Canada for 1919.

Aggregate External Trade.—As shown by Table **1**, the aggregate external trade of Canada (including only the imports for home consumption and the exports of Canadian produce) for the year ended March 31, 1919, was $2,132,873,141, as compared with $2,502,571,534 for 1917-18, $1,996,732,074 for 1916-17, $1,249,427,797 in 1915-16, and $864,865,148 in 1914-15. A considerable proportion of the increased value of Canadian exports during the past five years has been due directly to the war, large increases being shown for grain, hay, boots and shoes, and especially large increases for cartridges, explosives and fulminates, metals, minerals, iron and steel and manufactures thereof. After the armistice was signed, the European demand for war commodities ceased, and as a consequence there was a great falling off in the value of exports of Canadian produce in 1918-19, as compared with the previous year. In 1918-19 the total trade of the Dominion with the United Kingdom was $613,786,095, as compared with $926,804,352 in 1917-18. With the United States it was $1,201,793,824 in 1918-19, as compared with $1,209,139,412 in 1917-18, while the trade with countries other than these two was $317,293,122 as compared with $366,627,770 in the previous year. For the calendar year 1918 the total value of Canadian trade (imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce) amounted

to $2,106,591,363, exclusive of coin and bullion, as compared with $2,552,412,571 in 1917, a decrease of 17·47 p.c. Exports of Canadian produce in 1918 amounted to $1,199,636,463, as compared with $1,547,340,855 in 1917, and imports to $906,954,900, as compared with $1,005,097,119 in 1917.

1.—Aggregate External Trade of Canada, 1868-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Imports of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption.			Exports of Merchandise.			Aggregate Trade (Imports for Home Consumption and Domestic Exports).
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Canadian Produce.[1]	Foreign Produce.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	43,655,696	23,434,463	67,090,159	48,504,899	4,196,821	52,701,720	115,595,058
1869	41,069,342	22,085,599	63,154,941	52,400,772	3,855,801	56,256,573	115,555,713
1870	45,127,422	21,774,652	66,902,074	59,043,590	6,527,622	65,571,212	125,945,664
1871	60,094,362	24,120,026	84,214,388	57,630,024	9,853,244	67,483,268	141,844,412
1872	68,276,157	36,679,210	104,955,367	65,831,083	12,798,182	78,629,265	170,786,450
1873	71,198,176	53,310,953	124,509,129	76,538,025	9,405,910	85,943,935	201,047,154
1874	76,232,530	46,948,357	123,180,887	76,741,997	10,614,096	87,356,093	199,922,884
1875	78,138,511	39,270,057	117,408,568	69,709,823	7,137,319	76,847,142	187,118,391
1876	60,238,297	32,274,810	92,513,107	72,491,437	7,234,961	79,726,398	165,004,544
1877	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	68,030,546	7,111,108	75,141,654	162,156,940
1878	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	67,989,800	11,164,878	79,154,678	158,385,651
1879	55,426,836	23,275,683	78,702,519	62,431,025	8,355,644	70,786,669	141,133,544
1880	54,182,967	15,717,575	69,900,542	72,899,697	13,240,006	86,139,703	142,800,239
1881	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,329	83,944,701	13,375,117	97,319,818	174,433,030
1882	85,757,433	25,387,751	111,145,184	94,137,657	7,628,453	101,766,110	205,282,841
1883	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	87,702,431	9,751,773	97,454,204	209,563,927
1884	80,010,498	25,962,480	105,972,978	79,333,098	9,389,106	89,222,204	185,806,076
1885	73,269,618	26,486,157	99,755,775	79,131,735	8,079,646	87,211,381	178,887,510
1886	70,658,819	25,333,318	95,992,137	77,756,704	7,438,079	85,194,783	173,748,841
1887	78,120,679	26,986,531	105,107,210	80,960,909	8,549,333	89,510,242	186,068,119
1888	69,645,824	31,025,804	100,671,628	81,382,072	8,803,394	90,185,466	182,053,700
1889	74,475,139	34,623,057	109,098,196	80,272,456	6,938,455	87,210,911	189,370,652
1890	77,106,286	34,576,287	111,682,573	85,257,586	9,051,781	94,309,367	196,940,159
1891	74,536,036	36,997,918	111,533,954	88,671,738	8,798,631	97,470,369	200,205,692
1892	69,160,737	45,999,676	115,160,413	99,032,466	13,121,791	112,154,257	214,192,879
1893	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,170,830	105,488,798	8,941,856	114,430,654	220,659,628
1894	62,779,182	46,291,729	109,070,911	103,851,764	11,833,805	115,685,569	212,922,675
1895	58,557,055	42,118,236	100,675,891	102,828,441	6,485,043	109,313,484	203,504,332
1896	67,239,759	38,121,402	105,361,161	109,707,805	6,606,738	116,314,543	215,068,966
1897	66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	123,632,540	10,825,163	134,457,703	230,250,367
1898	74,625,088	51,682,074	126,307,162	144,548,662	14,980,883	159,529,545	270,855,824
1899	89,433,172	59,913,287	149,346,459	137,360,792	17,520,088	154,880,880	286,707,251
1900	104,346,795	68,160,083	172,506,878	168,972,301	14,265,254	183,237,555	341,479,179
1901	105,969,756	71,730,938	177,700,694	177,431,386	17,077,757	194,509,143	355,132,080
1902	118,657,496	77,822,694	196,480,190	196,019,763	13,951,101	209,970,864	392,499,953
1903	136,796,065	88,017,654	224,813,719	214,401,674	10,828,087	225,229,761	439,215,393
1904	148,909,576	94,680,443	243,590,019	198,414,439	12,641,239	211,055,678	442,004,458
1905	150,928,787	100,688,332	251,617,119	190,854,946	10,617,115	201,472,061	442,472,065
1906	173,046,109	110,236,095	283,282,204	235,483,956	11,173,846	246,657,802	518,766,160
1907 (9 months)	152,065,529	97,672,345	249,737,874	180,545,306	11,541,927	192,087,233	430,283,180
1908	218,160,047	133,719,908	351,879,955	246,960,968	16,407,984	263,368,952	598,840,923
1909	175,014,160	113,203,355	288,217,515	242,603,584	17,318,782	259,922,366	530,821,099
1910	227,264,346	142,551,081	369,815,427	279,247,551	19,516,442	298,763,993	649,062,978
1911	282,723,812	169,021,296	451,745,108	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210	726,061,661
1912	335,304,060	186,144,249	521,448,309	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151	811,672,166
1913	441,606,885	228,482,181	670,089,066	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355	1,025,843,666
1914	410,258,744	208,198,400	618,457,144	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224	1,050,045,583
1915	279,792,195	175,654,117	455,446,312	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	864,865,148
1916	289,366,527	218,450,632	507,817,159	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	1,249,427,797
1917	461,733,609	383,622,697	845,356,306	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100	1,996,732,074
1918	542,341,522	420,202,224	962,543,746	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	2,502,571,534
1919	526,481,620	389,947,715	916,429,335	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285	2,132,873,141
1920	693,643,211	370,872,958	1,064,516,169	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	1,286,658,709	2,351,174,878

[1] Including exports to the United States estimated "short" in the years 1868-1900.

2.—Movement of Coin and Bullion, 1868-1918.

Year.	Total Imports.	Exports.			Total Imports and Exports of Coin and Bullion.
		Canadian.	Foreign.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	4,395,147	4,866,168		4,866,168	9,761,315
1869	4,247,229	4,218,208		4,218,208	8,465,437
1870	4,335,529	8,002,278	–	8,002,278	12,337,807
1871	2,733,094	6,690,350	–	6,690,350	9,423,444
1872	2,753,749	4,010,398	–	4,010,398	6,764,147
1873	3,005,465	3,845,987	–	3,845,987	6,851,452
1874	4,223,282	1,995,835	–	1,995,835	6,219,117
1875	2,210,089	1,039,837	–	1,039,837	3,249,926
1876	2,220,111	1,240,037	–	1,240,037	3,460,148
1877	2,174,089	–	733,739	733,739	2,907,828
1878	803,726	–	168,989	168,989	972,715
1879	1,639,089	–	704,586	704,586	2,343,675
1880	1,881,807	–	1,771,755	1,771,755	3,653,562
1881	1,123,275	–	971,005	971,005	2,094,280
1882	1,503,743	–	371,093	371,093	1,874,836
1883	1,275,523	–	631,600	631,600	1,907,123
1884	2,207,666	–	2,184,292	2,184,292	4,391,958
1885	2,954,244	–	2,026,980	2,026,980	4,981,224
1886	3,610,557	–	56,531	56,531	3,667,088
1887	532,218	–	5,569	5,569	537,787
1888	2,175,472	–	17,534	17,534	2,193,006
1889	575,251	–	1,978,256	1,978,256	2,553,507
1890	1,083,011	–	2,439,782	2,439,782	3,522,793
1891	1,811,170	129,328	817,599	946,927	2,758,097
1892	1,818,530	306,447	1,502,671	1,809,118	3,627,648
1893	6,534,200	309,459	3,824,239	4,133,698	10,667,898
1894	4,023,072	310,006	1,529,374	1,839,380	5,862,452
1895	4,576,620	256,571	4,068,748	4,325,319	8,901,939
1896	5,226,319	207,532	4,491,777	4,699,309	9,925,628
1897	4,676,194	327,298	3,165,252	3,492,550	8,168,744
1898	4,390,844	1,045,723	3,577,415	4,623,138	9,013,982
1899	4,705,134	1,101,245	2,914,780	4,016,025	8,721,159
1900	8,297,438	1,670,068	6,987,100	8,657,168	16,954,606
1901	3,537,294	–	1,978,489	1,978,489	5,515,783
1902	6,311,405	–	1,669,422	1,669,422	7,980,827
1903	8,976,797	–	619,963	619,963	9,596,760
1904	7,874,313	–	2,465,557	2,465,557	10,339,870
1905	10,308,435	–	1,844,811	1,844,811	12,153,246
1906	7,078,603	–	9,928,828	9,928,828	17,007,431
1907 (9 mos.)	7,517,008	–	13,189,964	13,189,964	20,706,972
1908	6,548,661	–	16,637,654	16,637,654	23,186,315
1909	9,988,442	2	1,589,791	1,589,793	11,578,235
1910	6,017,589	–	2,594,536	2,594,536	8,612,125
1911	10,206,210	–	7,196,155	7,196,155	17,402,365
1912	26,033,881	–	7,601,099	7,601,099	33,634,980
1913	5,427,979	–	16,163,702	16,163,702	21,591,681
1914	15,235,305	1,219	23,559,485	23,560,704	38,796,009
1915	131,992,992	667	29,365,701	29,366,368	161,359,360
1916	34,260,202	315	103,572,117	103,572,432	137,832,634
1917	28,081,120	86,087	196,460,961	196,547,048	224,628,168
1918	12,279,173	290,281	3,201,122	3,491,403	15,770,576

NOTE.—Information as to imports and exports of coin and bullion in the fiscal year 1919 is not available for publication.

3.—Duties Collected on Exports, 1868-1892, and on Imports for Home Consumption 1868-1920.

Year.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Year.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.
	$	$		$	$
1868	17,986	8,801,446	1881	8,141	18,492,645
1869	14,403	8,284,507	1882	8,810	21,700,028
1870	37,912	9,425,028	1883	9,756	23,162,553
1871	36,066	11,807,590	1884	8,515	20,156,448
1872	24,809	13,020,684	1885	12,305	19,121,254
1873	20,152	12,997,578	1886	20,726	19,427,398
1874	14,565	14,407,318	1887	31,397	22,438,309
1875	7,243	15,354,139	1888	21,772	22,187,869
1876	4,500	12,828,614	1889	42,207	23,742,317
1877	4,103	12,544,348	1890	93,674	23,921,234
1878	4,161	12,791,532	1891	64,803	23,416,266
1879	4,272	12,935,269	1892	108	20,550,474
1880	8,896	14,129,953			

Year.	Duties collected on Imports.	Year.	Duties collected on Imports.	Year.	Duties collected on Imports.
	$		$		$
1893	21,161,711	1902	32,425,532	1911	73,312,368
1894	19,379,822	1903	37,110,355	1912	87,576,037
1895	17,887,269	1904	40,954,349	1913	115,063,688
1896	20,219,037	1905	42,024,340	1914	107,180,578
1897	19,891,997	1906	46,671,101	1915	79,205,910[1]
1898	22,157,788	1907 (9 mos.)	40,290,172	1916	103,940,101[1]
1899	25,734,229	1908	58,331,074	1917	147,631,455[1]
1900	28,889,110	1909	48,059,792	1918	161,595,629[1]
1901	29,106,980	1910	61,024,239	1919	158,046,334[1]
				1920	187,520,613[1]

[1] Includes war tax.

NOTE.—Duties on Exports were not collected after the year 1892.

4.—Ratio of Exports to Imports and Value per capita of Exports, Imports and Total Trade, 1868-1919.

Year.	Excess of Imports entered for Consumption over Exports of Canadian Produce.	Excess of Exports of Canadian Produce over Imports entered for Consumption.	Percentage Rate of Exports of Canadian Produce to Imports entered for Consumption.	Estimated Population.	Value per capita of—		
					Exports Canadian Produce.	Imports.	Total Trade.
	$	$	p.c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1868.....	18,585,260	–	72·30	3,372,000	14·38	19·90	34·28
1869.....	10,754,169	–	82·97	3,413,000	15·35	18·50	33·85
1870.....	7,858,484	–	89·34	3,454,000	17·09	19·37	36·46
1871.....	26,584,364	–	68·43	3,518,000	16·38	23·94	40·32
1872.....	39,124,284	–	62·72	3,611,000	18·23	29·06	47·29
1873.....	47,971,104	–	61·47	3,668,000	20·87	33·94	54·81
1874.....	46,439,890	–	62·30	3,825,000	20·06	32·20	52·26
1875.....	47,698,745	–	59·37	3,887,000	17·93	30·21	48·14
1876.....	20,021,670	–	78·36	3,949,000	18·36	23·43	41·79
1877.....	26,095,848	–	72·28	4,013,000	16·97	23·45	40·42
1878.....	22,406,051	–	75·21	4,079,000	16·67	22·16	38·83
1879.....	16,271,494	–	79·32	4,146,000	15·06	18·98	34·04
1880.....	–	2,999,155	104·29	4,215,000	17·29	16·58	33·87
1881.....	6,543,628	–	92·77	4,337,000	19·36	20·86	40·22
1882.....	17,007,527	–	84·70	4,384,000	21·47	25·35	46·82
1883.....	34,159,065	–	71·97	4,433,000	19·78	27·49	47·27
1884.....	26,139,880	–	75·33	4,485,000	17·80	23·63	41·43
1885.....	20,624,040	–	79·33	4,539,000	17·43	21·98	39·41
1886.....	18,235,433	–	81·00	4,589,000	16·94	20·92	37.86
1887.....	24,146,301	–	77.03	4,638,000	17.46	22.66	40.12
1888.....	19,289,556	–	80.84	4,688,000	17.36	21.47	38.83
1889.....	28,825,740	–	73.58	4,740,000	16·94	23·02	39·96
1890.....	26,424,987	–	76·34	4,793,000	17·79	23·30	41·09
1891.....	22,862,216	–	79·50	4,844,000	18·31	23·02	41·33
1892.....	16,127,947	–	86·00	4,889,000	20·26	23·55	43·81
1893.....	9,682,032	–	91·59	4,936,000	21·37	23·33	44·70
1894.....	5,219,147	–	95·21	4,984,000	20.84	21·88	42·72
1895.....	–	2,152,550	102·14	5,034,000	20·43	20·00	40·43
1896.....	–	4,346,644	104·13	5,086,000	21·57	20·72	42·29
1897.....	–	17,014,713	115·96	5,142,000	24·04	20·73	44·77
1898.....	–	18,241,500	114·44	5,199,000	27·80	24·29	52·09
1899.....	11,985,667	–	91·97	5,259,000	26·12	28·40	54·52
1900.....	3,534,577	–	97·95	5,322,000	31·75	32·41	64·16
1901.....	269,308	–	99·85	5,403,000	32·84	32·89	65·73
1902.....	460,427	–	99·77	5,532,000	35·43	35·52	70·95
1903.....	10,412,045	–	95·37	5,673,000	37·79	39·63	77·42
1904.....	45,175,580	–	81·45	5,825,000	34·06	41·82	75·88
1905.....	60,762,173	–	75·85	5,992,000	31.85	41.99	73·84
1906.....	47,798,248	–	83·13	6,171,000	38·16	45·90	84·06
1907[1].....	69,192,568	–	72·29	6,302,000	28.65	39.63	68·28
1908.....	104,918,987	–	70·18	6,491,000	38·05	54·21	92·26
1909.....	45,613,931	–	84·17	6,695,000	36·24	43·05	79·29
1910.....	90,567,876	–	75·51	6,917,000	40·37	53·46	93·83
1911.....	177,428,555		60·72	7,158,000	38·32	63·11	101·43
1912.....	231,224,452		55·66	7,343,000	39·52	71·01	110·53
1913.....	314,334,466		53·09	7,530,000	47·24	88·99	136·23
1914.....	186,868,705		69·78	7,725,000	55·87	80·06	135·93
1915.....	46,027,476	–	89·89	7,928,000	51·64	57·45	109·09
1916.....	–	233,793,479	146·03	8,140,000	91·11	62·39	153·50
1917.....	–	306,019,462	136·20	8,361,000	137·71	101·10	238·81
1918.....	–	577,484,042	159·99	8,593,000	179·22	112·01	291·23
1919.....	–	300,014,471	132·73	8,835,000	137·68	103·72	241·40

[1]Nine months only.

5.--Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to Other Countries of Merchandise the produce of Canada, 1868-1920.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$
1868	17,905,808	22,387,846	5,249,523	45,543,177
1869	20,486,389	23,640,188	5,196,727	49,323,304
1870	22,512,991	27,398,930	6,169,271	56,081,192
1871	21,733,556	26,715,690	6,732,110	55,181,356
1872	25,223,785	29,984,440	7,735,802	62,944,027
1873	31,402,234	33,421,725	8,421,647	73,245,606
1874	35,769,190	30,380,556	7,777,002	73,926,748
1875	34,199,134	25,683,818	7,607,941	67,490,893
1876	34,379,005	27,451,150	8,031,694	69,861,849
1877	35,491,671	22,160,666	8,212,543	65,864,880
1878	35,861,110	22,131,343	7,747,681	65,740,134
1879	29,393,424	23,149,909	7,546,245	60,089,578
1880	35,208,031	26,762,705	8,125,455	70,096,191
1881	42,637,219	31,015,109	7,269,051	80,921,379
1882	39,816,813	41,687,638	8,538,260	90,042,711
1883	39,538,067	36,096,501	8,651,139	84,285,707
1884	37,410,870	31,631,622	8,089,587	77,132,079
1885	36,479,051	32,618,593	7,085,874	76,183,518
1886	36,694,263	31,503,292	6,777,951	74,975,506
1887	38,714,331	32,273,033	6,976,656	77,964,020
1888	33,648,284	37,323,161	7,326,305	78,297,750
1889	33,504,281	36,449,288	7,248,235	77,201,804
1890	41,499,149	33,291,207	7,545,158	82,335,514
1891	43,243,784	34,829,436	7,684,524	85,757,744
1892	54,949,055	31,317,857	9,417,341	95,684,253
1893	58,409,606	33,813,802	9,783,082	102,006,490
1894	60,878,056	29,297,598	10,411,199	100,586,853
1895	57,903,564	32,303,773	9,321,014	99,528,351
1896	62,717,941	34,460,428	9,200,383	106,378,752
1897	69,533,852	39,717,057	10,434,501	119,685,410
1898	93,065,019	34,361,795	12,494,118	139,920,932
1899	85,113,681	34,766,955	12,920,626	132,801,262
1900	96,562,875	52,534,977	14,412,938	163,510,790
1901	92,857,525	67,983,673	16,590,188	177,431,386
1902	109,347,345	66,567,784	20,104,634	196,019,763
1903	125,199,980	67,766,367	21,435,327	214,401,674
1904	110,120,892	66,856,885	21,436,662	198,414,439
1905	97,114,867	70,426,765	23,313,314	190,854,946
1906	127,456,465	83,546,306	24,481,185	235,483,956
1907 (9 months)	98,691,186	62,257,299	19,596,821	180,545,306
1908	126,194,124	90,814,871	29,951,973	246,960,968
1909	126,384,724	85,334,806	30,884,054	242,603,584
1910	139,482,945	104,199,675	35,564,931	279,247,551
1911	132,156,924	104,115,823	38,043,806	274,316,553
1912	147,240,413	102,041,222	40,942,222	290,223,857
1913	170,161,903	139,725,953	45,866,744	355,754,600
1914	215,253,969	163,372,825	52,961,645	431,588,439
1915	186,668,554	173,320,216	49,430,066	409,418,836
1916	451,852,399	201,106,488	88,651,751	741,610,638
1917	742,147,537	280,616,330	128,611,901	1,151,375,768
1918	845,480,069	417,233,287	277,314,432	1,540,027,788
1919	540,750,977	454,873,170	220,819,659	1,216,443,806
1920	489,151,806	464,029,014	286,311,278	1,239,492,098

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, the amounts estimated "short" were not included.

6.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from Other Countries of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, 1868-1920.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$
1868	37,617,325	22,660,132	6,812,702	67,090,159
1869	35,496,764	21,497,380	6,160,797	63,154,941
1870	37,537,095	21,697,237	7,667,742	66,902,074
1871	48,498,202	27,185,586	8,530,600	84,214,388
1872	62,209,254	33,741,995	9,004,118	104,955,367
1873	67,996,945	45,189,110	11,323,074	124,509,129
1874	61,424,407	51,706,906	10,049,574	123,180,887
1875	60,009,084	48,930,358	8,469,126	117,408,568
1876	40,479,253	44,099,880	7,933,974	92,513,107
1877	39,331,621	49,376,008	5,418,765	94,126,394
1878	37,252,769	48,002,875	5,140,207	90,395,851
1879	30,967,778	42,170,306	5,564,435	78,702,519
1880	33,764,439	28,193,783	7,942,320	69,900,542
1881	42,885,142	36,338,701	11,264,486	90,488,329
1882	50,356,268	47,052,935	13,735,981	111,145,184
1883	51,679,762	55,147,243	15,034,491	121,861,496
1884	41,925,121	49,785,888	14,261,969	105,972,978
1885	40,031,448	45,576,510	14,147,817	99,755,775
1886	39,033,000	42,818,651	14,140,486	95,992,137
1887	44,741,356	44,795,908	15,569,946	105,107,210
1888	39,167,644	46,440,296	15,063,688	100,671,628
1889	42,251,189	50,029,419	16,817,588	109,098,196
1890	43,277,009	51,365,661	17,039,903	111,682,573
1891	42,018,943	52,033,477	17,481,534	111,533,954
1892	41,063,711	51,742,132	22,354,570	115,160,413
1893	42,529,340	52,339,796	20,301,694	115,170,830
1894	37,035,963	50,746,091	21,288,857	109,070,911
1895	31,059,332	50,179,004	19,437,555	100,675,891
1896	32,824,505	53,529,390	19,007,266	105,361,161
1897	29,401,188	57,023,342	20,193,297	106,617,827
1898	32,043,461	74,824,923	19,438,773	126,307,162
1899	36,931,323	88,467,173	23,947,963	149,346,459
1900	44,279,983	102,080,177	26,146,718	172,506,878
1901	42,819,995	107,149,325	27,731,374	177,700,694
1902	49,022,726	114,744,696	32,712,768	196,480,190
1903	58,793,038	128,790,237	37,230,444	224,813,719
1904	61,724,616	143,010,578	38,854,825	243,590,019
1905	60,342,704	152,431,626	38,842,789	251,617,119
1906	69,183,915	168,798,376	45,299,913	283,282,204
1907 (9 months)	64,415,415	148,598,061	36,724,398	249,737,874
1908	94,417,314	204,648,885	52,813,756	351,879,955
1909	70,682,101	170,056,178	47,479,236	288,217,515
1910	95,336,427	217,502,415	56,976,585	369,815,427
1911	109,934,665	274,844,858	66,965,585	451,745,108
1912	116,906,212	330,428,502	74,113,595	521,448,309
1913	138,742,767	435,769,050	95,577,249	670,089,066
1914	132,070,362	395,565,328	90,821,454	618,457,144
1915	90,158,119	296,632,486	68,655,707	455,446,312
1916	77,404,361	370,496,574	59,916,224	507,817,159
1917	107,096,584	664,219,653	74,040,069	845,356,306
1918	81,324,283	791,906,125	89,313,338	962,543,746
1919	73,035,118	746,920,654	96,473,563	916,429,335
1920	126,269,274	802,102,187	136,144,708	1,064,516,169

7.—Values of Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, to the United States, to Other Countries and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise, in five-year averages and for the fiscal years 1911-1919.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Five year averages and Fiscal Years.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	All Countries, Domestic.	All Countries, Foreign.	All Countries, Domestic and Foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868-70 (3 yrs)	4,351,631	7,882,788	675,706	12,910,125	[1]	12,910,125
1871-75	6,671,196	7,447,890	896,245	15,015,331	[1]	15,015,331
1876-80	9,384,915	8,687,568	1,079,634	19,152,117	7,073,387	26,225,504
1881-85	7,940,534	11,341,045	1,126,160	20,407,739	6,327,318	26,735,057
1886-90	5,759,239	8,734,096	954,168	15,447,503	4,647,322	20,094,825
1891-95	11,732,535	4,498,334	2,014,413	18,245,282	6,147,039	24,392,321
1896-00	18,185,661	1,995,339	2,938,763	23,119,763	9,533,823	32,653,586
1901-05	25,133,710	3,648,626	5,955,968	34,738,304	8,750,732	43,489,036
1906-10	51,527,333	4,690,418	7,466,218	63,683,969	9,113,570	72,797,539
1911	61,393,720	10,385,705	10,821,859	82,601,284	7,457,829	90,059,113
1912	81,784,731	11,685,611	13,673,033	107,143,375	8,311,111	115,454,486
1913	106,537,156	27,215,879	16,392,626	150,145,661	8,810,034	158,955,695
1914	146,230,104	32,506,548	19,483,377	198,220,029	8,595,689	206,815,718
1915	95,834,460	19,405,521	19,506,069	134,746,050	35,604,014	170,350,064
1916	196,077,876	18,620,236	34,963,082	249,661,194	17,213,996	266,875,190
1917	266,210,322	45,138,630	62,064,749	373,413,701	7,451,069	380,864,770
1918	403,456,560	101,877,411	62,379,613	567,713,584	10,036,766	577,750,350
1919	167,688,507	33,816,958	69,604,745	271,110,210	21,447,173	292,557,383

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	3,470,524	5,377,809	418,579	9,266,912	[1]	9,266,912
1871-75	6,755,882	6,128,055	503,696	13,387,633	[1]	13,387,633
1876-80	9,237,142	4,908,570	566,933	14,712,645	852,296	15,564,941
1881-85	15,177,091	6,372,773	526,642	22,076,506	1,102,096	23,178,602
1886-90	16,501,400	6,946,676	558,598	24,006,674	1,012,335	25,019,009
1891-95	26,223,970	3,645,801	643,996	30,513,767	1,244,390	31,758,157
1896,00	39,469,536	4,514,262	605,462	44,589,260	1,256,795	45,846,055
1901-05	55,778,082	5,182,806	1,363,839	62,324,727	662,755	62,987,482
1906-10	47,453,100	7,803,531	1,194,545	56,451,176	724,207	57,175,383
1911	40,636,575	10,063,544	1,544,055	52,244,174	809,663	53,053,837
1912	36,923,024	9,864,524	1,423,106	48,210,654	1,010,243	49,220,897
1913	30,335,784	12,866,948	1,581,861	44,784,593	988,634	45,773,227
1914	26,735,114	24,728,798	1,885,207	53,349,119	1,262,953	54,612,072
1915	38,222,698	34,186,056	1,981,989	74,390,743	2,565,259	76,956,002
1916	67,821,789	29,051,195	6,009,292	102,882,276	2,936,914	105,819,190
1917	93,299,158	28,575,395	5,920,915	127,795,468	7,517,342	135,312,810
1918	112,196,873	48,078,407	12,467,801	172,743,081	7,125,087	179,868,168
1919	116,845,176	69,431,565	12,321,696	198,598,437	8,687,055	207,285,492

FISHERIES PRODUCE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	261,397	985,197	2,156,329	3,402,923	[1]	3,402,923
1871-75	513,070	1,269,409	2,984,053	4,766,532	[1]	4,766,532
1876-80	1,037,612	1,759,661	3,550,297	6,347,570	58,529	6,406,099
1881-85	1,838,937	3,005,591	3,137,585	7,982,113	25,701	8,007,814
1886-90	1,758,642	2,823,884	2,854,773	7,437,299	77,112	7,514,411
1891-95	3,366,495	3,409,915	3,209,347	9,985,757	224,550	10,210,307
1896-00	4,266,576	3,229,683	3,166,240	10,662,499	118,087	10,780,586
1901-05	3,800,480	4,197,481	3,709,474	11,707,435	25,127	11,732,562
1906-10	4,153,822	4,437,372	5,256,441	13,847,635	44,614	13,892,249
1911	4,435,891	4,980,741	6,258,912	15,675,544	114,315	15,789,859
1912	5,132,047	5,378,664	6,193,967	16,704,678	110,514	16,815,192
1913	3,946,471	5,747,688	6,642,562	16,336,721	106,101	16,442,822
1914	7,008,888	6,852,009	6,762,463	20,623,560	111,289	20,734,849
1915	5,448,902	8,521,901	5,716,265	19,687,068	131,669	19,818,737
1916	6,731,794	8,867,139	6,779,044	22,377,977	213,307	22,591,284
1917	7,316,744	10,717,048	6,855,461	24,889,253	429,502	25,318,755
1918	6,746,036	16,122,442	9,733,673	32,602,151	619,024	33,221,175
1919	8,634,284	18,525,817	9,976,971	37,137,072	732,322	37,869,394

[1] Not separately stated prior to 1876.

7.—Values of Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, to the United States, to Other Countries and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise, in five-year averages and for the fiscal years 1911-1919—con.

FOREST PRODUCE.

Five-year averages and Fiscal Years.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	All Countries, Domestic.	All Countries, Foreign.	All Countries, Domestic and Foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868-70 (3 yrs)	10,368,800	8,094,241	1,770,228	20,233,269	[1]	20,233,269
1871-75	13,872,407	9,423,951	2,529,683	25,826,041	[1]	25,826,041
1876-80	12,007,936	4,912,106	1,674,162	18,594,204	551,197	19,145,401
1881-85	12,491,267	9,539,660	2,193,604	24,224,531	1,173,534	25,398,065
1886-90	10,714,758	9,962,383	1,731,722	22,408,863	1,541,613	23,950,476
1891-95	10,574,531	12,577,298	1,482,227	24,634,056	919,202	25,553,258
1896-00	14,544,194	12,205,380	1,776,656	28,526,230	247,499	28,773,729
1901-05	14,747,317	15,506,453	2,714,811	32,968,581	145,227	33,113,808
1906-10	11,400,778	25,442,049	3,888,204	40,731,031	198,768	40,929,799
1911	11,965,131	28,785,427	4,688,499	45,439,057	158,542	45,597,599
1912	10,950,840*	25,483,532	4,458,302	40,892,674	212,213	41,104,887
1913	10,103,469	29,951,880	3,199,711	43,255,060	424,563	43,679,623
1914	10,647,123	29,304,546	2,840,468	42,792,137	593,950	43,386,087
1915	9,914,548	31,030,873	1,705,262	42,650,683	486,098	43,136,781
1916	14,147,250	34,619,722	2,504,428	51,271,400	426,884	51,698,284
1917	14,860,590	36,902,651	4,143,968	55,907,209	488,091	56,395,300
1918	4,522,523	44,726,350	2,650,831	51,899,704	60,645	51,960,349
1919	9,216,158	57,502,759	3,832,984	70,551,901	44,298	70,596,199

MANUFACTURES.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	1,167,472	829,903	360,405	2,357,780	[1]	2,357,780
1871-75	1,221,958	1,238,702	486,204	2,946,864	[1]	2,946,864
1876-80	1,956,514	1,036,740	871,601	3,864,855	710,796	4,575,651
1881-85	1,320,117	1,330,968	682,305	3,333,390	745,285	4,078,675
1886-90	1,511,085	1,723,732	813,488	4,048,305	495,314	4,543,619
1891-95	2,677,734	3,011,203	1,609,628	7,298,565	783,335	8,081,900
1896-00	4,683,367	3,516,510	2,899,465	11,099,342	1,046,583	12,145,925
1901-05	6,662,550	6,984,218	5,584,337	19,231,105	2,478,872	21,709,977
1906-10	6,875,522	11,436,443	8,209,673	26,521,638	3,702,821	30,224,459
1911	6,973,820	16,524,005	11,785,293	35,283,118	5,149,408	40,432,526
1912	6,852,710	16,312,751	12,670,823	35,836,284	6,672,701	42,508,985
1913	7,158,746	21,321,458	15,212,504	43,692,708	8,832,374	52,525,082
1914	8,583,540	30,391,764	18,468,148	57,443,452	10,158,786	67,602,238
1915	24,848,359	42,164,753	18,526,389	85,539,501	9,529,024	95,068,525
1916	148,477,303	58,202,141	35,355,554	242,034,998	8,017,225	250,052,223
1917	339,013,448	91,990,586	46,395,642	477,399,676	9,913,090	487,312,766
1918	300,715,681	151,833,178	184,053,657	636,602,516	24,237,914	660,840,430
1919	218,242,669	221,027,750	116,158,711	555,429,130	16,069,548	571,498,678

MINERAL PRODUCE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	666,335	1,004,320	132,730	1,803,385	[1]	1,803,385
1871-75	582,829	3,366,538	226,395	4,175,762	[1]	4,175,762
1876-80	409,727	2,637,275	183,491	3,230,493	74,599	3,305,092
1881-85	375,996	2,500,124	251,663	3,127,783	160,862	3,288,645
1886-90	519,797	3,451,809	256,988	4,228,594	250,749	4,479,343
1891-95	485,094	5,113,029	362,825	5,960,948	242,450	6,203,398
1896-00	218,096	13,638,433	497,518	14,354,047	244,518	14,598,565
1901-05	782,159	32,367,609	1,238,069	34,387,837	187,891	34,575,728
1906-10	2,194,298	31,381,056	2,061,333	35,636,687	306,840	35,943,527
1911	6,726,015	33,129,505	2,932,041	42,787,561	290,879	43,078,440
1912	5,555,599	33,259,580	2,509,337	41,324,516	186,066	41,510,582
1913	12,066,622	42,541,751	2,834,173	57,442,546	140,484	57,583,030
1914	16,027,128	39,491,127	3,520,799	59,039,054	194,852	59,233,906
1915	12,219,937	37,558,209	1,962,843	51,740,989	325,548	52,066,537
1916	12,425,248	51,425,708	2,738,905	66,589,861	7,329,537	73,919,398
1917	15,545,227	66,974,768	3,096,912	85,616,907	219,514	85,836,421
1918	13,964,195	54,072,417	5,723,890	73,760,502	1,928,373	75,688,875
1919	16,149,788	54,195,445	7,169,275	77,514,508	3,192,703	80,707,211

[1]Not separately stated prior to 1876.

7.—Values of Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, to the United States to Other Countries and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise, in five-year averages and for the fiscal years 1911-19—concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.

Five-year averages and Fiscal Years.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	All Countries, Domestic.	All Countries, Foreign.	All Countries, Domestic and Foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868-70 (3 yrs)	15,569	301,398	24,530	341,497	[1]	341,497
1871-75	48,238	362,699	28,625	439,562	[1]	439,562
1876-80	32,802	389,236	6,604	428,642	100,516	529,158
1881-85	32,460	519,732	8,823	561,015	110,023	671,038
1886-90	47,141	525,417	5,123	577,681	131,762	709,443
1891-95	16,454	56,913	995	74,362	275,261	349,623
1896-00	31,243	68,635	8,410	108,288	392,320	500,608
1901-05	23,823	33,102	9,526	66,451	772,457	838,908
1906-10	37,035	39,723	19,378	96,136	1,100,976	1,197,112
1911	25,772	246,896	13,147	285,815	1,703,021	1,988,836
1912	41,462	56,560	13,654	111,676	989,446	1,101,122
1913	13,655	80,349	3,307	97,311	2,011,565	2,108,876
1914	22,072	98,033	983	121,088	2,931,266	3,052,354
1915	179,650	453,173	30,979	663,802	3,382,061	4,045,863
1916	6,171,139	320,347	301,446	6,792,932	1,551,569	8,344,501
1917	5,902,048	317,392	134,114	6,353,554	1,816,724	8,170,278
1918	3,878,201	523,082	304,967	4,706,250	2,134,195	6,840,445
1919	3,974,395	372,876	1,755,277	6,102,548	2,148,380	8,250,928

TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	20,301,729	24,475,655	5,538,507	50,315,891	4,860,081	55,175,972
1871-75	29,665,580	29,237,246	7,654,900	66,557,726	9,961,750	76,519,476
1876-80	34,066,648	24,331,155	7,932,723	66,330,526	9,421,319	75,751,845
1881-85	39,176,404	34,609,893	7,926,782	81,713,079	9,644,819	91,357,898
1886-90	36,812,062	34,167,996	7,174,861	78,154,919	8,156,208	86,311,127
1891-95	55,076,813	32,312,493	9,323,432	96,712,738	9,836,225	106,548,963
1896-00	81,398,674	39,168,242	11,892,513	132,459,429	12,839,625	145,299,054
1901-05	106,928,122	67,920,295	20,576,025	195,424,442	13,023,060	208,447,502
1906-10	123,641,889	85,230,591	28,095,793	236,968,273	15,191,796	252,160,069
1911	132,156,924	104,115,823	38,043,806	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210
1912	147,240,413	102,041,222	40,942,222	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151
1913	170,161,903	139,725,953	45,866,744	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355
1914	215,253,969	163,372,825	52,961,645	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224
1915	186,668,554	173,320,486	49,429,796	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509
1916	451,852,399	201,106,488	88,651,751	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070
1917	742,147,537	280,616,470	128,611,761	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100
1918	845,480,069	417,233,287	277,314,432	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792
1919	540,750,977	454,873,170	220,819,659	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285

[1]Not separately stated prior to 1876.

NOTE.—The statistics of this table are exclusive of coin and bullion, and of exports to the United States estimated "short" for the years 1868-1900.

8.—Value of Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise the Produce of Canada, 1916-1919.

Classes.	1916.			1917.			1918.			1919.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural produce	196,077,876	18,620,236	249,661,194	266,210,322	45,138,610	373,413,701	403,456,560	101,877,411	567,713,584	167,688,507	33,816,958	271,110,210
Animals and their produce	67,821,789	29,051,195	102,882,276	93,299,158	28,575,365	127,795,468	112,196,873	48,078,407	172,743,081	116,845,176	69,431,565	198,593,437
Fisheries produce	6,731,794	8,867,139	22,377,977	7,316,744	10,717,048	24,889,253	6,746,036	16,122,442	32,602,151	8,634,284	18,525,817	37,137,072
Forest produce	14,147,250	34,619,722	51,271,400	14,860,590	36,902,651	55,907,209	4,522,523	44,726,350	51,899,704	9,216,158	57,502,759	70,551,901
Manufactures	148,477,303	58,202,141	242,034,998	339,013,448	91,990,586	477,399,676	300,715,681	151,833,178	636,602,516	218,242,669	221,027,750	555,429,130
Mineral produce	12,425,248	51,425,708	66,589,861	15,545,227	66,974,768	85,616,907	13,964,195	54,072,417	73,760,502	16,149,788	54,195,445	77,514,508
Miscellaneous produce	6,171,139	320,347	6,792,932	5,902,048	317,302	6,353,554	3,878,201	523,082	4,706,250	3,974,395	372,876	6,102,548
Total	**451,852,399**	**201,106,488**	**741,610,638**	**742,147,537**	**280,616,330**	**1,151,375,768**	**845,480,069**	**417,233,287**	**1,540,027,788**	**540,750,977**	**454,873,170**	**1,216,443,806**

Ratios of Each Class in Percentage of the Totals.

	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural produce	43.39	9.26	33.66	35.87	16.09	32.43	47.72	24.42	36.86	31.01	7.44	22.29
Animals and their produce	15.01	14.45	13.87	12.57	10.18	11.10	13.27	11.52	11.22	21.61	15.26	16.33
Fisheries produce	1.49	4.41	3.02	0.99	3.82	2.16	0.80	3.86	2.12	1.60	4.07	3.05
Forest produce	3.13	17.20	6.91	2.00	13.15	4.86	0.53	10.72	3.37	1.70	12.64	5.80
Manufactures	32.86	28.95	32.64	45.68	32.78	41.46	35.57	36.39	41.34	40.36	48.59	45.66
Mineral produce	2.75	25.57	8.98	2.09	23.87	7.44	1.65	12.96	4.79	2.99	11.92	6.37
Miscellaneous produce	1.37	.16	.92	0.80	0.11	0.55	0.46	0.13	0.30	0.73	0.08	0.50
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

9.—Value of Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, 1915-1918.

Classes.	1915.			1916.			1917.			1918.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural produce	1,951,276	43,183,964	52,449,384	1,318,844	47,794,990	54,018,369	1,564,466	62,262,318	69,768,892	419,786	83,677,573	91,932,169
Animals and their produce	2,874,649	15,329,058	27,873,971	4,801,505	22,686,093	37,555,794	4,151,322	43,525,226	54,929,204	1,645,280	44,003,956	53,026,776
Fisheries produce	207,930	588,717	1,856,298	124,505	570,986	1,591,073	115,410	1,005,255	2,476,279	27,529	909,360	2,923,626
Forest produce	15,174	9,553,706	9,613,891	5,222	5,216,715	5,240,154	5,276	6,882,021	6,902,193	1,745	9,730,161	9,751,171
Manufactures	76,868,104	166,466,376	286,214,321	64,026,407	205,603,653	305,474,649	91,412,835	324,738,797	468,502,848	74,052,209	401,772,111	531,745,652
Mineral produce	1,834,897	51,081,049	54,171,002	1,148,997	45,451,050	48,022,694	2,041,517	65,804,011	69,740,069	2,169,283	109,202,868	112,212,829
Miscellaneous produce	6,406,089	10,429,616	23,267,445	5,978,881	43,173,087	55,914,426	7,805,758	160,002,025	173,036,821	3,008,451	142,610,096	160,951,523
Total	**90,158,119**	**296,632,486**	**455,446,312**	**77,404,361**	**370,496,574**	**507,817,159**	**107,096,584**	**664,219,653**	**845,356,306**	**81,324,283**	**791,906,125**	**962,543,746**

Ratios of Each Class in Percentage of the Totals.

	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural produce	2.16	14.56	11.52	1.71	12.91	10.64	1.46	9.37	8.25	0.52	10.57	9.55
Animals and their produce	3.19	5.17	6.12	6.20	6.12	7.40	3.88	6.55	6.50	2.02	5.56	5.51
Fisheries produce	.23	.20	.41	.16	.15	.31	0.10	0.15	0.29	0.03	0.11	0.30
Forest produce	.02	3.22	2.11	.01	1.41	1.03	–	1.04	0.82	0.00	1.23	1.01
Manufactures	85.25	56.11	62.84	82.72	55.49	60.15	85.36	48.89	55.42	91.06	50.73	55.24
Mineral produce	2.04	17.22	11.89	1.48	12.27	9.46	1.91	9.91	8.25	2.67	13.79	11.66
Miscellaneous produce	7.11	3.52	5.11	7.72	11.65	11.01	7.29	24.09	20.47	3.70	18.01	16.73
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Note.—As a consequence of the adoption of a new basis of trade classification, the imports for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, cannot be brought under the above classes. On page 301, however, will be found Tables **10** and **11**, containing the statistics of the exports and imports of Canadian produce for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1918, and 1919, by classes according to the new classification.

10.—Value of Canadian Merchandise Exported to the United Kingdom, United States and other Countries, by Classes, during the fiscal years 1918 and 1919.

Classes.		United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Vegetable products, (except chemicals, fibres and woods)	1918	410,068,624	105,478,524	71,190,829	586,737,977
	1919	172,702,255	35,660,228	79,565,155	287,927,638
Animals and their products, (except chemicals and fibres)	1918	120,458,085	66,720,721	22,072,189	209,250,995
	1919	127,812,198	93,807,935	23,111,071	244,731,204
Fibres, textiles and textile products	1918	2,813,540	25,675,793	2,702,338	31,191,671
	1919	1,460,676	22,713,804	4,378,158	28,552,638
Wood, wood products and paper	1918	263,422,598	20,896,048	116,217,275	400,535,921
	1919	173,644,091	68,408,028	28,685,006	270,737,125
Iron and its products	1918	11,745,294	15,882,446	41,136,851	68,764,591
	1919	12,610,005	25,888,731	47,942,458	86,441,194
Non-ferrous metals and their products	1918	22,140,190	62,010,936	6,987,497	91,138,623
	1919	18,956,845	54,572,442	7,130,187	80,659,474
Non-metallic minerals and their products, (except chemicals)	1918	1,683,781	13,911,137	3,456,665	19,051,583
	1919	2,343,595	18,684,068	4,535,042	25,562,705
Chemicals and allied products,	1918	7,155,170	100,628,211	8,683,240	116,466,621
	1919	11,149,519	127,435,373	16,131,730	154,716,622
All other commodities	1918	5,992,787	6,608,991	4,288 028	16,889,806
	1919	20,071,793	7,702,561	9,340,852	37,115,206
Total merchandise exported	**1918**	**845,480,069**	**417,812,807**	**276,734,912**	**1,540,027,788**
	1919	**540,750,977**	**454,873,170**	**220,819,659**	**1,216,443,806**

11.—Value of Merchandise Imported for Home Consumption from the United Kingdom, United States and other Countries, by Classes, during the fiscal years 1918 and 1919.

Classes.		United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
Vegetable products, (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	1918	6,675,933	83,014,300	56,555,587	146,245,820
	1919	2,494,815	100,832,014	50,645,706	153,972,535
Animals and their products, (except chemicals and fibres)	1918	1,637,203	52,567,357	5,963,971	60,168,531
	1919	983,126	30,845,166	9,309,111	41,137,403
Fibres, textiles and textile products	1918	50,974,815	86,477,338	16,939,539	154,391,692
	1919	46,130,896	109,020,829	25,551,846	180,703,571
Wood, wood products and paper	1918	3,597,803	25,049,851	1,390,264	30,037,918
	1919	3,714,317	31,873,661	2,347,864	37,935,842
Iron and its products	1918	4,280,452	182,462,851	1,140,672	187,883,975
	1919	6,230,026	177,771,146	1,281,316	185,282,488
Non-ferrous metals and their products	1918	2,455,947	46,072,743	1,695,356	50,224,046
	1919	1,997,601	40,144,436	1,677,350	43,819,387
Non-metallic minerals and their products, (except chemicals)	1918	4,738,607	125,367,746	2,009,111	132,115,464
	1919	4,076,327	131,663,187	2,399,823	138,139,337
Chemicals and allied products,	1918	1,532,755	27,026,168	682,092	29,241,015
	1919	1,116,777	34,221,818	608,327	35,946,922
All other commodities	1918	5,430,768	163,867,771	2,936,746	172,235,285
	1919	6,267,229	90,572,401	2,652,220	99,491,850
Total merchandise imported	**1918**	**81,324,283**	**791,906,125**	**89,313,338**	**962,543,746**
	1919	**73,035,118**	**746,920,654**	**96,473,563**	**916,429,335**

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—totals...	$	**95,834,460**	**19,405,251**	**134,746,050**	**196,077,876**
1	Balsam	"	2,878	20,526	23,954	7,386
2	Cider	gal.	85,362	3,275	88,736	39,257
		$	15,169	528	15,715	7,423
3	Flax	cwt.	1,110	5,619	6,729	923
		$	7,022	27,208	34,230	15,232
	Fruits—					
4	Apples, dried	lb.	2,307,481	170,810	4,488,050	730,267
		$	138,048	9,796	276,060	47,570
5	Apples, green or ripe	bbl.	1,041,913	27,520	1,117,336	525,316
		$	2,460,413	61,445	2,657,115	1,588,370
6	Berries, all kinds	"	–	106,412	106,545	1,208
7	Canned or preserved	"	433,146	31,243	476,497	799,554
8	All other	"	41,962	12,915	80,804	14,863
	Total fruits	"	**3,073,569**	**221,811**	**3,597,021**	**2,451,565**
	Grain and products of—					
9	Barley	bush.	4,388,577	366,101	5,576,646	4,915,517
		$	2,520,084	203,118	3,362,025	3,229,986
10	Beans	bush.	530	12,526	28,661	510
		$	1,030	32,773	73,508	1,072
11	Buckwheat	bush.	225,309	115,531	343,349	83,739
		$	176,845	93,696	272,516	65,395
12	Indian corn	bush.	139,511	69,608	376,663	
		$	106,848	50,945	256,090	–
13	Oats	bush.	8,537,236	3,825,549	17,768,166	17,597,470
		$	4,067,540	1,536,465	8,961,126	8,606,102
14	Peas, whole	bush.	25,587	213,224	261,354	30,233
		$	66,013	417,331	532,171	105,741
15	Peas, split	bush.	–	13,885	41,624	
		$	–	39,483	107,677	–
16	Rye	bush.	87,282	146,055	263,422	153,883
		$	93,291	138,855	259,622	136,017
17	Wheat	bush.	64,301,202	4,092,026	71,913,385	140,414,411
		$	66,363,044	4,223,505	74,293,548	153,708,244
18	Other grains	bush.	–		–	–
		$	–		–	–
	Total grains	bush.	**77,705,234**	**8,853,965**	**96,573,270**	**163,195,763**
		$	**73,394,695**	**6,736,171**	**88,018,283**	**165,852,557**
19	Bran	cwt.	77,986	871,358	1,038,134	–
		$	53,042	778,626	946,331	76,040
20	Cereal foods	"	1,474,907	24,559	1,970,402	1,746,361
21	Flour of wheat	bbl.	3,137,146	52,429	4,952,337	3,894,511
		$	15,901,713	232,967	24,610,946	21,812,179
22	Indian meal	bbl.	–	6	2,560	
		$	–	25	9,549	–
23	Oatmeal	bbl.	57,505	1,025	60,320	82,012
		$	275,786	3,928	287,844	416,825
24	Meal, all other	bbl.	–	90	432	293
		$	–	337	1,616	1,322
25	Malt	bush.	–	1,600	4,481	
		$	–	1,536	4,141	
	Total flour, meal and malt.	"	**16,177,499**	**238,793**	**24,914,096**	**22,230,326**

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
18,620,236	**249,661,194**	**266,210,322**	**45,138,610**	**373,413,701**	**403,456,560**	**101,877,411**	**567,713,584**	
4,746	12,254	2,054	3,545	5,599	5,331	3,857	9,288	1
–	40,501	–	46	78		32	2,800	2
–	7,750	–	28	38	–	67	1,163	
9,890	10,813	2,793	19,423	22,216	–	12,007	12,007	3
71,063	86,295	83,762	193,387	277,149	–	370,241	370,241	
140	1,420,122	247,825	–	560,320	45,900	15,050	61,698	4
9	110,428	18,791	–	45,657	4,508	1,585	6,200	
6,413	577,451	503,840	8,554	570,854	34,589	15,807	103,626	5
18,792	1,766,171	1,730,051	27,217	1,979,574	136,715	49,424	408,029	
158,123	160,615	3	127,795	128,139	–	84,122	84,654	6
37,990	864,984	386,387	18,041	430,970	225,079	70,721	426,323	7
32,826	55,324	6,477	22,586	48,934	62	34,761	39,810	8
247,740	**2,957,522**	**2,141,709**	**195,639**	**2,633,274**	**366,364**	**240,613**	**965,016**	
366,573	5,928,373	9,056,229	500,536	9,681,327	5,753,243	1,093,530	6,846,790	9
225,843	3,775,341	7,299,093	376,965	7,799,811	6,821,540	1,380,922	8,202,524	
3,835	10,439	17	9,456	10,148	60	13,522	14,103	10
14,013	34,472	150	50,581	53,866	270	101,092	105,570	
321,380	489,578	10,042	162,933	198,598		162,124	162,124	11
250,692	383,415	12,634	171,626	206,039	–	216,488	216,488	
30,810	33,943	1,828,974	24,314	1,856,942	93,200	5,331	101,535	12
27,639	30,906	1,549,752	23,160	1,577,797	186,400	7,982	200,351	
1,364,479	26,816,322	52,307,798	3,298,380	66,368,832	32,157,164	7,041,104	54,877,882	13
632,748	14,637,849	26,510,014	1,420,153	33,918,479	22,218,299	4,513,946	37,644,293	
104,147	166,699	18,894	112,408	161,798	27,625	56,256	107,502	14
249,624	448,446	74,903	296,575	454,808	133,911	256,046	480,054	
11,525	21,895		37,966	41,117	–	26,868	29,611	15
34,556	64,471	–	141,287	151,398	–	133,995	153,296	
426,437	644,720	626,585	436,474	1,135,416	353,930	523,220	878,222	16
362,654	556,017	722,939	480,247	1,293,412	683,120	984,443	1,669,128	
8,365,331	157,745,469	152,043,222	18,200,283	189,643,846	123,384,759	23,537,501	150,392,037	17
8,842,441	172,896,445	193,697,313	23,736,060	244,394,586	303,776,038	53,561,585	366,341,565	
	–	–	–	–				18
	–	–	–	–		–	–	
10,994,517	**191,857,438**	**215,872,867**	**22,782,750**	**269,098,024**	**161,769,981**	**32,459,456**	**213,409,806**	
10,640,210	**192,827,362**	**229,866,798**	**26,696,654**	**289,850,196**	**333,819,578**	**61,156,499**	**415,013,269**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
1,602,153	1,787,398	89,308	1,555,644	1,812,135	35,330	5,194,829	5,394,130	
28,095	1,950,706	1,420,457	60,143	1,645,460	915,709	373,715	1,496,381	20
251,220	6,400,214	4,030,978	184,841	7,425,723	6,604,131	518,632	9,931,148	21
1,259,898	35,767,044	26,006,600	1,267,933	47,473,474	62,875,839	5,602,387	95,896,492	
272	2,184	4,725	35	6,704	3,587	62	4,618	22
735	8,043	29,210	179	38,298	27,996	443	36,603	
10,609	92,913	86,104	668	90,902	151,337	14,113	281,333	23
52,672	471,298	505,890	3,783	535,318	1,229,607	105,447	2,220,666	
133	460	1,750	182	1,934	–	2,893	2,909	24
672	2,136	10,170	912	11,093	–	33,154	33,311	
	63,568	–	2,576	88,460	–	1,000	176,150	25
	63,778	–	2,576	122,780	–	944	326,988	
1,313,977	**36,312,299**	**26,551,870**	**1,275,383**	**48,180,963**	**64,133,442**	**5,742,375**	**98,514,060**	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—con.					
1	Hay	ton	6,411	59,964	131,875	86,661
		$	88,813	629,728	2,232,558	2,231,209
2	Hops	lb.	167,935	1,211	170,226	322,110
		$	35,430	242	35,892	58,341
3	Maple sugar	lb.	80,029	1,381,590	1,462,416	49,879
		$	6,670	124,704	131,477	6,116
4	Maple syrup	gal.	2,216	3,598	6,165	2,352
		$	2,389	3,944	6,687	2,635
	Seeds—					
5	Clover	bush.	18,485	19,650	44,735	18,833
		$	152,848	167,370	375,205	146,194
6	Flaxseed	bush.	675,318	7,006,249	7,689,525	13,951
		$	928,346	9,420,263	10,359,703	47,511
7	Grass	bush.	5,499	63,140	73,806	3,815
		$	6,461	53,598	69,118	10,023
8	All other	"	73	4,651	5,755	4,156
	Total seeds	"	**1,087,728**	**9,645,882**	**10,809,781**	**207,884**
9	Straw	ton	24	4,816	4,962	31
		$	194	28,502	29,618	271
10	Tobacco leaf	lb.	1,419	28,724	36,445	122
		$	624	18,336	21,644	61
11	Trees, shrubs and plants	"	18	20,748	22,538	22,509
	Vegetables—					
12	Canned or preserved	$	262,918	11,627	299,412	587,722
13	Potatoes	bush.	102,090	89,610	1,192,258	10
		$	71,477	34,765	696,783	7
14	Turnips	bush.	–	2,138,701	2,150,399	1,600
		$	–	284,171	286,461	336
15	All other	"	73,970	129,124	217,627	563,657
	Total vegetables	"	**408,335**	**459,687**	**1,500,283**	**1,151,722**
16	All other agricultural products	"	5,478	425,256	435,540	10,238
	II. Animals and their produce—totals		**38,222,698**	**34,186,056**	**74,390,743**	**67,821,789**
	Animals, living—					
17	Cattle, 1 year old or less	NO.		34,048	34,082	–
		$		415,889	416,038	–
18	Cattle, over 1 year old	NO.		149,604	151,821	1,752
		$		8,736,700	8,851,496	105,120
19	Horses, 1 year old or less	NO.		16	16	–
		$	–	1,272	1,272	–
20	Horses, over 1 year old	NO.	7,736	2,513	10,398	21,833
		$	1,382,345	438,652	1,841,095	3,899,822
21	Hogs	NO.		243,031	243,311	–
		$		3,114,437	3,117,005	
22	Sheep, 1 year old or less	NO.	–	35,293	35,293	
		$	–	211,714	211,714	–
23	Sheep, over 1 year old	NO.	–	6,349	7,539	–
		$	–	68,320	74,898	–
24	Poultry and other, n.e.s.	"	10,760	400,174	417,474	701
	Total animals, living	"	**1,393,105**	**13,387,158**	**14,939,992**	**4,095,643**

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
39,797	225,407	142,363	20,506	198,914	31,319	385,895	440,368	1
503,764	5,849,428	3,386,859	240,967	4,219,091	461,494	4,240,561	5,073,814	
40,041	362,197	563,852	814	564,666	–	7,338	7,433	2
10,007	68,366	103,850	314	104,164	–	1,350	1,377	
1,698,770	1,749,095	63,306	2,743,450	2,807,252	91,857	3,377,246	3,551,789	3
172,619	178,791	7,802	290,667	298,542	15,520	491,849	525,736	
2,352	5,170	6,900	3,792	11,294	2,772	2,969	10,907	4
2,632	5,794	7,577	3,888	12,124	4,062	4,455	16,118	
17,343	38,895	38,006	90,489	131,023	26,994	63,861	99,523	5
146,956	322,270	351,358	826,672	1,205,114	311,868	769,111	1,193,814	
1,930,592	1,944,543	216,398	4,979,534	5,195,937	53,265	6,371,285	6,424,550	6
2,926,421	2,973,932	381,860	10,354,044	10,735,913	318,835	19,445,420	19,764,255	
55,815	59,832	224	33,819	34,425	3,233	82,825	86,837	7
53,953	64,579	920	49,267	51,300	13,007	155,812	171,641	
14,793	20,507	5	13,883	14,325	741	35,726	38,390	8
3,142,123	**3,381,288**	**734,143**	**11,243,866**	**12,006,652**	**644,451**	**20,496,069**	**21,168,100**	
7,073	7,337		9,035	9,160	13	10,859	10,901	9
39,549	41,798	–	46,688	47,788	101	61,607	61,920	
67,259	89,974	22,539	180,175	208,029	28,797	32,035	60,832	10
24,119	28,396	5,841	58,971	68,512	10,960	11,838	22,798	
18,769	43,517	10	34,515	36,590	–	23,382	25,094	11
8,915	637,617	885,624	7,044	5,597,053	3,041,967	6,069	13,730,824	12
53,922	684,455	2	1,645,155	2,872,738	808	1,957,678	3,318,185	13
27,046	445,191	2	1,837,583	3,299,092	2,017	2,704,093	4,451,581	
1,931,395	1,945,623	–	2,303,500	2,316,318	–	2,436,516	2,446,380	14
314,973	318,439	–	1,009,623	1,013,509	–	685,967	689,199	
135,123	2,395,265	922,616	299,790	2,220,292	24	137,889	162,924	15
486,057	**3,796,512**	**1,808,242**	**3,154,049**	**12,129,946**	**3,044,008**	**3,534,018**	**19,034,528**	
312,613	325,718	40	84,271	85,478	210	20,086	20,551	16
29,051,195	**102,882,276**	**93,299,158**	**28,575,365**	**127,795,468**	**112,196,873**	**48,078,407**	**172,743,081**	
56,409	56,455	–	59,136	59,171		45,205	45,320	17
626,721	627,005	–	924,002	924,402		686,762	687,794	
170,775	185,105	–	104,979	107,110		144,021	146,036	18
10,523,073	11,998,755	–	6,824,905	6,959,440		13,304,396	13,449,150	
7	7	–	4	4		11	11	19
495	495	–	290	290	–	1,095	1,095	
2,857	26,811	9,499	5,988	25,273	9,002	5,595	16,457	20
496,609	4,700,191	1,898,820	1,008,289	4,384,916	1,789,650	1,004,252	3,076,250	
9,435	9,925	–	1,180	1,501	–	14,942	15,647	21
67,499	70,710	–	30,682	32,570	–	379,904	383,736	
74,178	74,350	–	43,513	43,545	–	114,016	114,031	22
443,225	444,260	–	322,149	322,345	–	1,376,290	1,376,552	
18,739	20,128	–	14,935	15,679	–	20,191	20,674	23
141,614	149,505	–	167,526	173,094	–	323,947	329,464	
389,675	403,197	5,415	484,497	492,909	50	390,050	403,201	24
12,686,911	**18,394,118**	**1,904,235**	**9,762,340**	**13,289,966**	**1,789,709**	**17,466,696**	**19,707,242**	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	II. Animals and their produce—con.					
	Animal products—					
	Meats, viz.—					
1	Bacon	lb.	72,036,025	4,606,235	76,801,419	144,150,309
		$	11,080,424	707,334	11,811,825	25,563,698
2	Beef	lb.	1,330,282	17,036,698	18,828,257	13,912,371
		$	179,998	1,761,145	1,988,489	2,009,427
3	Hams	lb.	9,198,208	8,744,079	17,958,874	7,376,160
		$	1,376,151	1,273,810	2,652,917	1,186,172
4	Mutton	lb.	–	1,029,021	1,064,963	–
		$	–	119,911	124,087	–
5	Pork	lb.	5,849,254	15,178,341	21,288,226	10,198,476
		$	781,643	1,791,592	2,599,844	1,645,333
6	Poultry, dressed or undressed	"	64,791	138,614	212,992	40,662
7	Game, dressed or undressed	"	–	2,143	2,340	–
8	Tongues	lb.	12,272	178,897	192,469	194,745
		$	2,369	22,074	24,703	22,203
9	Canned	lb.	6,039,495	260,075	9,882,662	9,759,909
		$	1,627,964	39,826	2,340,081	2,582,893
10	All other, n.e.s.	lb.	1,011,256	3,107,698	4,403,437	1,868,510
		$	96,862	198,625	310,663	101,719
	Total meats	"	**15,210,202**	**6,055,074**	**22,067,941**	**33,152,107**
	Other animal products—					
11	Bones	cwt.	–	71,060	72,790	–
		$	–	93,448	95,665	–
12	Butter	lb.	585,605	1,367,171	2,724,913	1,950,137
		$	150,612	268,541	639,625	597,223
13	Casein	lb.	–	230,045	230,045	–
		$	–	13,923	13,923	–
14	Cheese	lb.	135,900,614	253,809	137,601,661	167,414,411
		$	18,936,704	39,461	19,213,501	26,398,013
15	Eggs	doz.	3,100,247	436,569	3,592,899	7,565,884
		$	850,808	98,271	965,640	2,191,687
16	Furs, dressed	"	6,300	19,506	29,862	2,605
17	Furs, undressed	"	1,297,702	1,320,887	2,726,961	929,217
18	Grease and grease scraps	lb.	83,623	2,268,909	2,411,238	
		$	3,889	71,255	77,947	–
19	Glue stock	"	341	41,009	41,350	–
20	Hair	"	6,210	276,061	283,191	10,675
21	Hides and skins, other than fur	"	7,624	7,420,149	7,434,210	2,382
22	Horns and hoofs	"	–	14,243	16,186	–
23	Honey	lb.	101	6,728	6,929	970
		$	14	762	792	186
24	Lard	lb.	1,807,146	795,029	2,689,036	4,809
		$	213,207	83,523	305,933	481
25	Milk and cream, condensed	lb.	208,073	15,455,340	18,355,975	4,909,495
		$	12,075	945,189	1,181,300	258,448
26	Milk and cream, fresh	gal.	–	2,373,267	2,373,267	
		$	–	1,904,211	1,904,211	–
27	Oils, neat's foot and other	gal.	35,488	64,213	228,126	145,882
		$	40,146	67,536	239,638	156,925
28	Sausage casings	"	91,121	294,450	441,587	112,305
29	Sheep pelts	"	–	265,332	265,332	–
30	Tallow	lb.	10,000	946,410	1,039,872	–
		$	700	59,794	64,842	–
31	Wool	lb.	560	5,657,123	5,659,970	155
		$	125	1,359,003	1,359,741	50
32	All other	"	1,803	87,270	90,373	3,842
	Total other animal products	"	**21,619,391**	**14,743,824**	**37,391,810**	**30,664,039**

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
615,901	144,918,867	206,510,025	138,406	207,213,267	199,343,620	190,197	199,957,475	1
124,176	25,710,767	42,875,774	36,061	43,011,439	57,786,615	62,799	57,995,116	
9,433,072	47,422,564	15,179,195	10,039,593	45,546,176	32,768,400	12,672,602	86,565,104	2
938,232	5,994,833	2,213,837	1,085,772	5,750,435	5,186,882	1,850,375	13,016,378	
832,523	8,732,857	3,373,030	30,652	4,403,244	6,156,244	502,185	7,875,523	3
113,042	1,379,346	601,988	5,376	766,595	1,595,850	119,685	2,087,378	
45,973	99,593	89,249	44,543	167,993	184,513	589,625	855,517	4
7,800	14,360	13,452	9,185	27,491	47,225	128,273	192,224	
2,268,989	13,142,169	12,279,429	1,037,598	13,987,460	5,538,790	2,015,029	7,909,803	5
245,939	1,990,856	2,301,740	121,524	2,522,926	1,478,054	489,134	2,052,192	
59,054	111,878	22,050	28,749	70,474	–	61,529	69,206	6
3,725	4,147	–	9,050	9,324	–	7,970	8,120	7
290,435	485,180	141,406	148,548	290,474	88,385	84,154	173,009	8
36,892	59,095	23,560	21,972	45,604	19,932	14,354	34,336	
119,681	11,031,893	4,287,392	91,679	6,676,094	1,549,254	4,924	13,422,624	9
24,293	2,730,616	1,181,788	11,658	1,717,758	532,640	2,458	3,695,384	
1,821,486	3,939,164	1,553,727	2,112,642	3,762,168	4,050,411	2,825,480	7,016,760	10
85,928	200,644	93,650	125,169	225,697	462,848	269,966	749,371	
1,639,081	**38,196,542**	**49,327,839**	**1,454,516**	**54,147,743**	**67,110,046**	**3,006,543**	**79,899,705**	
72,244	74,459	–	84,389	85,876		98,482	100,521	11
89,820	90,391	–	120,160	124,796	–	190,052	198,531	
205,029	3,441,183	7,121,568	253,038	7,990,435	3,311,591	840,398	4,926,154	12
42,665	1,018,769	2,220,197	59,068	2,491,992	1,410,616	256,657	2,000,467	
50,564	50,564		50,588	50,588		16,200	16,200	13
3,282	3,282	–	5,196	5,196	–	2,634	2,634	
103,308	168,961,583	179,568,863	91,399	180,733,426	168,240,447	79,707	169,530,753	14
22,514	26,690,500	36,463,272	24,930	36,721,136	36,277,359	25,511	36,602,504	
270,973	7,898,322	4,843,115	275,669	5,167,343	4,056,232	786,909	4,896,793	15
63,469	2,273,412	1,702,636	90,242	1,810,380	1,948,965	299,365	2,271,299	
106,386	110,198	18,379	33,476	70,747	500	51,445	94,514	16
3,644,097	4,668,139	869,455	4,801,423	5,684,720	1,651,649	6,355,061	8,024,023	17
4,393,600	4,405,400		24,163	24,184	–	23,427	25,834	18
92,098	92,506		54,912	55,025	–	83,639	84,014	
35,789	35,789	–	60,144	60,144	–	93,848	93,848	19
384,372	395,047	3,590	317,775	321,858	–	245,678	245,717	20
6,536,083	6,555,810	8,511	6,719,066	6,738,177	119,318	8,035,681	8,159,269	21
6,758	7,108	–	12,324	12,842		20,179	21,049	22
9,701	11,013	2,037	10,948	13,910		10,659	88,409	23
1,227	1,491	164	1,284	1,808	–	1,553	13,012	
1,660	24,998	1,372,016	375	1,405,633	1,767,859	29,326	1,955,222	24
207	2,980	279,483	65	284,597	483,428	7,100	528,382	
7,256,991	13,247,834	3,184,461	8,505,195	15,858,622	8,082,149	24,191,048	43,656,718	25
423,724	770,566	300,117	702,240	1,371,610	1,129,225	2,486,279	4,955,048	
1,657,111	1,657,111	–	1,564,303	1,564,303	–	1,701,963	1,701,963	26
1,190,860	1,190,860	–	908,263	908,263	–	907,928	907,928	
71,408	218,625	108,444	31,371	147,270	27,486	57,566	106,700	27
80,470	240,500	140,606	41,101	192,447	51,320	87,593	184,634	
200,368	330,675	57,036	228,740	317,397	224,692	262,246	523,736	28
180,828	180,828		381,275	381,275		737,619	737,619	29
930,859	1,024,584	–	97,974	119,696		520	9,848	30
65,789	71,569	–	3,241	4,991		37	1,198	
4,539,795	4,546,121	–	5,836,714	5,836,764	–	10,529,241	10,576,627	31
1,495,472	1,497,684	–	2,554,468	2,554,468	–	6,834,540	6,865,907	
58,920	63,512	3,638	239,116	243,890	55	620,523	620,801	32
14,725,103	**46,291,616**	**42,067,084**	**17,358,509**	**60,357,759**	**43,297,127**	**27,605,168**	**73,136,134**	

13.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	1916. United Kingdom.
	III. Fisheries produce—totals	$	**5,448,902**	**8,521,901**	**19,687,068**	**6,731,794**
1	Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock, fresh	lb.	300	3,402,657	3,403,157	
		$	9	110,984	111,004	–
2	Codfish, dry salted	cwt.	12,411	244,334	659,903	33,716
		$	54,134	1,357,079	4,121,962	171,965
3	Codfish, wet salted and pickled	cwt.	14,360	82,681	101,603	7,028
		$	54,000	314,200	397,886	24,400
4	Codfish, smoked	lb.	–	–	–	127,296
		$	–	–	–	7,019
5	Codfish tongues and sounds	lb.	–	137,723	138,723	–
		$	–	30,725	30,786	
	Total codfish	"	**108,143**	**1,812,988**	**4,661,638**	**203,384**
6	Halibut, fresh	lb.	194,000	7,071,875	7,270,514	1,627,700
		$	14,300	437,148	451,912	147,326
7	Halibut, pickled	bbl.		163	163	–
		$	–	2,296	2,296	–
	Total halibut	"	**14,300**	**439,444**	**454,208**	**147,326**
8	Herring, fresh or frozen	lb.	–	29,735,473	30,725,723	–
		$	–	492,896	506,536	
9	Herring, pickled	bbl.	30,651	45 ,508	331,056	
		$	30,656	167,131	821,252	–
10	Herring, canned	lb.	59,046	405	619,934	46,500
		$	8,500	17	53,338	6,000
11	Herring, smoked	lb.	4,950	3,811,052	4,193,419	64,700
		$	256	129,079	141,963	2,631
	Total herring	"	**39,412**	**789,123**	**1,523,089**	**8,631**
12	Lobsters, fresh	lb.	–	5,500,586	5,500,586	–
		$	–	849,368	849,368	–
13	Lobsters, canned	lb.	2,796,102	2,268,838	7,518,741	3,662,148
		$	1,123,691	892,442	3,013,782	1,236,278
	Total lobsters	"	**1,123,691**	**1,741,810**	**3,863,150**	**1,236,278**
14	Mackerel, fresh	lb.		3,229,558	3,229,558	
		$		156,487	156,487	
15	Mackerel, pickled	bbl.	–	19,691	27,776	7
		$	–	219,967	299,208	91
	Total mackerel	"	–	**376,454**	**455,695**	**91**
16	Oysters	"	194	6,511	6,915	158
17	Salmon, fresh	lb.	854,429	4,688,580	5,569,545	1,496,000
		$	92,023	292,559	387,543	183,621
18	Salmon, smoked	lb.	100	1,852	2,160	–
		$	10	271	313	–
19	Salmon, canned	lb.	23,385,101	274,745	34,655,108	35,225,051
		$	4,018,304	17,216	4,948,723	4,930,625
20	Salmon, dog	lb.	–	5,528,710	6,312,230	
		$	–	44,638	53,667	–
21	Salmon, pickled	bbl.	43	8,126	40,692	793
		$	471	163,196	306,438	8,824
	Total salmon	"	**4,110,808**	**517,880**	**5,696,684**	**5,123,070**

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
8,867,139	**22,377,977**	**7,316,744**	**10,717,048**	**24,889,253**	**6,746,036**	**16,122,442**	**32,602,151**	
2,574,900	2,574,900	15,433	50,635	66,076	5,093,400	9,052,500	14,176,200	1
109,762	109,762	101,809	209,170	311,024	318,583	441,050	761,227	
263,472	864,573	5,145	285,889	793,921	1,494	389,778	772,027	2
1,440,573	5,418,039	33,146	1,807,887	5,827,439	15,684	3,171,973	7,088,983	
118,316	127,015		142,914	151,542	10	241,197	245,523	3
408,668	438,006	–	526,680	559,234	80	1,206,789	1,230,664	
1,733,687	1,880,154	107,524	1,203,044	1,352,832	30,100	1,270,800	1,347,300	4
98,238	106,589	9,656	102,413	115,838	2,256	134,754	143,495	
235,789	236,009		243,011	243,011	–	198,500	217,600	5
49,750	49,765		42,544	42,544	–	39,714	41,664	
2,106,991	**6,122,161**	**144,611**	**2,688,694**	**6,856,079**	**336,603**	**4,994,280**	**9,266,033**	
5,859,100	7,499,700	877,500	3,607,600	4,487,500	5,055,300	2,208,100	7,267,700	6
398,450	546,950	91,359	349,182	440,801	351,231	276,372	628,252	
213	213		45	45		–		7
2,742	2,742		725	725	–	–	–	
401,192	**549,692**	**91,359**	**349,907**	**441,526**	**351,231**	**276,372**	**628,252**	
31,229,300	31,267,400		27,626,000	27,985,000	122,700	34,917,000	43,160,000	8
330,438	330,838		396,702	401,590	6,135	1,148,537	1,244,831	
74,403	201,024	4	67,484	239,661	–	86,236	122,914	9
389,291	760,292	20	359,739	867,076	–	974,923	1,232,926	
72,964	1,036,923	72,232	118,844	2,352,929	–	28,660	2,448,773	10
5,665	103,512	8,941	9,920	215,798	–	3,446	293,960	
2,339,368	2,965,974	13,600	5,061,383	5,631,772	85,800	3,064,600	3,844,100	11
165,337	186,475	936	197,373	223,160	4,390	153,549	202,565	
890,731	**1,381,117**	**9,897**	**963,734**	**1,707,624**	**10,525**	**2,280,455**	**2,974,282**	
6,278,376	6,278,376		6,146,803	6,146,803	–	5,327,968	5,327,968	12
934,522	934,522	–	1,037,779	1,037,779	–	855,484	855,484	
1,920,601	8,339,903	5,022,479	2,720,566	9,315,078	2,605,766	2,886,214	8,663,949	13
533,072	2,672,179	2,025,560	967,441	3,639,332	1,085,754	971,568	3,325,117	
1,467,594	**3,606,701**	**2,025,560**	**2,005,220**	**4,677,111**	**1,085,754**	**1,827,052**	**4,180,601**	
4,583,600	4,583,600	25,000	2,169,600	2,194,600		3,000,600	3,000,600	14
220,664	220,664	1,750	120,670	122,420		228,343	228,343	
26,612	33,642		28,265	31,799		42,892	47,971	15
329,624	410,199		435,996	485,417		750,703	830,116	
550,288	**630,863**	**1,750**	**556,666**	**607,837**		**979,046**	**1,058,459**	
3,066	3,351	144	3,200	3,508	66	10,346	10,437	16
3,127,700	4,644,400	781,300	4,212,100	5,006,500	1,076,100	6,814,000	8,045,700	17
274,504	460,737	100,254	348,501	450,227	208,609	567,111	781,118	
2,786	2,816		1,455	2,039		2,450	5,806	18
300	304	–	199	268	–	553	1,180	
18,725	49,142,882	34,772,879	567,758	48,332,927	21,117,314	893,639	43,777,154	19
2,584	6,306,056	4,898,555	42,994	6,288,257	4,686,894	142,025	8,478,661	
20,545,600	20,545,600	–	18,411,600	18,721,300	–	10,054,400	10,054,400	20
224,893	224,893	–	259,754	263,758	–	349,221	349,221	
5,765	13,704	–	5,273	7,254	–	2,401	3,496	21
97,873	145,101	–	88,361	116,426	–	54,394	74,557	
600,154	**7,137,091**	**4,998,809**	**739,809**	**7,118,936**	**4,895,503**	**1,113,304**	**9,684,737**	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	1914. United Kingdom.
	III. Fisheries produce—con.					
1	Salmon or lake trout	lb.	–	1,360,875	1,360,875	
		$	–	76,947	76,947	–
2	Sea fish, other, fresh	lb.	1,800	1,615,684	1,619,084	4,700
		$	36	81,579	81,684	129
3	Sea fish, other, pickled	bbl.	261	2,336	11,867	5
		$	979	20,656	68,058	32
4	Sea fish, other, preserved	lb.	115,150	1,566,140	1,726,892	5,168
		$	22,968	92,145	118,284	260
	Total sea fish, other	"	**23,983**	**194,380**	**268,026**	**421**
5	Smelts	lb.		7,073,036	7,073,036	20
		$	–	427,873	427,873	280
6	Fish, bait and clams	bbl.	250	28,894	29,382	
		$	1,750	65,316	67,733	–
7	Fish, all other, fresh	$		1,735,943	1,735,943	–
8	Fish, all other, pickled	bbl.		4,396	4,441	–
		$	–	18,770	19,058	–
9	Fish oil, cod	gal.	4,248	581,928	596,137	4,880
		$	1,275	185,478	188,798	2,072
10	Fish oil, seal	gal.	3,120	6,566	9,686	3,570
		$	312	2,114	2,436	1,609
11	Fish oil, whale	gal.	25,633	172,870	334,233	
		$	8,934	70,717	144,388	
12	Fish oil, other	gal.	35,795	14,741	50,636	
		$	8,572	4,342	12,994	
	Total fish oil	gal.	**68,796**	**776,105**	**990,682**	**8,450**
		$	**19,093**	**262,651**	**348,606**	**3 681**
13	Furs or skins, the produce of fish or marine animals	"	7,528	5,042	12,574	6,717
14	Other articles of the fisheries	"		50,769	68,947	1,757
	IV. Forest produce—totals	$	**9,914,548**	**31,030,873**	**42,650,683**	**14,147,250**
15	Ashes, pot and pearl	bbl.	436	1	453	308
		$	22,081	47	22,685	21,713
16	Ashes, other	"		34,359	34,359	–
	Total ashes	"	**22,081**	**34,406**	**57,044**	**21,713**
17	Bark for tanning	cord	–	5,675	5,675	–
		$	–	42,370	42,370	
18	Firewood	cord	–	23,133	23,296	
		$	–	80,257	80,776	
19	Knees and futtocks	NO.	–	11,344	11,364	
		$	–	15,844	15,877	
20	Lathwood	cord	–	12	12	–
		$	–	42	42	–
	Logs—					
21	Elm	"	8,132	5,626	13,758	2,282
22	Hemlock	"		63,822	63,822	–
23	Oak	"	–	238	238	–
24	Pine	"		100,715	100,715	–
25	Spruce and tamarac	"	–	490,738	491,209	–
26	All other	"	17,953	571,238	589,191	45,172
	Total logs	"	**26,085**	**1,232,377**	**1,258,933**	**47,454**

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
2,106,000	2,106,000	–	1,939,100	1,939,100		21,412	21,493	1
119,787	119,787	–	122,006	122,006	–	161,987	162,392	
2,102,100	2,117,000	174,500	1,220,600	1,408,300	393,400	1,750,500	2,377,700	2
130,909	131,663	11,227	88,636	100,568	20,904	102,239	130,041	
10,191	22,962		232	275		211	220	3
35,506	91,589		1,096	1,712	–	2,588	2,661	
284,215	314,998		143,438	154,747	79,100	126,435	4,589,660	4
24,670	26,295	–	13,896	14,826	12,062	11,428	66,067	
191,085	**249,547**	**11,227**	**103,628**	**117,106**	**32,966**	**116,255**	**198,769**	
5,797,100	5,801,400	–	6,015,300	6,015,400	–	5,544,500	5,544,800	5
361,231	361,669	–	485,034	485,038	–	624,898	624,920	
8,028	9,825	–	9,686	9,772	–	10,631	11,776	6
17,484	19,331	–	17,828	18,405	–	23,649	25,426	
1,707,146	1,707,172	12,107	2,099,117	2,112,224	12,076	2,763,564	2,775,719	7
1,914	1,914	–	493	494		171	171	8
11,920	11,920	–	4,421	4,425	–	2,580	2,580	
514,352	532,782	5,810	314,569	326,443	9,097	702,824	714,684	9
214,329	221,915	6,284	214,644	224,518	6,612	606,368	615,136	
4,977	8,547		17,247	17,247	11,221	24,839	36,375	10
1,725	3,334	–	9,041	9,041	9,859	19,826	27,874	
319,076	319,076	6,000	278,846	284,846	–	101,482	101,482	11
134,366	134,366	4,000	194,218	198,218	–	104,309	104,309	
50,425	51,293	–	44,894	45,694	70	65,133	65,318	12
15,851	16,281	–	22,150	22,310	39	52,638	52,965	
888,830	**911,698**	**11,810**	**655,556**	**674,230**	**20,388**	**894,278**	**917,859**	
366,271	**375,896**	**10,284**	**440,053**	**454,087**	**14,510**	**783,141**	**800,284**	
12,373	19,156	5,020	38,477	43,497	1,300	47,398	47,609	13
59,826	82,523	5,976	99,254	119,844	5,502	118,115	159,651	14
34,619,722	**51,271,400**	**14,860,590**	**36,902,651**	**55,907,209**	**4,522,523**	**44,726,350**	**51,899,704**	
173	481	135	–	135	179	1	180	15
3,168	24,881	11,087	–	11,087	21,010	100	21,110	
43,549	43,549	–	31,583	31,583	–	49,473	49,473	16
46,717	**68,430**	**11,087**	**31,583**	**42,670**	**21,010**	**49,573**	**70,583**	
4,440	4,440	–	1,221	1,221		217	217	17
22,239	22,239		7,248	7,248		615	615	
17,286	17,386		14,594	14,719		17,894	18,028	18
55,717	56,088	–	42,215	42,872		70,920	71,749	
12,190	12,190	–	29,789	29,789	–	37,406	37,417	19
10,629	10,629	–	39,356	39,356		85,027	85,066	
584	584	–	730	730		–	–	20
2,920	2,920	–	3,650	3,650	–		–	
2,748	5,030	2,343	2,939	5,282	4,047	2,935	6,982	21
89,687	89,687	–	14,682	14,682	–	93,052	93,052	22
400	400	–	1,910	1,910	–	–	–	23
30,540	30,540	–	8,370	8,370	–	4,450	4,450	24
185,787	186,047	1,564	243,183	245,260	56,500	212,137	271,251	25
722,043	767,295	66,047	482,604	548,651	28,525	419,462	448,867	26
1,031,205	**1,078,999**	**69,954**	**753,688**	**824,155**	**89,072**	**732,036**	**824,602**	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	IV. Forest produce—con.					
	Lumber—					
1	Basswood	M. ft.	197	926	1,283	205
		$	7,195	24,514	38,053	7,013
2	Battens	"	4,379	–	4,379	–
3	Deals, pine	st. hund.	13,318	873	14,399	13,329
		$	1,073,420	55,951	1,148,738	1,170,784
4	Deals, spruce and other	st. hund.	126,417	10,988	138,500	171,181
		$	5,829,977	507,388	6,393,420	8,826,107
5	Deal ends	st. hund.	5,767	301	6,582	5,326
		$	241,310	11,041	269,849	212,092
6	Laths	M.	777	629,357	635,974	25
		$	2,104	1,785,507	1,798,219	70
7	Palings and pickets	$	25,153	83,100	114,122	11,198
8	Planks and boards	M. ft.	68,348	831,319	975,420	107,918
		$	1,580,251	15,978,499	18,921,445	2,188,164
9	Scantling	M. ft.	25,817	50,029	76,565	40,546
		$	381,730	802,338	1,196,559	659,733
10	Shingles	M.	782	1,333,165	1,359,069	
		$	2,475	2,945,159	2,987,764	–
11	Shooks, box and other	"	85,618	21,550	158,397	355,114
12	Staves and headings	"	18,106	45,688	77,762	23,034
13	All other lumber	"	89,662	19,156	108,818	52,239
	Total lumber	"	**9,341,380**	**22,279,891**	**33,217,525**	**13,505,548**
14	Match blocks	"	923	4,267	5,190	–
15	Masts and spars	NO.		63	168	–
		$		535	2,416	–
16	Piling	"		170,111	171,758	–
17	Poles, hop, hoop, telegraph and other	"		160,611	162,153	1,600
18	Shingle bolts, pine or cedar	cord		7,744	7,769	–
		$	–	24,705	24,780	–
19	Posts, sleepers and railroad ties	"	4,542	148,812	247,862	107,916
	Timber, square—					
20	Ash	"	1,086	–	1,086	2,757
21	Birch	"	113,874	732	119,386	230,173
22	Elm	"	95,965	603	98,988	54,471
23	Oak	$	71,578	1,673	73,251	26,444
24	Pine, red	"	–	–	–	2,952
25	Pine, white	"	236,656	–	237,220	129,529
26	All other	"	75	2,938	3,024	16,693
	Total timber, sq.	"	**519,234**	**5,946**	**532,955**	**463,019**
27	Wood, blocks and other, for pulp	cord	– –	1,010,914	1,010,914	
		$	–	6,817,311	6,817,211	–
28	Other articles of the forest	"	303	13,388	13,691	–
	V. Manufactures—totals	$	**24,848,359**	**42,164,753**	**85,539,501**	**148,477,303**
	Agricultural implements, viz.—					
29	Drills	NO.	748	39	3,996	2,239
		$	36,642	2,704	260,318	118,663
30	Mowing machines	NO.	1,258	3	7,512	1,093
		$	42,885	195	260,709	38,746
31	Reapers	NO.	4	2	902	–
		$	220	111	48,301	–
32	Harvesters and binders	NO.	1,442	59	6,799	4,539
		$	146,059	7,312	695,858	469,479

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,060	1,300	28	1,125	1,153	–	537	540	1
26,230	34,513	1,326	25,095	26,421	–	16,642	16,850	
1,646	1,646	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
811	14,508	14,697	1,678	16,517	8,118	8,901	18,088	3
48,441	1,249,595	1,454,461	105,476	1,574,279	346,684	221,756	610,841	
5,673	187,894	157,141	6,089	191,384	79,154	36,373	140,877	4
263,483	9,677,355	8,594,803	290,158	10,340,039	1,841,295	749,780	3,159,110	
115	5,740	5,835	118	6,817	1,365	863	3,380	5
4,022	226,938	251,725	4,848	287,148	23,284	16,084	59,671	
787,056	792,855	139	692,216	694,569	–	539,749	548,247	6
2,236,244	2,246,677	416	2,002,229	2,008,068	–	1,695,099	1,714,402	
224,230	238,568	14,493	150,811	165,560	–	109,631	116,307	7
1,070,644	1,256,289	107,564	1,084,017	1,300,753	32,854	1,087,624	1,190,706	8
20,132,978	23,880,341	2,316,849	21,497,341	25,976,526	849,900	25,817,367	28,305,458	
44,170	93,734	68,919	47,982	137,193	18,168	42,914	69,699	9
713,237	1,535,731	1,244,345	815,104	2,389,294	393,353	895,895	1,472,558	
1,783,963	1,796,473		1,784,900	1,806,262	–	1,896,343	1,914,154	10
3,619,409	3,644,159	–	4,007,092	4,047,232	–	5,257,483	5,292,306	
9,014	460,681	454,917	4,832	545,194	586,527	24,677	691,444	11
48,311	85,710	72,075	77,545	153,828	9,898	67,632	85,310	12
17,988	70,959	25,528	24,179	49,707	2,900	9,991	12,933	13
27,345,233	**43,352,973**	**14,430,938**	**29,004,710**	**47,563,296**	**4,053,841**	**34,882,037**	**41,537,190**	
5,636	5,636	367	–	367	–	11,553	11,553	14
102	189		–	–	–	–	–	15
559	1,871		924	6,796	170	6,208	29,876	
143,391	143,391		156,095	159,044	–	135,305	137,603	16
70,355	72,155		168,188	168,240	–	172,314	172,494	17
8,665	8,665		5,796	5,796	–	3,078	3,078	18
29,239	29,239	–	*19,900*	*19,900*	–	*9,150*	*9,150*	
72,323	180,252	67,613	169,964	237,638	8,772	165,861	175,469	19
–	2,757	33	–	33	–	–	–	
–	230,173	91,579	–	91,579	15,394	5,385	20,779	21
–	54,471	131,101	11	131,112	232,658	–	233,915	22
2,610	29,054	12,662	10,268	22,930	–	133	133	23
525	3,477	–	–	–	–	1,510	1,600	24
2,408	131,937	36,042	1,468	41,600	101,306	724	102,682	25
9,847	26,540	9,214	26,598	37,938	300	44,039	*61,200*	26
15,390	**478,409**	**280,631**	**38,345**	**325,192**	**349,658**	**51,791**	**420,309**	
879,934	879,934		982,671	982,671	–	1,002,127	1,002,127	27
5,743,847	5,743,847		6,448,189	6,448,189	–	8,339,278	8,339,278	
24,322	24,322		18,596	18,596	–	14,682	14,707	28
58,202,141	**242,034,998**	**339,013,448**	**91,990,586**	**477,399,676**	**300,715,681**	**151,833,178**	**636,602,516**	
62	7,409	1,424	68	3,849	4,914	74	9,203	29
4,983	495,304	76,871	6,189	272,531	337,728	7,154	537,317	
327	6,220	898	281	8,126	2,598	31	10,061	30
11,932	222,920	32,100	9,833	295,406	107,755	1,457	445,038	
–	471	414	2	2,572	26	–	1,039	31
–	27,364	21,794	120	168,250	1,730	–	69,621	
322	9,960	1,571	76	7,392	3,463	24	7,065	32
34,534	1,056,896	170,975	15,906	841,048	398,990	12,861	867,294	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	1916. United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Agricultural implements—con.					
1	Ploughs	NO.	502	532	13,573	1,723
		$	9,766	15,987	339,301	38,569
2	Harrows	NO.	380	584	6,164	915
		$	4,738	18,993	92,691	10,257
3	Threshing machines	NO.	–	285	2,043	
		$	–	321,611	866,993	–
4	Cultivators	NO.	183	210	5,831	381
		$	4,641	6,023	143,807	10,376
5	All other	"	56,409	88,758	312,219	177,376
6	Parts of	"	53,524	51,891	648,892	97,608
	Total	"	**354,884**	**513,585**	**3,669,089**	**961,074**
7	Aeroplanes and parts	$	–	–		–
8	Artificial abrasives	$	–	–	–	–
9	Asbestos, manufactures of	$	37,169	13,254	78,329	95,518
10	Books, pamphlets, maps, etc	"	133,971	237,915	420,026	73,267
11	Biscuits and bread	cwt.	578	370	3,032	1,631
		$	4,430	2,805	26,452	14,316
12	Binder twine	lb.	1,550,610	9,440,818	12,281,708	3,061,643
		$	105,611	872,592	1,077,021	228,966
13	Bricks	M.	–	1,431	1,482	–
		$	–	11,542	12,020	–
14	Brooms and whisks	"	1,271	–	14,471	2,455
15	Buttons	"	5	339	394	27
16	Cartridges, gun, rifle, etc	"	116,014	97,718	221,137	73,071,562
17	Charcoal	"	–	1,991	3,878	9
18	Cement	"	–	445	1,065	–
19	Clay, manufactures of	"	77	17,319	17,396	–
20	Clothing and wearing apparel	"	6,288,694	120,752	7,344,388	8,171,865
21	Coke	ton	–	52,874	52,874	–
		$	–	240,818	240,818	–
22	Cordage, rope and twine	"	1,220	16,530	47,180	16,773
23	Cotton fabrics	yd.	813,894	14,442	1,222,964	1,710,927
		$	158,649	3,972	282,828	415,127
24	Cottons, other	"	33,275	69,799	151,343	1,089,693
25	Cotton waste	lb.	231,625	1,369,448	1,606,881	–
		$	12,403	60,132	72,736	–
	Drugs, chemicals and medicines—					
26	Acetate of lime	cwt.	76,671	59,088	151,390	55,544
		$	130,519	111,136	269,591	116,079
27	Acid sulphuric	cwt.	–	64,095	64,098	92,769
		$	–	41,308	41,335	134,826
28	Ammonium sulphate	cwt.		–	–	
		$		–	–	
29	Cyanamid	cwt.		–	–	
		$		–	–	–
30	Calcium carbide	cwt.		235,316	363,427	68,577
		$	–	731,416	1,117,118	199,399
31	Gum chicle	lb.	10,000	1,882,049	1,897,872	40,000
		$	4,750	913,776	921,804	20,000
32	Phosphorus	lb.	558,050	–	558,050	604,100
		$	84,458	–	84,458	84,599
33	Senega root	lb.	4,540	348,217	373,843	4,600
		$	2,510	157,177	171,319	1,284
34	All other drugs, etc	"	241,190	513,159	893,341	202,622
	Total drugs, etc	"	**463,427**	**2,467,972**	**3,498,966**	**758,809**

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
983	15,248	2,437	460	22,375	6,473	517	23,958	1
22,064	323,301	76,421	13,172	649,254	516,884	15,847	1,197,631	
394	4,279	579	847	6,920	1,046	1,027	3,969	2
17,368	79,813	6,671	29,068	106,612	17,261	33,365	91,008	
17	923	–	–	1,522		29	1,172	3
14,358	500,715	–	–	465,209	–	14,716	274,764	
243	6,327	184	349	3,918	1,161	162	6,463	4
6,978	177,431	5,307	10,985	129,429	31,702	7,120	185,349	
55,762	398,809	46,205	22,345	280,426	136,046	50,148	409,489	5
116,164	571,797	158,598	120,055	833,173	289,788	138,803	990,010	6
284,143	**3,854,350**	**594,942**	**227,673**	**4,041,333**	**1,837,904**	**281,471**	**5,067,531**	
–	–	–	–	–	169,797	3,757,571	3,927,368	7
–	–	–	–	–	1,028	1,638,244	1,639,306	8
4,226	118,287	95	4,502	6,858	5	13,288	56,007	9
214,016	317,859	54,774	220,668	308,432	35,655	256,227	348,121	10
236	6,058	335	395	3,018	41,331	1,266	47,974	11
2,035	51,698	2,452	2,859	35,579	442,941	11,948	539,440	
7,569,325	17,336,927	2,131,500	65,716	117,728	–	50,388	69,824	12
710,727	1,529,540	233,059	634,053	1,186,870	–	913,965	1,194,962	
971	1,074	–	2,057	2,075	–	4,343	4,351	13
7,301	8,506	–	16,539	16,704	–	39,291	39,371	
60	16,071	12,900	361	22,060	170	–	17,820	14
257	7,079	–	499	18,540	–	4,448	19,003	15
15,451	73,904,584	238,148,300	1,905,610	240,302,414	235,448,415	3,563,407	351,343,138	16
25,458	25,467	–	50,277	50,277	–	14,060	14,060	17
1,635	5,139	–	1,154	2,727	–	7,107	16,909	18
33,707	34,649	–	68,430	69,403	–	74,465	75,541	19
66,465	9,148,878	4,989,090	92,420	6,356,750	2,164,181	5,867,286	9,702,207	20
43,770	43,790	–	38,883	38,900	–	25,976	26,013	21
196,114	196,214	–	179,932	180,019	–	165,555	165,756	
27,824	91,665	8,562	19,778	100,744	25,644	45,614	156,414	22
34,949	2,418,857	481,995	23 387	846,099	84,667	6,647,624	7,359,608	23
8,788	614,739	74,357	4,740	224,946	17,696	1,562,893	1,914,131	
27,670	1,161,556	132,671	101,303	255,038	59,282	590,544	691,087	24
1,042,914	1,049,775	–	9,654	16,860	22,667	253,011	286,101	25
39,352	39,551	–	664	1,132	3,499	10,714	14,877	
9,885	69,337	95,383		95,383	36,150	10,336	46,486	26
16,877	140,174	311,419	–	311,419	143,140	21,353	164,493	
67,633	160,446	16,420	5,069	21,502	–	256,454	256,526	27
59,154	194,026	52,002	7,396	59,489	–	301,893	302,065	
–	–	–	–	–	1,658	62,067	201,296	28
–	–		–	–	4,144	282,521	903,458	
	–		–	–	–	927,749	927,749	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	2,349,991	2,349,991	
901,891	1,129,749	100,056	1,324,164	1,551,788	118,833	1,312,271	1,544,394	30
2,811,185	3,485,670	249,985	3,810,202	4,379,564	352,878	3,418,172	4,058,121	
1,719,429	1,824,049	10,000	4,072,570	4,084,820	9,031	2,680,871	2,740,546	31
954,887	1,017,103	6,000	2,346,283	2,353,987	5,419	1,777,109	1,816,673	
	604,100	880,070		880,070	1,106,600	–	1,142,900	32
–	84,599	134,948	–	134,948	193,655	–	200,007	
491,481	510,489	–	184,295	184,295	2,888	204,003	216,951	33
148,231	154,443	–	90,915	90,915	2,306	132,579	141,233	
597,285	1,304,171	418,608	462,134	1,833,795	993,261	1,706,811	3,600,283	34
4,587,619	**6,380,186**	**1,172,962**	**6,716,930**	**9,164,117**	**1,694,803**	**9,990,429**	**13,536,324**	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Electrical apparatus	$	17,012	49,147	97,890	141,666
2	Electrotypes	"	66	6,080	6,287	–
3	Extract of hemlock bark	bbl.	2,371	8	2,550	4,840
		$	28,512	248	30,812	58,170
4	Explosives and fulminates, n.e.s.	"	51,543	158,293	265,578	6,570,075
5	Fertilizers	"	877	1,996,591	2,163,917	3,557
6	Fur manufactures	"	17,097	8,537	29,808	19,282
7	Glass and glassware, n.e.s.	"	14,016	15,332	55,553	92,103
8	Grindstones, manufactured	"	–	45,515	45,889	–
9	Guns, rifles, etc.	"	153,224	32,321	211,324	575,628
10	Gypsum or plaster, ground	"	216	24,039	31,878	–
11	Hats and caps	"	917	1,947	16,203	118,791
12	Gasoline launches	No.	–	8	11	7
		$	–	4,067	6,467	140,000
13	Household effects, n.e.s.	$	356,918	3,211,798	3,681,709	413,933
14	Ice	"	–	7,240	7,515	–
15	India rubber, manufactures of	"	182,843	106,830	446,777	2,043,774
16	India rubber waste	lb.	–	4,221,476	4,221,476	60,600
		$	–	276,128	276,128	6,368
	Iron and steel and manufactures of—					
17	Castings, n.e.s.	$	127,522	17,356	148,145	2,391
18	Ferro silicon and ferro compounds.	ton	39	6,631	6,901	5,016
		$	1,900	377,637	398,488	293,309
19	Gas buoys and parts of	"	1,850	1,700	20,080	–
20	Hardware and tools	"	141,323	139,267	369,714	585,442
21	Machinery	"	55,477	193,299	351,067	256,412
22	Pig iron	ton	–	8,664	10,477	–
		$	–	104,444	126,975	–
23	Scrap iron or steel	cwt.	17,206	831,208	858,855	–
		$	6,864	532,548	534,946	–
24	Sewing machines	No.	163	2,522	3,026	505
		$	4,988	24,351	33,244	7,919
25	Stoves	No.	38	3,151	4,225	91
		$	1,488	8,656	24,708	2,026
26	Typewriters	No.	1,857	156	2,674	2,900
		$	119,825	8,443	173,211	196,085
27	Wire and wire nails	cwt.	266,919	4,880	446,909	943,628
		$	543,451	9,684	870,319	2,381,149
28	All other	"	4,442,511	614,977	7,111,529	29,724,891
	Total	"	**5,447,199**	**2,022,362**	**10,162,426**	**33,449,624**
29	Jewellers' sweepings	"	29,661	140,826	170,720	37,697
30	Jewellery, all kinds	"	13,811	34,493	80,714	57,534
31	Junk	cwt.	167[1]	77,258[1]	78,508[1]	738[1]
		$	408[1]	159,809[1]	161,221[1]	332[1]
32	Lamps and lanterns	"	5,211	7,801	14,294	25,952
	Leather—					
33	Boots and shoes	"	32,725	104,188	188,084	88,774
34	Harness and saddlery	"	1,651,562	123,523	3,981,959	3,803,933
35	Harness	lb.	–		–	4,692
		$	–	–	–	2,481
36	Leather, n.e.s.	lb.	418,275	2,535,302	3,013,799	–
		$	124,796	872,725	1,014,490	49,137

[1] Not including metallic and rubber junk.

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
52,270	573,044	295,259	179,212	1,357,824	118,939	451,525	2,166,961	1
4,325	4,519	100	7,646	8,018	–	9,778	13,386	2
–	5,486	–	–	–	–		–	3
–	65,677	41,700	300	49,102	17,526	–	19,686	
252,713	7,080,926	30,815,956	7,543,886	40,917,856	25,677,440	8,065,629	34,997,155	4
2,539,285	2,705,069	–	2,726,378	3,371,384	2,061	227,055	238,795	5
10,560	37,192	18,027	10,021	38,419	4,060	17,062	31,166	6
12,582	133,743	97,506	11,582	161,347	352	21,537	54,371	7
19,926	19,971	–	36,106	36,646	3,404	24,740	29,767	8
37,481	617,795	2,175,618	23,037	2,234,021	911,020	415,288	1,326,796	9
71,541	92,446	24,148	147,281	182,863	–	100,900	104,827	10
3,264	134,912	205,295	3,209	226,597	133,106	78,894	244,750	11
4	14	455	6	463	12	6	20	12
5,350	147,050	15,145,150	4,266	15,149,926	360,000	3,096	364,871	
3,750,722	4,222,234	291,011	3,943,664	4,314,647	60,820	3,343,409	3,474,046	13
9,384	9,919	Included	with misc	ellaneous.	Included	with misc	ellaneous.	14
128,090	2,494,609	1,846,086	144,284	2,436,897	1,132,751	233,851	2,648,805	15
8,718,500	8,779,100	1,634	28,805	30,439		3,552,900	3,552,900	16
580,897	587,265	20,832	208,777	229,609		262,700	262,700	
11,911	18,458	2,330	201,999	209,361	300	650,709	662,840	17
5,782	12,398	13,192	9,109	27,279	16,498	8,623	29,643	18
316,682	729,029	870,240	496,619	1,755,014	1,404,088	536,682	2,436,752	
–	326	925	1,550	2,475	–	–	85	19
153,767	888,120	443,343	131,713	943,755	960,994	308,011	2,173,934	20
379,971	763,854	521,481	709,490	1,482,870	896,666	1,553,405	2,935,903	21
19,691	22,350	–	19,783	19,783		9,027	10,535	22
266,126	307,721	–	343,906	343,906		318,741	417,507	
1,753,238	1,766,634	465,796	2,983,458	3,457,564		2,272,901	2,298,313	23
840,542	849,338	467,804	1,461,659	1,939,438		1,717,415	1,756,657	
594	1,715	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
14,618	29,300	25,037	30,345	87,700	6,026	29,589	154,907	
329	1,307	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
4,992	19,257	4,310	11,523	36,925	14,530	9,686	49,895	
132	3,349	2,836	124	3,323	1,163	102	1,974	26
11,689	228,710	196,511	5,333	224,935	49,060	6,435	82,833	
29,950	1,792,851	785,338	17,260	2,364,478	550,354	23,412	1,785,446	27
86,628	4,483,263	3,138,109	71,885	9,038,143	3,013,727	120,804	8,949,304	
2,623,935	41,395,933	17,230,663	3,891,790	25,776,213	1,324,129	3,415,783	18,509,369	28
4,707,861	**49,713,309**	**22,900,753**	**7,357,812**	**41,840,735**	**7,669,520**	**9,367,260**	**38,129,986**	
185,883	223,929	12,588	226,779	243,046	14,288	273,299	287,587	29
25,084	139,095	44,871	21,190	103,837	13,699	34,608	91,479	30
35,590	38,049[1]	4,000[1]	26,187[1]	30,561[1]	–	16,555[1]	16,561	31
74,160[1]	80,807[1]	1,000[1]	76,614[1]	77,824	–	79,215[1]	79,219[1]	
3,013	32,783	29,150	1,965	36,444	52,085	17,649	96,553	32
87,531	537,595	720,573	151,893	951,687	534,719	347,971	905,087	33
84,160	5,999,126	746,777	22,110	787,125	479,982	51,322	535,009	34
469,326	480,874	3,884	1,359,405	1,388,339	–	5,122,788	5,141,729	35
182,891	189,300	1,709	630,085	646,408		3,281,636	3,295,927	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
363,622	425,850	101,213	492,268	595,718	26,086	550,030	581,059	

[1]Not including metallic and rubber junk.

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Leather—con.					
1	Sole	lb.	7,544,817	5,932,825	13,758,727	5,035,482
		$	2,294,902	1,701,704	4,096,081	1,582,389
2	Upper	lb.	896,389	1,195,390	2,179,021	1,601,292
		$	531,927	851,625	1,450,910	1,379,933
3	Other manufactures of	"	33,768	40,445	75,765	709,181
	Total leather	"	**4,669,680**	**3,694,210**	**10,807,289**	**7,608,628**
4	Lime	"	–	11,202	17,137	–
	Liquors—					
5	Ale and beer	gal.	36	4,951	11,215	
		$	16	1,707	4,401	
6	Gin	gal.	–	43	147	–
		$	–	61	133	–
7	Whiskey	gal.	7,385	234,535	282,867	243,578
		$	22,142	709,036	860,932	295,697
8	Wines	gal.	568	1,058	2,779	296
		$	392	1,995	3,298	346
9	Wood alcohol	gal.	125,405	221,831	500,338	255,076
		$	74,828	58,568	231,283	148,843
10	Other spirits, n.e.s	gal.	–	952	985	2,290
		$	–	1,506	1,566	2,510
	Total liquors	gal.	**133,394**	**463,370**	**798,331**	**501,240**
		$	**97,378**	**772,873**	**1,101,613**	**447,396**
	Metals—					
11	Aluminum, in bars, blocks, etc	cwt.	51,755	73,350	140,441	126,456
		$	810,227	1,264,109	2,318,800	2,358,864
12	Aluminum, manufactures of	"	448,127	4,581	452,708	71,320
13	Brass, old and scrap	cwt.	5,041	22,301	27,342	1,107
		$	54,282	204,249	258,531	13,800
14	Copper, old and scrap	cwt.	3,655	16,948	21,119	826
		$	45,258	189,793	241,050	13,400
15	Copper in pigs, etc	cwt.	–	–	–	
		$		–	–	
16	Lead in pigs, etc	cwt.	included w	ith mineral	s, 1915–17	–
		$				
17	Metallic shingles and laths and corrugated roofing	"	54,308	1,489	88,348	14,286
18	Metals, other	"	157,350	218,686	402,906	1,677,852
	Musical instruments—					
19	Organs	NO.	699	32	1,093	1,029
		$	39,484	1,810	63,199	63,823
20	Pianos	NO.	41	156	239	47
		$	14,828	37,329	61,547	14,085
21	Other and parts of	"	66,771	19,209	100,820	160,476
	Total	"	**121,083**	**58,348**	**225,575**	**238,384**
22	Oil cake	cwt.	158,720	25,248	279,334	296,459
		$	221,482	36,334	392,330	469,321
23	Oil, n.e.s	gal.	4,121	981,789	1,095,044	42,310
		$	1,608	117,741	156,091	20,140
	Paper—					
24	Paper, wall	roll		24,936	783,895	5,300
		$	–	2,486	53,916	766
25	Paper, felt	roll	8,715	25,484	78,793	–
		$	22,725	15,113	85,066	63,216
26	Paper, wrapping	lb.	102,260	9,200,553	13,539,646	3,039,200
		$	2,792	279,111	408,360	91,638

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
8,437,114	14,315,538	2,005,542	3,704,822	5,848,971	58,919	3,588,469	3,763,497	1
2,408,142	4,303,778	881,222	1,415,744	2,375,120	39,726	1,803,681	1,921,945	
952,220	2,697,626	670,599	467,292	1,226,152	181,132	1,377,058	1,692,781	2
915,427	2,378,367	1,139,209	793,044	1,988,912	383,374	1,994,073	2,613,129	
30,635	741,306	18,995	33,775	63,751	47,229	1,081,694	1,134,065	3
4,072,408	**14,575,322**	**3,609,698**	**3,538,919**	**7,408,721**	**1,511,116**	**9,110,407**	**10,986,221**	
22,608	26,320	–	75,354	84,358	–	70,901	72,553	4
2,297	12,839	–	2,456	121,753	–	761	187,842	5
1,196	7,667	–	979	54,413	–	671	112,543	
909	909	–	892	898	–	2,822	2,843	6
769	769	–	991	1,006	–	8,199	8,284	
256,768	540,352	719,870	320,578	1,108,819	2,806	317,861	588,236	7
732,366	1,153,796	813,432	993,896	2,012,133	10,517	1,057,976	1,695,001	
861	3,249	500	671	12,627	96	405	3,768	8
2,706	5,016	530	2,511	18,389	125	1,718	5,373	
37,079	406,730	210,312	68,485	500,067	182,663	112,801	450,696	9
5,832	229,978	149,600	53,017	411,288	136,261	172,851	490,837	
	54,604	3,000	163	105,543	–	118,235	122,261	10
–	34,685	3,000	469	74,405	–	288,213	298,688	
297,914	**1,018,683**	**933,682**	**393,245**	**1,849,707**	**185,565**	**552,885**	**1,355,646**	
742,869	**1,431,911**	**966,562**	**1,051,863**	**2,570,634**	**146,903**	**1,529,628**	**2,610,726**	
67,616	196,424	145,752	48,311	194,154	213,427	287	215,740	11
1,281,067	3,682,351	4,424,422	1,401,843	5,830,056	7,502,963	17,206	7,581,838	
51,430	173,387	–	24,118	27,275	11,622	6,802	46,415	12
214,654	215,761	367	400,138	400,505	–	421,108	421,108	13
2,854,532	2,868,332	8,807	6,886,519	6,895,326	–	8,083,864	8,083,864	
56,613	57,439	433	83,311	83,744	–	111,999	111,999	14
977,574	990,974	7,041	2,057,480	2,064,521	–	3,090,618	3,090,618	
	–	432	1,576	2,008	153	295,802	299,281	15
	–	9,461	45,085	54,546	4,856	7,649,946	7,775,288	
–	–		–		–	68,093	68,105	16
–	–		–	–	–	449,375	449,601	
18,222	49,962	–	15,386	27,473	–	812	37,179	17
818,048	2,563,922	289,404	801,798	2,871,781	2,458,066	618,724	5,853,846	18
35	1,321	42	13	282	–	21	277	19
14,404	94,070	2,099	18,380	39,206	–	18,890	33,886	
140	262	2	156	405	1	137	432	20
31,844	59,908	650	45,194	95,857	300	39,013	123,552	
23,727	201,014	29,708	26,103	97,873	9,532	25,290	101,464	21
69,975	**354,992**	**32,457**	**89,677**	**232,936**	**9,832**	**83,193**	**258,902**	
28,061	353,463	266,896	13,925	292,317	96,407	26,967	125,969	22
43,038	583,679	410,940	18,232	451,766	203,328	59,955	268,718	
4,690 845	4,951,406	208,018	5,724,154	6,462,044	55,698	5,833,241	6,106,788	23
604,355	712,712	51,604	1,018,729	1,374,547	14,060	942,000	1,066,274	
12,867	764,243	3,730	31,671	1,187,588	3,000	15,422	1,405,326	24
1,231	54,050	1,367	3,265	98,372	180	2,080	113,695	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
89,082	148,288	55,196	150,297	251,656	28,297	146,792	337,341	
7,605,000	15,771,900	11,462,400	1,547,800	20,265,100	6,118,900	6,502,700	23,792,400	26
227,900	492,122	432,669	87,738	801,418	232,861	418,609	1,294,725	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	1916. United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Paper—con.					
1	Paper, printing	lb.	8,925,200	628,953,000	729,204,700	10,444,800
		$	180,598	12,126,982	14,091,662	210,046
2	Paper, n.e.s.	"	386,923	429,793	839,334	542,154
	Total paper	"	**593,038**	**12,853,485**	**15,478,338**	**907,820**
3	Paints and varnishes	"	70,287	20,705	169,454	204,002
4	Paintings, all kinds	"	13,924	50,858	66,346	4,477
5	Plumbago, manufactures of	"	8,378	51,960	62,138	2,222
6	Photographs	"	1,117	8,643	10,137	436
7	Rags	lb.	5,201,800	60,418,500	65,992,200	3,458,700
		$	388,611	680,969	1,080,769	339,862
8	Ships sold to other countries	ton	–	13,237	14,303	–
		$	–	391,500	448,900	–
9	Soap	lb.	151,080	5,853	584,337	212,198
		$	13,927	492	34,118	37,272
10	Starch	lb.	58,340	5,650	76,158	104,620
		$	1,555	224	2,439	3,731
11	Stationery	"	15,262	14,786	63,780	17,570
12	Stone, granite, marble, etc., dressed	"		1,713	1,832	–
13	Sugar, all kinds	lb.		9,270	12,550	459,394
		$	–	453	640	22,650
14	Sugar-house syrup	gal.	76,718	58,190	134,908	114,850
		$	11,582	5,193	16,775	19,537
15	Tar	"	15	36,063	41,736	–
16	Tin, manufactures of	$	79,733	12,656	98,870	78,583
	Tobacco—					
17	Cigars	M.	1	2	18	3
		$	25	33	762	108
18	Cigarettes	M.	118	7	185	296,417
		$	1,351	68	1,754	717,924
19	Stems and cuttings	lb.	–	69,018	293,963	–
		$	–	6,120	27,515	–
20	All other, n.e.s.	lb.	4,391	7,344	13,293	255,798
		$	4,185	3,602	8,308	130,174
	Total tobacco	"	**5,561**	**9,823**	**38,339**	**848,206**
21	Tow	cwt.	–	1,356	1,356	
		$	–	1,947	1,947	
	Vehicles—					
22	Automobiles	NO.	23	76	5,238	2,536
		$	76,050	97,013	2,645,824	2,350,198
23	Automobiles, parts of	"	130,001	35,558	408,629	77,703
24	Carriages	NO.	1	26	59	
		$	96	1,721	4,438	–
25	Carriages, parts of	"	14,808	1,223	43,527	3,289
26	Carts	NO.	4	7	598	
		$	240	275	15,769	–
27	Wagons	NO.	2,053	78	2,142	52
		$	309,595	3,144	313,174	32,880
28	Bicycles	NO.	21	91	118	470
		$	2,405	7,987	10,648	43,520
29	Bicycles, parts of	"	78	407	3,226	424
30	Other vehicles	"	15,009	13,095	52,535	398,005
31	Vinegar	gal.	–	–	20	6,117
		$	–	–	5	1,468

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
815,402,800	926,408,000	5,591,400	963,242,200	1,080,619,700	3,415,500	1,098,150,300	1,210,186,500	1
15,839,780	17,974,292	137,412	20,973,548	23,594,134	86,969	30,741,564	33,978,347	
767,297	1,352,518	386,333	845,713	1,327,066	362,209	1,361,081	1,999,143	2
16,875,290	**20,021,270**	**1,012,977**	**22,060,561**	**26,072,646**	**710,516**	**32,670,306**	**37,723,251**	
43,817	349,298	547,316	107,580	962,988	170,437	73,507	742,818	3
76,759	81,746	8,012	43,279	51,401	516	65,757	66,518	4
138,658	141,348	8,001	344,622	352,906	564	337,377	338,267	5
6,801	7,297	193	10,869	11,560	603	22,044	22,843	6
48,480,400	52,131,600	1,288,700	36,453,800	38,458,900	139,100	44,233,100	44,431,100	7
549,026	890,808	117,333	500,059	637,011	7,760	628,912	638,174	
723	1,505	2,159	43	4,917	5,308	5,320	21,005	8
7,500	44,100	369,866	25,000	624,966	1,220,000	794,500	5,400,850	
7,633	687,721	125,596	32,245	831,282	148,680	5,921	1,137,641	9
750	59,958	7,735	3,399	58,149	10,870	803	64,654	
313,300	428,100	–	901,375	925,875	121,044	1,035,925	1,186,873	10
10,009	14,385	–	65,087	66,939	7,262	84,233	93,668	
11,974	74,579	8,450	16,713	108,546	5,458	17,199	128,843	11
5,754	8,496	–	1,546	2,687	–	268	2,025	12
237	629,274	34,437,834	34,633	57,788,131	49,857,302	72,413	136,945,375	13
18	31,714	2,026,577	1,968	3,496,589	3,185,853	6,645	8,976,686	
24,689	139,539		116,983	116,983		–		14
2,642	22,179		11,491	11,491		–	–	
19,465	25,347	–	41,535	52,153		37,556	46,548	15
3,711	96,354	9,647	21,449	36,072		13,752	83,518	16
1	14		1	7	75	–	769	17
15	523	–	10	230	6,220	6	40,693	
6	296,525	277,418	10	277,510	398,064	21	561,751	18
77	718,491	537,190	64	537,769	958,168	62	1,424,882	
370,693	478,723	14,985	940,792	988,678	19,752	1,511,296	1,531,048	19
9,451	20,648	2,472	24,822	31,702	4,659	21,702	26,361	
9,848	267,925	176,627	4,844	183,440	142,597	6,837	225,226	20
5,674	137,178	87,641	3,796	92,684	111,868	4,536	167,623	
15,217	**876,840**	**627,303**	**28,692**	**662,385**	**1,080,915**	**26,306**	**1,659,559**	
10	10		–		–	–	–	21
18	18		–		–			
50	17,283	166	60	9,766	5	82	8,447	22
75,138	8,897,801	218,218	61,047	4,604,899	6,250	52,678	3,807,278	
17,689	533,361	89,595	77,198	1,007,207	52,223	141,393	1,557,712	23
7	76		5	110	–	11	40	24
808	5,968		239	5,146	–	411	3,661	
2,649	25,586	–	57	20,231	1,966	179	14,936	25
10	746	333	2	1,032	–	1	21	26
295	20,142	70,243	35	91,150	–	50	1,115	
60	117	1,086	57	1,349	153	13	179	27
3,208	36,232	99,945	3,570	136,045	18,610	685	20,204	
87	577	271	78	404	1	83	164	28
2,720	47,017	45,004	3,356	52,330	21	4,153	17,772	
1,684	15,285	11,254	600	24,527	16,311	1,998	51,305	29
17,038	1,790,939	396,304	67,316	8,455,812	1,022,035	747,254	13,375,539	30
25	6,332		–	–	–		–	31
8	1,526	–	–		–		–	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	1916. United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Wood—					
1	Barrels, empty	No.	69	7,724	14,330	116
		$	439	8,848	16,913	267
2	Household furniture	"	30,076	85,789	299,679	160,842
3	Doors, sashes and blinds	"	4,975	497	12,440	6,167
4	Matches and match splints	"	12,893		13,363	48,845
5	Mouldings, trimmings and other household furnishings	"	35	3,068	4,731	30,722
6	Pails, tubs, churns and other hollow woodenware	$	516	514	4,046	2,574
7	Spool wood and spools	"	87,479	10,707	98,247	119,557
8	Wood pulp, chemically prepared	cwt.	450	2,289,661	2,424,328	19,023
		$	800	4,550,196	4,806,622	36,777
9	Wood pulp, mechanically ground	cwt.	2,195,036	3,855,266	6,163,702	362,531
		$	1,495,521	2,893,618	4,459 539	299,264
10	Other manufactures of	"	192,091	97,366	360,372	303,806
	Total wood and mfs. of	"	**1,824,825**	**7,650,603**	**10,075,952**	**1,008,821**
11	Woollens	"	113,629	67,455	1,301,671	160,809
12	Other articles of manufactures	"	447,219	516,820	1,448,987	459,280
	VI. Mineral produce—totals	"	**12,219,937**	**37,558,209**	**51,740,989**	**12,425,248**
13	Arsenic	lb.		3,265,500	3,265,500	175,500
		$	–	120,242	120,242	5,156
14	Asbestos	ton	14,276	51,447	74,904	18,461
		$	513,877	1,437,653	2,227,387	642,865
15	Asbestos sand	ton	967	18,729	19,928	310
		$	12,223	98,314	111,727	3,094
16	Coal	ton	28,663	1,189,234	1,512,487	61,077
		$	96,834	3,360,887	4,466,258	210,845
17	Cobalt, metallic oxides, etc	"	–	–	–	–
18	Chromite (chromite iron)	ton	–	79	79	
		$	–	878	878	–
19	Feldspar	ton	22	13,627	13,649	–
		$	176	56,492	56,668	548
20	Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc	"	105,324	15,294,355	15,406,510	
21	Gypsum or plaster, crude	ton	–	322,680	322,680	
		$	–	378,648	378,648	
22	Magnesite	"	–	–		
23	Talc	"	–	–		–
	Metals—					
24	Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc	lb.	11,062,501	51,614,537	62,677,038	13,754,500
		$	853,900	5,319,457	6,173,357	1,043,360
25	Copper, black or coarse, cement copper and copper in pigs	lb.	–	9,861,780	9,861,780	
		$	–	1,371,889	1,371,889	
26	Lead, metallic, contained in ore, etc	lb.	–	723,100	723,100	
		$	–	12,534	12,534	–
27	Lead, pig	lb.	–	12,203	2,534,502	–
		$	–	483	97,286	
28	Molybdenite	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
29	Nickel, fine, contained in ore, matte or speiss	lb.	10,838,477	34,394,086	45,412,017	11,610,100
		$	1,601,251	3,439,539	5,063,656	1,779,801
30	Nickel, fine	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
10,375	19,222	–	8,602	14,923	–	17,519	27,835	1
6,813	15,008	–	8,094	14,802	–	19,318	35,244	
60,283	396,223	57,332	33,292	344,418	49,906	28,119	247,871	2
54	18,872	–	852	9,676		2,322	7,856	3
509	55,693	–	78	1,043	–	2,159	45,935	4
1,605	33,901	7,473	4,239	15,213	276	5,976	11,617	5
140	4,997	140	4,035	5,146	110	287	2,239	6
4,328	124,068	216,635	7,524	224,204	86,553	7,724	94,415	7
3,288,816	3,494,816	668,750	3,952,580	4,733,997	343,486	4,681,728	5,385,010	8
6,405,616	6,801,011	2,677,923	11,107,819	14,032,920	1,603,738	16,171,096	19,133,813	
3,875,972	4,649,203	494,474	5,495,221	6,651,914		4,311,694	4,311,694	9
2,967,153	3,575,537	379,488	5,487,424	6,371,123	–	6,487,079	6,487,079	
108,515	472,560	129,269	103,586	360,243	124,714	115,777	352,957	10
9,555,016	**11,497,870**	**3,468,260**	**16,756,943**	**21,378,798**	**1,865,297**	**22,839,857**	**26,419,026**	
48,389	657,475	294,886	130,044	725,148	307,273	8,415,542	8,874,583	11
432,075	1,270,933	376,719	1,658,347	2,434,659	890,104	1,300,360	3,146,151	12
51,425,708	**66,589,861**	**15,545,227**	**66,974,768**	**85,616,907**	**13,964,195**	**54,072,417**	**73,760,502**	
5,080,000	5,255,500	19,900	37,460	37,659		4,570,200	4,570,200	13
196,960	202,116	2,671	206,813	209,484	–	549,261	549,261	
63,538	88,833	15,378	70,608	95,994	9,830	78,203	98,659	14
2,007,994	2,962,010	682,601	3,002,861	4,141,968	636,220	3,966,649	5,331,593	
25,640	26,050	495	40,751	41,570	625	41,598	42,440	15
166,036	170,030	4,118	306,233	313,642	5,881	352,945	361,560	
1,460,582	1,971,124	122,963	1,303,125	1,899,185	146,760	1,291,384	1,902,010	16
4,297,035	6,032,035	650,234	4,176,123	6,817,034	937,884	5,276,770	8,684,038	
–	–	602,314	374,580	1,063,312	563,537	741,331	1,170,071	17
11,735	11,735	–	13,163	13,163		17,422	17,422	18
133,756	133,756	–	178,244	178,244		327,441	327,441	
–	–	–	–	–		–	–	19
237,526	240,593	612	370,082	371,556		81,048	81,048	
16,870,394	16,870,394	195,434	19,475,592	19,671,026		13,684,514	13,688,700	20
301,629	301,629		226,604	226,604		200,970	200,970	21
347,795	347,795		256,366	256,366		220,468	220,468	
–	–		–	–	–	147,614	147,614	22
–	–		–		–	175,678	175,954	23
77,049,900	90,804,400	14,461,300	112,028,500	126,489,800	13,538,900	63,996,000	77,534,900	24
9,774,964	10,818,324	1,080,133	21,664,692	22,744,825	1,015,619	9,695,086	10,710,705	
20,241,900	20,241,900	–	–		–		–	25
3,851,749	3,851,749	–		–	–		–	
1,949,700	1,949,700	–	174,620	174,620	–	9,377,800	9,377,800	26
46,718	46,718	–	1,188,282	1,188,282	–	556,669	556,669	
41,400	147,600		7,500	7,500	Now cla	ssed as ma	nufacture	27
1,248	8,698	–	300	300				
–		–		–	–	724	1,173	28
–		–		–	–	96,100	163,107	
58,832,900	70,443,000	12,400,100	70,220,300	82,620,400	9,619,800	73,087,300	82,707,100	29
5,934,968	7,714,769	1,862,796	7,062,758	8,925,554	1,450,078	7,453,831	8,903,909	
–		–		–	2,633	795	3,428	30
–		–			112,839	12,787	125,626	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	Mineral produce—con.					
1	Platinum, contained in concentrates or other forms	oz.		46	46	
		$	–	2,171	2,171	
2	Silver, metallic, contained in ore, concentrates, etc	oz.	16,533,652	8,106,728	25,355,305	16,323,672
		$	8,848,064	4,274,734	13,516,390	8,436,039
3	Silver bullion	oz.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
4	Mica	lb.	126,397	717,221	852,752	118,361
		$	31,856	184,082	217,800	34,161
5	Mineral pigments, iron oxides, ochres, etc	lb.	982,500	1,198,100	3,276,700	742,000
		$	5,940	10,422	20,744	3,045
6	Mineral wax	cwt.			–	
		$	–	–	–	–
7	Mineral water	gal.	800	181	981	–
		$	40	42	82	–
8	Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene, crude	gal.	–	17,120	17,120	–
		$	–	1,177	1,177	–
9	Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene, refined	gal.	–	–	1,256	151,864
		$	–	–	235	12,276
10	Gasoline and naphtha	gal.	–	–	• –	
		$	–			
	Total oils	gal.	–	**17,120**	**18,376**	**151,864**
		$		**1,177**	**1,412**	**12,276**
	Ores—					
11	Antimony	ton	332	5	337	928
		$	18,285	1,484	19,769	67,667
12	Corundum	ton	142	717	933	42
		$	14,970	60,023	82,358	4,280
13	Iron	ton	–	130,496	130,496	–
		$	–	345,119	345,119	–
14	Manganese	ton	–	90	90	–
		$	–	1,950	1,950	–
15	Zinc	cwt.	–	–		
		$	–	–	–	–
16	Other	ton	112	12,549	12,764	133
		$	113,249	400,421	645,873	181,074
	Total ores	ton	**586**	**143,857**	**144,620**	**1,103**
		$	**146,504**	**808,997**	**1,095,069**	**253,021**
17	Phosphates	ton	–	60	60	
		$	–	180	180	
18	Plumbago, crude ore and concentrates	cwt.	–	9,388	9,944	–
		$		21,490	24,120	–
19	Pyrites	ton		95,901	95,901	–
		$	–	393,085	393,085	–
20	Salt	lb.	1,500	408,000	951,900	64,900
		$	15	1,847	5,509	667
21	Sand and gravel	ton	–	959,039	959,039	–
		$	–	802,012	808,012	–
22	Stone, ornamental, granite, marble, etc., unwrought	ton	–	95	95	–
		$	–	399	399	–
23	Stone, building, freestone, limestone, etc	ton	–	62,600	62,600	
		$	–	45,950	45,950	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
399	399	2	428	430		80	80	1
25,426	25,426	200	32,627	32,827		6,576	6,576	
9,803,830	27,794,566	15,357,764	7,780,060	23,844,261	9,126	4,251,760	4,420,453	2
5,003,735	14,298,351	10,246,242	5,123,012	15,870,803	7,242	3,363,118	3,490,554	
–	–	–	–	–	10,839,714	4,319,891	17,540,374	3
–	–	–	–	–	9,115.940	3,792,319	14,938,017	
745,802	864,163	109,881	1,228,512	1,342,138	8,716	1,189,876	1,198,607	4
194,739	228,900	47,787	381,740	431,373	5,552	450,908	456,581	
2,519,800	3,261,800		2,802,400	2,802,400	–	2,367,900	2,407,900	5
18,780	21,825	–	24,432	24,432	–	24,884	25,119	
–	–	31,411	49,967	94,324	17,843	28,440	60,761	6
–	–	101,535	130,720	269,938	92,277	171,614	345,442	
147	147	–	234	234	–	60	60	7
39	39	–	23	23	–	14	14	
24,474	24,933	–	120,368	135,567		58,024	58,024	8
1,059	1,109	–	9,928	11,304		5,485	5,485	
139,435	487,510	–	20,909	68,758	240	46	22,600	9
12,112	53,744	–	2,725	9,141	84	8	6,073	
–		–	17,298	34,550		153	12,550	10
–		–	3,766	9,534		45	3,817	
163,909	**512,443**	–	**158,575**	**238,875**	**340**	**58,223**	**93,174**	
13,171	**54,853**	–	**16,419**	**29,979**	**84**	**5,538**	**15,375**	
141	1,069	622	49	671	349	317	666	11
10,106	77,773	33,810	8,027	41,837	20,706	22,969	43,675	
137	179		78	78	2	172	174	12
17,636	21,916		11,203	11,203	302	22,992	23,294	
82,869	82,884		171,697	171,707	–	157,912	157,912	13
213,801	213,861		556,471	556,518	–	670,321	670,321	
539	539		640	640	–	158	158	14
26,620	26,620		71,147	71,147	–	13,463	13,463	
	–		–		–	8,237	8,237	15
–	–	–	–	–		431,369	431,369	
48,049	48,185	115	70,068	70,205		38,738	38,738	16
1,035,498	1,217,262	29,569	1,270,887	1,301,425		280,288	280,288	
131,735	**132,856**	**737**	**242,532**	**243,301**	**351**	**205,534**	**205,885**	
1,303,661	**1,557,432**	**63,379**	**1,917,735**	**1,982,130**	**21,008**	**1,441,402**	**1,462,410**	
282	282	–	14	14	–			17
3,403	3,403	–	200	200	–		–	
8,060	8,060		3,976	3,976	–	1,480	1,480	18
18,976	18,976	–	10,334	10,334	–	3,640	3,640	
145,021	145,021	–	151,056	151,056	–	280,117	280,117	19
550,330	550,330	–	536,014	536,014	–	974,715	974,715	
246,800	837,300	6,300	83,900	601,900	3,400	529,800	6,130,400	20
1,811	5,536	161	703	4,082	34	3,069	46,715	
774,189	774,189	–	1,161,841	1,161,841	–	1,120,197	1,120,271	21
319,608	319,608	–	392,032	392,032	–	333,475	333,648	
44,992	44,992	–	946	946	–	818	818	22
18,599	18,599		2,154	2,154	–	1,091	1,091	
28,658	28,658		132,693	132,693	–	131,938	131,938	
21,552	21,552		108,562	108,562	–	114,815	114,815	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—concluded.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	1918. United Kingdom.
	VI. Mineral produce—concluded.					
1	Stone, crushed	ton	–	28,995	28,995	–
		$	–	20,080	20,080	–
2	Stone, for manufacture of grindstones, rough	ton	–	54	54	–
		$	–	294	294	–
	Total stone	ton	–	**91,744**	**91,744**	–
		$	–	**66,723**	**66,723**	
3	Other articles of the mine	"	3,933	93,876	102,652	370
4	**VII. Miscellaneous produce—totals.**	"	**179,650**	**453,173**	**663,802**	**6,171,139**
5	Coffee	lb.	6,000	90,401	107,397	4,000
		$	1,440	17,041	21,117	1,000
6	Contractors' outfits	"	–	167,191	186,831	
7	Dried fruits, n.e.s.	lb.		3,154	3,329	
		$	–	81	105	–
8	Rice	lb.		1,915,108	2,207,680	200
		$		76,154	84,498	9
9	Rice meal	lb.		4,310,910	4,310,910	
		$	–	109,242	109,242	–
10	Other miscellaneous articles	"	178,210	83,464	262,009	6,170,130
	Coin—					
11	Gold and silver	"	–	482	567	
12	Copper	"	45	100	100	–

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	1918. United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—totals	$	**1,951,276**	**43,183,964**	**52,449,384**	**1,318,844**
13	Bamboo reeds cut to length	"	121	1,989	3,331	124
	Breadstuffs, etc., viz.—					
14	Biscuits, all kinds	lb.	1,659,902	905,173	2,646,814	687,942
		$	211,043	68,552	287,935	112,470
15	Macaroni and vermicelli	lb.	122,836	1,092,481	6,701,681	4,154
		$	7,281	60,959	307,144	319
16	Rice, all kinds	lb.	6,539,662	963,004	72,891,845	1,248,291
		$	184,502	41,996	1,571,232	34,153
17	Rice and sago flour, etc	lb.	144,156	160,292	768,627	20,628
		$	4,802	8,082	24,479	1,133
18	Other breadstuffs	lb.	92,410	599,689	3,781,668	38,217
		$	4,669	19,946	96,257	2,462
	Total breadstuffs	lb.	**8,558,966**	**3,720,639**	**86,790,635**	**1,999,232**
		$	**412,297**	**199,535**	**2,290,378**	**150,537**

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—concluded.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
42,003	42,003	–	23,593	23,593		2,288	2,288	1
25,016	25,016	–	25,193	25,193		2,186	2,186	
180	180	–	356	356		572	572	2
900	900		1,764	1,764		2,322	2,322	
115,833	**115,833**		**157,588**	**157,788**	–	**135,616**	**135,616**	
66,067	**66,067**		**137,673**	**137,673**	–	**120,414**	**120,414**	
38,819	39,398	5,010	8,478	13,774	–	42,539	43,518	3
320,347	**6,792,932**	**5,902,048**	**317,302**	**6,353,554**	**3,878,201**	**523,082**	**4,706,250**	4
366	11,565	2,050	72,691	84,102	–	1,101	27,176	5
106	3,086	515	9,263	11,889	–	355	5,869	
89,985	103,524	–	101,953	105,293	–	236,871	239,408	6
30	4,354	40,320	–	41,800	–		2,283	7
3	467	2,415	–	2,610	–	–	292	
2,848,434	5,864,830		931,625	3,272,525	606,320	2,277,180	5,670,896	8
111,260	226,475	–	34,560	126,155	38,578	110,629	320,623	
3,978,240	3,978,240	676,000	4,472,200	5,148,200	661,470	2,473,040	3,374,510	9
104,927	104,927	11,306	130,548	141,764	21,553	78,813	109,401	
14,066	6,354,453	5,887,812	40,978	5,965,843	3,818,070	106,414	4,030,657	10
–	200	18	35	85,970	–	513	290,281	11
115	115	–	117	117				12

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
47,794,990	**54,018,369**	**1,564,466**	**62,262,318**	**69,768,892**	**419,786**	**83,677,573**	**91,932,169**	
9,813	15,342	876	12,570	18,701	173	27,305	32,304	13
705,546	1,441,586	560,479	1,095,693	1,724,483	7,529	918,253	985,704	
51,865	168,061	104,080	88,589	198,725	1,706	100,110	107,928	14
1,679,688	2,564,933	3,050	1,830,908	1,973,272	39	963,331	1,067,255	
102,097	155,333	353	122,226	131,635	1	87,024	95,168	15
828,897	79,454,700	64,439	2,995,719	67,472,419	144	4,900,658	65,801,697	
38,283	1,550,566	2,463	116,033	1,499,582	9	217,481	2,130,314	16
315,036	1,116,155	22,418	527,016	1,802,809	48	773,799	1,752,459	
18,758	38,000	1,577	25,139	51,122	4	48,042	69,180	17
561,086	3,367,054	425,515	637,747	4,414,105	15,690	710,117	4,532,697	
22,901	103,207	22,915	33,159	198,047	1,568	47,052	244,500	18
4,090,253	**87,944,428**	**1,075,901**	**7,087,083**	**77,387,088**	**23,450**	**6,266,158**	**74,139,812**	
233,904	**2,015,167**	**131,388**	**385,146**	**2,079,111**	**3,288**	**499,709**	**2,647,090**	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—con.					
	Grain and products of—					
1	Beans	bush.	27,409	29,581	170,273	114
		$	49,825	76,722	323,991	321
2	Indian corn for distillation purposes	bush.	1,000	901,401	903,401	–
		$	600	688,980	690,355	–
3	Indian corn	bush.	15	8,101,779	9,361,826	16
		$	66	5,907,047	6,734,199	43
4	Oats	bush.	2,282	1,407,133	1,411,400	3,648
		$	2,167	696,167	701,365	3,721
5	Peas	bush.	4,130	28,765	68,549	1,720
		$	8,138	80,419	144,094	5,110
6	Wheat	bush.	–	1,870,174	1,870,174	78
		$	–	1,803,338	1,803,338	20
7	Other grains	bush.	10	98,778	99,737	72
		$	22	78,771	79,953	118
	Total grains	bush.	**34,846**	**12,437,611**	**13,885,270**	**5,648**
		$	**60,818**	**9,331,444**	**10,477,295**	**9,333**
8	Bran, mill feed, etc	"	5,565	47,778	56,710	8,333
9	Cereal foods, prepared	"	16,040	241,738	261,087	11,760
10	Indian or corn meal	bbl.	–	61,367	61,367	–
		$	–	217,108	217,108	–
11	Oatmeal	lb.	25,201	9,351	34,552	9,676
		$	1,465	454	1,919	579
12	Wheat flour	bbl.	38	54,558	54,705	7
		$	211	255,731	256,533	47
13	Other grain products	"	85,205	193,077	285,640	33,890
	Total grain products	"	**108,486**	**955,886**	**1,078,997**	**54,609**
	Grand total breadstuffs	"	**581,601**	**10,486,865**	**13,846,670**	**214,479**
14	Broom corn	"	61	285,513	285,574	–
15	Cane and rattans, not manufactured	"	2,582	46,931	50,101	314
16	Cider	gal.	1,484	1,943	3,594	595
		$	1,301	1,101	2,514	568
17	Cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground	lb.	931,500	2,784,300	5,760,873	889,755
		$	126,195	345,450	710,407	143,277
18	Cocoanuts	NO.		319,539	3,908,817	
		$	–	10,207	83,758	–
19	Cotton wool or raw cotton	lb.	1,016	73,031,437	73,032,453	1,073
		$	183	6,533,448	6,533,631	176
20	Fibre, Mexican, istle or tampico	cwt.	47	864	960	25
		$	588	11,538	13,004	297
21	Fibre, vegetable, n.e.s	cwt.	754	7,107	8,128	806
		$	7,691	79,418	90,382	11,138
22	Florists' stock	"	12,878	56,007	322,945	3,821
	Fruits, dried, *including nuts*—					
23	Apples	lb.	–	115,366	115,366	–
		$	–	7,336	7,336	–
24	Currants	lb.	88,273	2,929,150	10,928,641	45,536
		$	4,519	200,120	583,167	2,264
25	Dates	lb.	309,949	2,837,443	3,199,934	286,324
		$	9,616	195,668	208,017	10,610

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
130,774	211,534	40,467	524,919	678,328	–	420,332	699,752	1
388,353	561,169	128,966	2,307,407	2,748,245	–	2,593,152	3,594,002	
378,961	378,961		1,280,244	1,280,244	–	717,899	717,899	2
265,573	265,573		1,051,491	1,051,491	–	1,038,091	1,038,091	
7,548,545	7,818,191		9,700,605	9,752,282	2	4,724,220	4,774,097	3
5,601,919	5,764,025		9,118,622	9,159,616	32	7,349,689	7,397,566	
2,757,463	2,762,388		1,376,023	1,376,023	–	22,277	22,277	4
1,229,813	1,234,031	–	705,826	705,826	–	16,736	16,736	
11,224	26,667	501	23,917	33,514	–	55,240	93,231	5
32,116	61,418	2,188	71,358	96,791	–	216,209	350,296	
224,321	224,399	–	83,261	83,264	–	210,796	210,798	6
253,117	253,137	–	97,438	97,441	–	454,882	454,884	
39,375	42,944	–	7,577	8,001	–	8,911	8,913	7
27,748	30,301	–	8,356	8,657	–	18,822	18,826	
11,090,663	**11,465,084**	**40,968**	**12,996,546**	**13,211,656**	**2**	**6,159,675**	**6,526,967**	
7,798,639	**8,169,654**	**131,154**	**13,360,498**	**13,868,067**	**32**	**11,687,581**	**12,870,401**	
43,700	52,455	2,132	30,563	32,747	–	40,007	40,116	8
183,699	197,226	12,658	210,557	224,708	2,684	196,349	200,904	9
53,427	53,428		49,657	49,657	–	47,912	47,912	10
180,819	180,823	–	205,038	205,038	–	422,917	422,917	
5,481	15,157	6,044	7,388	13,432	35	4,279	4,404	11
343	922	417	470	887	3	326	334	
34,460	34,590	–	45,353	45,393	–	34,560	34,615	12
179,414	180,597	–	273,354	273,671	–	332,423	333,198	
156,056	196,658	38,033	225,075	271,848	9,414	259,411	281,898	13
744,031	**808,681**	**53,240**	**945,057**	**1,098,899**	**12,101**	**1,251,433**	**1,279,367**	
8,776,574	**10,993,502**	**315,782**	**14,690,701**	**16,956,077**	**15,421**	**13,438,723**	**16,796,858**	
								14
337,688	337,688	106	449,031	449,137	–	851,602	851,933	15
89,675	99,202	1,507	114,712	125,535	1,995	101,617	107,631	16
1,544	2,145	1,225	3,263	4,490	826	29,272	30,098	
1,013	1,670	1,224	2,426	3,651	1,147	11,492	12,639	
								17
3,343,900	6,696,169	1,708,418	5,316,300	10,833,547	60,848	6,412,700	12,630,463	
555,745	1,099,536	257,854	777,361	1,570,524	12,183	817,094	1,529,776	18
256,463	4,267,912		698,593	4,005,086	–	429,538	3,711,546	
7,439	88,688	–	28,222	127,597	–	19,978	132,863	
96,922,778	96,967,906	46,346	87,547,882	87,763,411	–	88,012,230	88,037,441	19
10,250,699	10,254,895	3,640	13,070,003	13,096,542	–	20,745,849	20,749,774	
1,894	1,919		4,250	4,250	–	5,165	5,165	20
20,824	21,121	–	50,970	50,970	–	60,145	60,145	
11,958	13,286	902	7,877	8,847	1,340	8,370	10,519	21
149,415	168,501	13,275	109,904	124,043	18,981	144,466	168,410	
52,622	219,764	8,188	69,811	239,902	4,338	77,363	222,894	22
668,256	668,256		1,893,628	1,893,628		537,354	537,354	23
41,251	41,251	–	107,252	107,252		67,741	67,741	
3,214,659	8,655,754	142,634	2,154,263	5,129,783		224,247	1,835,894	24
273,552	575,191	17,146	305,643	619,031	–	39,731	252,072	
3,517,388	3,825,766	509,596	3,901,237	4,425,177	3,509	2,593,369	2,608,660	25
265,727	278,179	27,360	399,567	428,087	261	362,175	363,271	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—con.					
	Fruits, dried, including nuts—con.					
1	Figs	lb.	158,709	1,394,498	3,279,422	33,624
		$	7,867	91,323	188,696	1,321
2	Prunes and plums	lb.	23,408	8,040,254	8,263,372	24,252
		$	1,321	514,809	528,262	1,356
3	Raisins	lb.	226,734	16,100,284	22,618,070	24,262
		$	11,659	1,060,375	1,441,771	2,808
4	Other dried fruits	lb.	330	3,971,424	4,116,280	1,750
		$	37	246,295	256,669	292
5	Nuts, all kinds	lb.	639,235	9,138,936	17,241,610	297,470
		$	72,425	734,895	1,721,680	49,568
	Total dried fruits	lb.	**1,446,638**	**44,527,355**	**69,762,695**	**713,218**
		$	**107,444**	**3,050,821**	**4,935,598**	**68,219**
	Fruits, green—					
6	Apples	bbl.	–	269,305	269,359	
		$	–	646,751	646,994	–
7	Bananas	bunches	–	2,548,726	2,549,926	–
		$	–	2,295,692	2,296,381	
8	Berries, all kinds	"	–	607,177	607,319	–
9	Cherries	lb.	–	936,507	938,704	–
		$	–	102,155	102,397	–
10	Cranberries	bush.	–	84,582	84,768	–
		$	–	109,257	109,500	–
11	Grapes	lb.	635,276	5,533,640	6,200,160	453,092
		$	48,086	266,886	317,183	44,822
12	Oranges, lemons, limes, etc	"	44,383	3,746,792	4,246,619	33,538
13	Peaches	lb.		12,733,661	12,733,661	–
		$	–	340,739	340,739	–
14	Pineapples	no.		–	–	–
		$	–	302,831	305,372	–
15	Plums	bush.		104,896	104,904	–
		$	–	251,762	251,791	–
16	All other	"	120	405,522	420,328	152
	Total fruits, green	"	**92,589**	**9,075,564**	**9,644,623**	**78,512**
17	Fruits, preserved	"	62,661	289,267	465,201	15,015
18	Hay	ton		16,078	16,078	
		$	–	208,294	208,294	–
19	Hemp, dressed and undressed	cwt.	3,057	46,460	55,370	8,054
		$	24,522	259,826	318,914	76,750
20	Hops	lb.	137,673	1,185,195	1,367,106	134,014
		$	31,973	221,193	278,310	38,787
21	Malt	bush.	3,830	75,696	88,002	1,440
		$	4,090	66,981	80,375	2,139
22	Manila grass	cwt.	4,534	246,839	283,660	6,773
		$	24,947	1,671,608	1,883,551	62,127
23	Oils, vegetable	gal.	150,028	3,292,094	3,694,930	208,765
		$	129,558	1,526,181	1,943,471	178,837
24	Oils, vegetable	lb.	154,337	76,983	231,752	105,020
		$	10,074	5,829	15,925	7,563
25	Pickles	gal.	204,171	51,399	358,741	65,713
		$	201,997	31,366	288,910	68,689
26	Plants and trees	"	14,713	233,357	278,513	9,830
27	Seeds, garden, field, etc	"	210,043	1,800,977	2,058,436	196,534

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,147,838	1,741,471	2,616	2,456,732	4,323,697		1,754,848	2,190,316	1
74,777	99,527	165	169,416	246,201	–	176,289	196,606	
10,985,491	11,016,893	753	11,469,317	11,492,071	350	15,201,539	15,205,646	2
587,549	590,049	234	753,781	755,727	19	1,227,859	1,228,271	
23,516,992	24,275,811	2,639	27,972,744	28,820,607	20	32,886,620	33,187,420	3
1,544,766	1,619,028	317	2,186,679	2,270,687	3	2,867,424	2,913,268	
5,927,050	6,064,324	3,377	5,472,768	5,669,273	4,693	5,714,681	5,888,898	4
288,270	297,500	96	379,475	394,266	469	650,328	667,560	
10,527,498	16,318,342	305,352	14,611,213	21,313,857	67,100	16,434,309	22,503,225	5
876,563	1,596,003	56,861	1,253,004	2,328,613	15,285	2,098,336	3,047,769	
59,505,172	**72,566,617**	**966,967**	**69,931,902**	**83,068,093**	**75,672**	**75,346,967**	**83,957,413**	
3,952,455	**5,096,728**	**102,179**	**5,554,817**	**7,149,864**	**16,037**	**7,489,783**	**8,736,558**	
274,966	275,130	–	277,951	277,968		426,229	426,229	6
742,201	742,692	–	791,743	791,804		1,528,660	1,528,660	
2,192,898	2,192,898		2,188,051	2,188,051	–	2,143,682	2,143,982	7
2,230,826	2,230,826		2,615,891	2,615,891		3,280,724	3,280,797	
435,464	435,870		547,463	547,714	–	689,047	689,343	8
564,779	565,806		495,546	495,546	–	923,139	923,139	9
48,598	48,725	–	59,740	59,740	–	107,297	107,297	
51,153	51,153		78,534	78,534	–	34,512	34,512	10
96,731	96,731	–	150,308	150,308	–	102,024	102,024	
5,637,637	6,191,479	543,381	5,821,046	6,600,829	–	7,200,484	7,200,484	11
274,028	327,927	52,848	368,946	440,542	–	441,937	441,937	
3,564,060	3,881,729	16,512	4,405,134	4,742,922	730	5,114,215	5,372,608	12
13,182,317	13,182,317		11,467,030	11,467,030	–	13,451,431	13,451,431	13
240,582	240,582		353,538	353,538	–	496,873	496,873	
–	–		–	–	–	–	–	14
269,919	270,504		268,906	270,350	–	316,301	316,422	
110,662	110,662		114,024	114,030	–	150,022	150,022	15
182,685	182,685	–	293,597	293,615	–	409,097	409,097	
291,562	298,682	154	534,340	547,691	21	723,017	732,719	16
8,376,656	**8,756,953**	**69,514**	**10,389,606**	**10,814,115**	**751**	**13,209,192**	**13,477,777**	
188,778	252,569	8,916	512,130	611,463	3,946	609,316	677,747	17
9,881	9,881	–	4,748	4,748	–	2,686	2,686	18
137,387	137,387	–	73,366	73,366	–	69,413	69,413	
38,332	50,914	2,144	10,480	15,846	3,403	6,708	45,177	19
292,051	401,516	29,132	106,928	165,745	62,276	114,034	723,916	
636,346	770,360	146,262	766,791	913,058	17,069	732,496	749,570	20
97,088	135,875	51,829	116,295	168,126	8,146	180,822	188,970	
32,120	33,560	1,260	10,953	12,213	–	31,905	31,905	21
29,369	31,508	3,218	13,626	16,844	–	52,538	52,538	
369,733	382,233	7,261	307,292	323,441	509	477,818	491,739	22
2,553,221	2,653,816	68,712	2,854,119	2,987,332	6,808	7,452,941	7,623,671	
4,600,426	5,033,897	231,450	3,442,800	3,913,763	34,659	4,466,957	4,678,934	23
2,866,001	3,277,129	281,483	3,181,537	3,782,722	61,181	5,844,513	6,154,545	
65,889	191,179	209,773	185,542	395,405	306,078	75,937	382,015	24
5,834	15,520	20,961	20,804	41,773	32,530	10,598	43,128	
65,818	212,149	32,246	129,175	259,152	1,804	150,075	233,164	25
34,439	139,602	45,041	70,308	159,108	2,741	93,918	139,573	
166,340	196,011	16,573	171,254	212,705	8,730	182,886	196,876	26
2,107,682	2,377,157	46,182	1,422,528	1,500,292	20,685	1,578,656	1,625,449	27

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural produce—con.					
1	Seed, flax	lb.		11,872	12,376	
		$	–	353	366	–
2	Seeds, all other	"	139,582	76,779	289,699	42,578
	Total seeds	"	**349,625**	**1,878,109**	**2,348,501**	**239,112**
3	Straw	ton		198	198	–
		$		2,955	2,955	–
4	Sugar, maple, and maple syrup	lb.		20,564	20,564	2,400
		$	–	2,099	2,099	145
5	Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	124,419	17,155,278	18,595,957	95,957
		$	30,226	4,226,593	4,718,488	27,040
	Vegetables—					
6	Melons	NO.	120	2,313,917	2,315,509	–
		$	8	223,334	223,558	–
7	Potatoes	bush.	33	668,488	669,103	92
		$	31	529,882	530,402	190
8	Potatoes, sweet, and yams	bush.	31	48,296	50,964	6
		$	33	49,683	52,681	7
9	Tomatoes and corn in cans, etc.	lb.	2,248	199,427	639,582	17,098
		$	311	9,780	45,381	758
10	Tomatoes, fresh	bush.	–	297,708	298,874	–
		$	–	449,151	449,746	–
11	Vegetables and baked beans in cans, etc	lb.	248,797	1,774,167	4,338,393	99,764
		$	16,914	134,143	331,878	8,478
12	Vegetables, n.o.p	"	124,809	1,156,141	1,405,713	22,158
	Total	"	**142,106**	**2,552,114**	**3,039,359**	**31,591**
13	Other agricultural produce	"	21,550	23,340	53,940	40,294
	II. Animals and their produce—totals	$	**2,874,649**	**15,329,058**	**27,873,971**	**4,801,505**
	Animals, living					
14	Cattle	NO.	47	1,967	2,014	122
		$	10,125	89,463	99,588	29,596
15	Cattle, neat	NO.			–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
16	Dogs	NO.	113	516	636	59
		$	6,911	20,933	28,337	3,493
17	Fowls, domestic, pure bred	NO.	492	75,647	76,148	193
		$	3,087	42,236	45,370	1,326
18	Hogs	"	150	2,609	2,759	–
19	Horses	NO.	178	3,070	3,352	80
		$	52,656	378,064	471,202	34,018
20	Sheep	NO.	280	110,726	111,006	70
		$	3,924	364,235	368,159	750
21	Animals brought in temporarily	$		–	–	–
22	Other animals	"	2,413	140,986	209,391	863
	Total animals, living	"	**79,266**	**1,038,526**	**1,224,806**	**70,046**
23	Bones, crude, and bone dust, etc	cwt.	40,273	64,310	109,389	3,214
		$	97,204	119,181	220,450	6,933
24	Bristles	lb.	70,790	61,888	138,956	42,707
		$	61,019	67,557	132,040	41,055
25	Eggs	doz.	1,143	4,191,968	4,354,611	272
		$	337	950,855	1,005,976	68
26	Feathers	"	15,575	19,397	39,320	1,863
27	Fur skins, not dressed	"	68,239	1,124,144	1,328,864	33,087

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
2,936,080	4,343,136	–	8,680	56,280	–	4,381	4,638	1
65,149	96,941	–	427	5,182	–	22,293	22,749	
91,744	151,422	72,205	184,835	270,860	111,841	68,161	200,971	2
2,264,575	**2,625,520**	**118,387**	**1,607,790**	**1,776,334**	**132,526**	**1,669,110**	**1,849,169**	
93	93	–	22	22		200	200	3
1,187	1,187	–	317	317		4,028	4,028	
5,756	8,156	–	6,652	7,006		6,510	6,578	4
588	733	–	679	688	–	811	816	
19,806,720	20,834,672	43,087	16,792,089	17,702,637	6,280	16,750,827	17,824,947	5
4,262,023	4,624,607	20,476	4,596,255	5,029,355	4,895	6,005,608	6,634,948	
1,846,266	1,847,288	–	2,227,513	2,227,513	–	2,383,533	2,383,615	6
106,643	106,732	–	157,213	157,213		223,419	223,443	
327,979	328,395	28	567,759	568,170	–	481,000	481,037	7
166,050	166,651	73	546,476	546,858	–	811,004	811,049	
57,987	60,337		48,261	50,862	–	41,558	43,888	8
49,588	52,168	–	57,189	60,364	–	65,043	68,877	
62,467	444,532	1,625	11,286,138	11,466,738	–	8,443,724	8,538,932	9
2,722	26,659	171	577,267	593,006	–	694,857	704,234	
312,703	314,490		271,519	273,872	127	232,133	233,744	10
416,939	418,202	–	489,714	491,104	398	530,472	532,345	
1,304,227	2,591,836	135,549	5,044,107	6,176,932	24,851	5,435,846	6,034,581	11
99,205	195,028	14,599	279,040	384,278	2,816	457,234	526,828	
1,149,150	1,281,237	51,426	1,438,880	1,635,362	4,596	1,574,117	1,754,779	12
1,990,297	**2,246,677**	**66,269**	**3,545,779**	**3,868,185**	**7,810**	**4,356,146**	**4,621,555**	
81,290	125,122	59,324	70,997	148,171	17,171	36,282	71,714	13
22,686,093	**37,555,794**	**4,151,322**	**43,525,226**	**54,929,204**	**1,645,280**	**44,003,956**	**53,026,776**	
409	532	314	3,362	3,676	404	4,062	4,466	14
35,752	65,398	62,482	160,956	223,438	135,951	385,261	521,212	
–	–	–	–	–	–	510	510	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	64,564	64,564	
441	500	60	514	575	105	562	667	16
18,723	22,216	6,049	22,157	28,226	6,012	26,664	32,676	
34,329	34,532	166	48,187	48,357	187	84,803	84,990	17
27,992	29,368	1,126	37,586	38,714	1,507	47,183	48,690	
413	413	510	2,710	3,220	–	4,768	4,768	18
1,593	1,715	59	2,302	2,375	47	4,081	4,137	19
261,224	297,342	52,717	398,744	452,161	19,443	693,144	713,037	
68,535	68,646	244	67,761	68,005	530	44,931	45,461	20
231,160	233,345	5,640	245,876	251,516	23,467	160,923	183,390	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,120,084	1,120,084	21
51,078	55,818	1,440	77,329	79,950	3,048	68,421	71,553	22
626,342	**703,900**	**129,964**	**945,358**	**1,077,225**	**188,428**	**2,571,012**	**2,759,974**	
62,555	67,885	59	36,741	38,942	95	90,664	90,778	23
91,378	101,852	383	73,714	76,151	1,480	242,981	245,063	
128,225	187,352	54,381	136,799	214,008	41,730	125,923	221,273	24
120,486	174,909	56,049	130,845	202,250	56,794	155,261	240,323	
3,655,703	3,783,952	25	2,950,776	3,038,843	6	4,193,485	4,274,452	25
770,462	786,100	28	928,722	942,278	19	1,488,769	1,504,234	
20,378	23,017	6,908	43,363	58,018	474	38,019	38,503	26
1,937,386	1,986,581	5,026	2,234,627	2,288,766	27,453	2,775,486	2,894,365	27

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	II. Animals and their produce—con.					
1	Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed	$	62,583	135,252	375,675	40,402
2	Grease and degras	lb.	364,981	1,495,780	1,916,816	659,935
		$	10,682	80,474	94,457	27,154
3	Grease, rough	lb.	2,653	11,840,628	11,869,101	18,271
		$	198	749,463	751,756	1,264
4	Hair, cleaned or uncleaned	"	5,746	61,872	72,428	2,055
5	Hair, horse	lb.	15,984	50,488	67,401	1,155
		$	17,323	41,544	59,622	1,351
6	Hatters' furs	"	11,616	91,285	105,976	759
7	Hides and skins, raw	lb.	3,636,412	25,252,917	59,110,483	4,237,772
		$	753,856	5,124,285	12,828,215	874,879
8	Honey	lb.	10,902	130,956	163,827	2,693
		$	1,351	17,240	19,661	194
9	Milk, condensed	lb.	15,095	97,336	120,845	5,916
		$	1,515	6,889	9,485	712
10	Milk and cream, fresh	"	–	77,413	77,413	–
11	Oils, animal	gal.	6,293	45,831	52,124	2,940
		$	2,328	25,529	27,857	1,043
	Provisions, viz.—					
12	Butter	lb.	66,259	1,534,232	6,822,540	64,456
		$	16,949	375,394	1,678,056	20,087
13	Cheese	lb.	35,628	425,560	1,162,465	16,614
		$	8,366	80,812	229,094	5,154
14	Lard and lard compound, etc	lb.	575,362	2,588,184	3,237,249	2,137
		$	51,939	247,484	306,030	253
	Meats, viz.—					
15	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	lb.	13,227	1,493,708	1,512,086	2,805
		$	2,875	239,551	243,483	651
16	Beef, salted	lb.	5,861	1,005,010	1,012,641	400
		$	517	78,944	79,648	30
17	Beef, fresh	lb.	–	156,305	771,295	
		$	–	26,800	70,830	
18	Canned meats and canned poultry and game	lb.	1,010,340	283,884	1,466,556	88,595
		$	173,600	46,610	244,346	24,506
19	Extracts of meats, fluid beef, etc	"	182,604	269,250	472,204	136,405
20	Mutton and lamb, fresh	lb.	–	2,955,592	3,451,812	
		$	–	335,933	370,330	–
21	Pork	lb.	6,850	8,488,988	8,499,505	625
		$	693	820,235	821,411	76
22	Poultry and game	"	7,164	69,494	90,712	1,055
23	Other meats	lb.	–	1,518,582	1,857,168	1,120
		$	4,110	280,416	323,374	279
	Total meats	"	**371,563**	**2,167,233**	**2,716,338**	**163,002**
24	Rennet	$	5,266	46,825	72,564	4,702
25	Sausage casings	"	82,571	82,023	174,543	73,217
26	Silk, raw, etc	"	22,192	374,122	433,739	23,016
27	Wax, bees'	lb.	9,931	56,811	78,804	14,257
		$	4,001	19,890	28,700	5,346
28	Wool	lb.	3,795,798	7,460,638	13,193,986	9,192,059
		$	1,108,157	2,094,627	3,717,039	3,393,914
29	Other articles	"	14,807	109,742	143,872	9,949

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
239,820	349,168	50,930	504,906	687,595	38,889	346,659	518,721	1
2,833,127	3,493,062	254,770	1,981,085	2,235,855	140,857	1,681,036	1,832,328	2
153,116	180,270	17,756	130,197	147,953	12,526	132,491	146,287	
7,824,418	7,900,459	7,854	6,993,327	7,048,573	17,543	8,603,859	12,261,634	3
536,221	542,360	799	688,660	693,602	2,373	1,283,941	1,708,584	
32,233	35,881	3,352	44,841	49,372	3,916	72,151	76,143	4
150,606	151,761	20,246	170,691	194,095	518	79,999	80,517	5
98,790	100,141	15,133	120,509	137,820	1,311	65,027	66,338	
90,385	91,144	5,997	190,528	196,525	16,031	292,505	308,536	6
18,364,233	53,457,468	3,616,391	20,359,374	44,378,911	346,183	16,652,154	25,281,994	7
4,363,538	12,440,979	914,364	6,456,845	12,858,016	96,675	5,986,234	8,774,378	
256,048	429,078	24	416,921	573,648		274,752	293,967	8
30,507	38,605	4	57,455	66,497		50,282	52,717	
46,512	53,258	7,872	96,392	104,264		109,926	110,274	9
3,177	3,987	1,146	9,122	10,268		11,915	11,951	
13,914	13,914	–	27,372	27,372	–	30,117	30,117	10
75,030	77,978	10,345	152,746	163,091	15,444	185,748	201,200	11
43,096	44,157	7,285	113,675	120,960	13,669	278,192	291,866	
3,072,050	4,309,831	2,864	846,689	997,335		337,813	434,049	12
745,860	1,092,800	1,082	230,232	278,834	–	101,540	136,269	
577,318	971,821	14,992	460,080	785,221	100	331,630	343,269	13
104,533	187,873	5,592	111,128	208,440	20	114,111	118,635	
7,354,409	7,969,945	17,054	4,508,615	4,525,961	–	3,960,280	3,962,130	14
663,056	666,102	2,305	661,101	663,421		757,871	758,142	
2,714,817	2,721,682	988	13,799,249	13,803,320	–	3,373,820	3,385,533	15
343,316	344,553	273	2,159,493	2,160,309	–	728,829	732,020	
5,083,739	5,090,889	–	6,737,273	6,738,748	–	689,500	701,575	16
470,872	471,567	–	737,301	737,467	–	93,542	94,849	
4,252,387	4,252,387	–	4,888,534	4,888,534		12,688,745	12,688,745	17
373,499	374,499		508,717	508,717		1,788,061	1,788,061	
199,245	306,205	187,388	321,580	542,240	3,272	393,745	620,042	18
30,900	58,875	54,327	64,675	124,566	1,172	80,056	144,146	
320,377	461,934	302,041	473,885	781,696	72,247	535,047	671,396	19
2,715,338	2,841,838	–	2,458,104	2,458,104		1,742,606	2,298,630	20
325,217	334,856	–	360,972	360,972		355.296	418,040	
52,773,737	52,783,487	–	80,368,327	80,370,697		84,867,370	84,889,787	21
5,851,531	5,852,595	–	12,492,239	12,492,546	–	19,878,597	19,881,570	
47,775	55,051	983	30,794	42,606	107	20,577	35,218	22
10,568,752	10,700,156	1,446	59,293,961	59,385,054		3,010,753	3,117,873	23
1,258,593	1,275,870	359	9,383,648	9,406,922		615,931	653,420	
9,023,080	**9,229,800**	**357,983**	**26,211,724**	**26,615,801**	**73,526**	**24,095,936**	**24,418,720**	
82,295	97,712	1,314	81,880	92,183	56	56,506	57,140	24
81,436	178,963	34,034	196,680	263,732	30,315	244,402	309,488	25
355,943	379,924	22,655	751,924	774,579	49,575	952,623	1,038,962	26
54,640	80,302	12,501	94,722	164,447	49,393	105,810	201,875	27
17,605	26,302	4,076	33,821	57,015	18,723	41,186	77,891	
5,357,199	21,140,729	5,959,791	5,041,437	14,581,159	2,007,731	2,530,786	11,537,996	28
2,373,292	7,999,284	2,490,973	2,460,459	6,224,967	1,008,679	1,646,397	6,167,345	
67,734	80,069	16,184	85,540	109,559	4,348	172,342	276,084	29

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	III. Fisheries produce—totals	$	**207,930**	**588,717**	**1,856,298**	**124,505**
1	Anchovies and sardines	boxes	1,002,129	86,301	5,551,898	687,364
		$	56,591	7,853	317,675	35,947
2	Cod, haddock, ling and pollock, all kinds	lb.	112	267,628	7,439.420	
		$	8	15,739	368,023	
3	Halibut	lb.	–	1,104,702	1,544,680	–
		$	–	54,470	79,968	–
4	Herring	lb.	1,495,059	261,593	9,816,424	882,899
		$	64,883	14,960	259,017	56,834
5	Lobster	"	–	2,650	11,950	42
6	Mackerel	lb.	360	2,652	3,012	
		$	28	394	422	
7	Oysters	"	21	256,048	259,063	2
8	Salmon	lb.	–	118,197	731,004	–
		$	28	7,310	46,803	17
9	Seafish, other	lb.	64,144	49,993	461,015	4,605
		$	6,230	4,431	24,394	495
10	Other fish, fresh, pickled, smoked, etc	"	72,311	119,351	281,780	17,245
	Total fish	"	**200,100**	**483,206**	**1,649,105**	**110,582**
	Fish oils—					
11	Cod	gal.	90	1,394	136,728	150
		$	92	562	54,699	360
12	Cod liver	gal.	1,186	6,212	20,442	63
		$	879	4,541	13,945	882
13	Seal	gal.	–		10,836	
		$	–	–	4,909	–
14	Other	gal.	11,529	28,933	49,868	22,210
		$	6,285	12,547	22,993	12,452
	Total fish oils	gal.	**12,805**	**36,539**	**217,874**	**22,998**
		$	**7,256**	**17,650**	**96,546**	**13,694**
15	Other articles of fisheries	"	574	87,861	110,647	229
	IV. Forest produce—totals	$	**15,174**	**9,553,706**	**9,613,891**	**5,222**
16	Corkwood	"	539	12,247	21,252	1,272
17	D shovel handles	"	47	36,009	36,056	8
18	Felloes of hickory or oak, rough sawn to shape only, etc	"	–	41,381	41,381	–
19	Handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts	"	–	142,031	142,031	–
20	Hickory billets	"	10	34,904	34,914	–
21	Hickory and oak spokes, etc	"	–	185,414	185,414	–
22	Hubs for wheels, etc	"	24	67,868	67,892	–
23	Ivory nuts, vegetable	"	–	23,067	23,067	–
24	Fence posts and railroad ties	"	–	1,255,127	1,255,137	–
25	Logs and round unmanufactured timber	"	717	475,061	485,953	–
	Lumber and timber, planks and boards, viz.—					
26	Boards, planks, deals, etc	M. ft.	138	157,740	157,884	–
		$	4,685	2,648,199	2,653,020	46
27	Cherry, chestnut, etc	M. ft.	–	13,619	13,663	–
		$	–	460,450	462,729	–

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
570,986	**1,591,073**	**115,410**	**1,005,255**	**2,476,279**	**27,529**	**909,360**	**2,923,626**	
87,350	3,602,900	542,600	721,626	4,094,009	100,129	412,138	1,467,668	1
6,707	224,852	43,480	52,397	346,640	9,074	42,793	150,359	
135,132	2,965,975	336	113,649	8,474,992	–	308,165	8,301,478	2
10,490	152,753	53	8,560	467,490		22,544	523,747	
634,329	904,299	–	325,711	589,840		256,742	492,519	3
25,163	38,927	–	24,937	43,831	–	31,434	52,358	
280,241	15,523,961	783,300	330,230	10,739,427	157,718	265,918	13,528,034	4
16,134	338,657	46,154	22,402	351,506	13,445	24,044	559,604	
4,749	42,624	41	23,737	23,778	–	2,402	42,750	5
5,047	8,247	–	16,167	16,167		16,047	16,047	6
579	696	–	1,900	1,900		2,009	2,009	
280,198	283,536	7	331,905	335,622		251,005	255,885	7
62,044	951,775	–	–	–		–	–	8
6,627	55,190	15	150,516	198,049		164,947	270,737	
49,564	1,358,614	48,984	84,869	765,534		105,381	1,631,621	9
4,387	47,302	5,731	8,622	38,229		10,330	94,497	
84,663	157,203	13,167	212,301	311,882	3,746	187,899	277,220	10
439,697	**1,341,740**	**108,648**	**861,029**	**2,118,927**	**26,265**	**739,407**	**2,229,166**	
2,269	101,840		273	147,133	125	1,134	369,498	11
1,639	65,355	–	184	124,213	501	2,427	337,411	
10,791	11,969	206	8,780	8,986	154	1,454	1,628	12
13,742	15,407	970	10,996	11,966	700	3,446	4,170	
–	43,326		42	46,532	–		81,269	13
–	21,350	–	4	30,874	–	–	76,851	
62,189	113,596	6,027	54,575	126,756	35	31,057	95,177	14
23,918	51,390	4,761	31,531	76,611	63	31,950	106,172	
75,249	**270,731**	**6,633**	**63,670**	**329,407**	**314**	**33,645**	**547,572**	
44,699	**153,502**	**5,731**	**42,715**	**243,664**	**1,264**	**37,823**	**524,694**	
86,590	95,831	1,031	101,511	113,688		132,130	169,856	15
5,216,715	**5,240,154**	**5,276**	**6,882,021**	**6,902,193**	**1,745**	**9,730,161**	**9,751,171**	
18,341	24,889	–	15,697	18,247	111	19,729	24,393	16
46,890	46,898	–	47,972	47,972		68,183	68,183	17
61,644	61,644	–	41,895	41,895		91,702	91,702	18
160,827	160,827	–	233,267	233,267	–	240,406	240,406	19
52,244	52,244		44,032	44,032	–	48,673	48,673	20
128,639	128,639	–	147,789	147,789	–	183,680	183,680	21
38,863	38,871	15	42,167	42,182	–	53,823	53,823	22
38,618	38,618		73,399	73,399	–	52,740	52,740	22
645,606	645,606		808,641	808,641	–	996,500	996,500	24
325,953	325,967		598,417	598,417	–	564,540	564,540	25
70,356	70,368		69,603	69,633		82,564	82,574	26
1,188,012	1,188,566		1,497,454	1,498,921		2,158,031	2,158,196	
10,224	10,234		17,034	17,059		29,613	29,680	27
351,537	352,031		568,976	570,254		1,020,423	1,023,792	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	IV. Forest produce—con.					
	Lumber and timber—con.					
1	Mahogany	M. ft.	62	1,321	1,383	4
		$	8,043	144,710	152,769	486
2	Oak	M. ft.	–	34,079	34,454	–
		$	–	1,419,823	1,437,924	
3	Pitch pine	M. ft.	–	95,182	95,182	
		$	–	1,608,788	1,608,788	–
4	Timber, hewn and sawn	"	435	543,924	544,483	385
5	Shingles	M.		16,232	16,606	–
		$		28,707	29,494	–
6	Staves	M.		3,177	3,177	–
		$		122,727	122,727	.
7	Walnut	M. ft.		384	384	2
		$		27,561	27,561	532
8	White ash	M. ft.		1,357	1,370	
		$	–	70,787	71,443	–
9	Other lumber and timber	"	639	133,933	138,843	522
	Total lumber and timber	"	**13,802**	**7,209,609**	**7,249,781**	**1,971**
10	Wood for fuel	cord		23,145	23,145	
		$	–	63,856	63,856	
11	Other articles of the forest	"	35	7,132	7,167	
	V. Manufactures—totals	$	**76,868,104**	**166,466,376**	**286,214,321**	**64,026,407**
12	Ale, beer and porter	gal.	281,653	739,548	1,061,065	147,348
		$	242,719	433,964	697,135	122,173
13	Ale, ginger	"	25,972	1,753	27,743	16,103
14	Antiseptic surgical dressing	"	65,039	185,698	251,463	45,789
15	Asphaltum or asphalt	cwt.	3,705	605,193	841,377	26,422
		$	2,297	486,232	635,204	9,725
16	Baking powder	lb.	8,389	520,088	528,477	794
		$	1,051	149,498	150,549	196
17	Balls, cues and racks for bagatelle tables	"	3,677	10,912	19,921	1,908
18	Baskets	"	13,928	42,953	93,923	13,743
19	Belting, all kinds, except rubber and leather	"	156,028	89,113	247,912	139,830
20	Belts, surgical, trusses and suspensory bandages, etc	"	5,928	37,615	44,183	3,631
21	Belts, all kinds, n.e.s	"	14,106	55,772	70,505	9,136
22	Bells	"	18,215	48,254	96,687	5,869
23	Billiard tables	NO.	134	120	254	34
		$	25,704	5,016	30,720	5,607
24	Binder twine	lb.	1,009,890	27,567,140	28,577,050	2,485,373
		$	86,823	2,651,451	2,738,274	216,918
25	Binder twine, articles for the manufacture of	"	–	9,947	9,947	1,387
26	Blacking, shoe, shoemakers' ink, etc.	"	35,987	92,013	128,223	66,408
27	Blueing, laundry, all kinds	"	40,940	5,490	46,643	34,691
28	Boats	NO.	35	766	802	2
		$	3,320	26,471	29,866	133
29	Bolting cloths	"		20,564	21,440	–
30	Books, periodicals and other printed matter	"	1,368,546	3,284,842	5,130,569	991,700
31	Boot, shoe and stay laces	"	59,953	49,910	142,535	33,478
32	Boots, shoes and slippers, except rubber and leather	"	169,231	61,612	265,904	72,723

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
563	567	24	1,468	1,492	2	754	756	1
64,145	64,631	3,474	196,618	200,092	276	107,583	107,866	
25,771	26,114	–	34,484	34,633		46,772	46,772	2
972,994	983,541	–	1,312,091	1,315,398	–	1,976,446	1,976,446	
43,298	43,298	–	30,579	30,579	49	51,766	51,815	3
722,358	722,358	–	644,812	644,812	1,206	1,395,007	1,396,213	
72,014	73,903	–	92,899	92,899		192,188	192,495	4
5,719	5,719	–	2,762	2,762		3,658	3,658	5
8,682	8,682	–	5,161	5,161	–	10,165	10,165	
1,200	1,200	–	4,312	4,312	–	5,220	5,220	6
34,173	34,173		136,821	136,821	–	174,646	174,646	
678	680	–	1,276	1,276	–	1,256	1,256	7
45,116	45,648		83,509	83,509	–	89,378	89,378	
634	634	–	798	798	–	910	910	8
30,770	30,770	–	47,291	47,291	–	58,944	58,944	
152,221	154,680	1,787	107,226	114,751	152	137,377	148,393	9
3,642,022	**3,658,883**	**5,261**	**4,692,358**	**4,709,909**	**1,634**	**7,320,188**	**7,336,534**	
18,890	18,890	–	37,463	37,499		20,241	20,241	10
45,724	45,724	–	115,832	115,888	–	60,609	60,609	
11,344	11,344		20,555	20,555	–	29,388	29,388	11
205,603,653	**305,474,649**	**91,412,835**	**324,738,797**	**468,502,848**	**74,052,209**	**401,772,111**	**531,745,652**	
182,300	331,633	89,750	96,295	188,155	43,567	55,539	100,273	12
112,732	236,648	80,431	59,121	141,405	44,668	38,000	83,872	
1,040	17,160	17,008	1,165	18,243	11,646	2,696	14,359	13
251,899	297,941	41,542	268,752	310,602	58,244	318,738	377,240	14
738,761	838,149	–	610,280	644,766	151	401,733	401,884	15
481,069	521,834	–	442,167	457,094	505	362,716	363,221	
31,161	31,990	2,341	38,171	40,512	–	12,033	12,066	16
7,202	7,401	574	6,896	7,470	–	2,955	2,964	
9,514	11,422	1,755	12,228	14,472	898	20,642	22,559	17
31,447	70,763	4,195	53,858	102,567	4,167	53,337	90,754	18
108,360	249,644	251,672	219,947	471,738	191,163	233,938	425,101	19
38,382	42,766	4,145	56,077	60,372	2,453	52,777	55,493	20
44,230	53,622	8,514	60,720	69,634	4,193	59,067	63,421	21
49,149	74,289	1,973	62,293	79,394	646	73,597	76,075	22
35	69	5	31	36	1	19	20	23
2,277	7,884	1,925	1,289	3,214	407	1,366	1,773	
32,371,795	34,857,168	456,550	65,463,081	65,919,631	–	49,511,980	49,511,980	24
2,770,140	2,987,058	59,049	6,831,220	6,890,269	–	8,593,238	8,593,238	
131,271	132,658	209	112,958	113,167	–	6,216	6,216	25
102,222	168,630	71,012	162,809	233,880	61,164	152,324	213,691	26
6,412	41,103	55,849	7,768	63,617	51,526	6,693	58,219	27
413	426	4	308	316	30	213	245	28
20,271	20,652	1,000	15,905	19,956	2,320	9,275	11,732	
29,217	31,573	66	38,025	39,382	–	52,439	55,849	29
2,993,789	4,168,315	1,148,369	3,654,971	5,013,360	834,400	4,476,276	5,513,915	30
141,467	177,117	47,448	271,886	399,188	12,091	145,721	275,591	31
32,069	118,277	92,692	148,816	261,132	102,972	282,024	414,822	32

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	1916. United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Braces, suspenders and parts of.....	$	9,072	37,495	55,045	4,364
	Brass and manufactures of—					
2	Brass, old and scrap.....	cwt.	370	12,081	12,461	
		$	4,045	128,379	132,484	–
3	Brass, in blocks, ingots or pigs....	cwt.	–	8,929	8,929	–
		$	–	102,067	102,067	–
4	Brass tubing, not polished, etc....	lb.	164,425	1,417,911	1,615,018	18,536
		$	29,555	276,818	312,517	4,544
5	Brass rods and sheets for mfs.....	$	6,305	432,678	439,896	500
6	Brass wire, plain.....	lb.	2,294	443,540	445,992	568
		$	522	70,171	70,754	223
7	Brass, other.....	"	25,695	1,442,153	1,690,208	78,315
	Total.....	"	**66,122**	**2,452,266**	**2,747,926**	**83,582**
8	Bricks, tiles and manufactures of clay	"	152,372	1,182,096	1,336,546	79,480
9	Bricks, fire.....	"	48,375	431,990	482,763	90,564
10	British gum, dextrine, sizing cream, etc.....	lb.	306,854	878,657	1,188,761	277,152
		$	7,898	28,176	36,174	9,012
11	Brooms, whisks and brushes.....	"	76,807	176,475	409,932	62,631
12	Buttons.....	"	88,012	362,284	561,496	49,204
13	Candles.....	lb.	151,850	623,995	785,035	69,046
		$	14,681	80,356	96,163	8,138
14	Cane, reed or rattan, split or manufactured.....	"	252	5,132	8,844	122
15	Carbons.....	"	307	222,987	223,294	–
	Carriages and parts of—					
16	Automobiles and motor vehicles..	No.	299	5,158	5,476	29
		$	252,898	4,591,182	4,888,704	23,502
17	Automobiles, passenger.....	No.				
		$				
18	Automobiles, freight.....	No.			–	
		$	–	–	–	–
19	Automobiles, etc., parts of.....	"	22,337	2,142,895	2,166,193	13,735
20	Motor cycles and vehicles.....	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
21	Buggies, carriages, pleasure carts, etc.....	No.	8	861	869	1
		$	281	43,895	44,176	33
22	Wagons, farm, freight and drays..	No.	1	3,025	3,026	75
		$	130	145,960	146,090	2,373
23	Cars, all kinds.....	No.	212	2,068	2,280	6
		$	6,875	572,351	579,226	238
24	Cars, railway, parts of.....	"	3,032	85,797	94,506	3,315
25	Carriages, other, and parts of.....	"	111,103	493,278	604,520	86,971
	Total.....	"	**396,656**	**8,075,358**	**8,523,415**	**130,167**
26	Carpets, n.e.s.[1].....	yd.	540	552	1,092	1,992
		$	85	131	216	1,967
27	Carpet sweepers [2].....	No.	6	9,249	9,255	40
		$	35	43,905	43,940	165
28	Cash registers and parts of.....	"	–	121,177	121,177	–
29	Celluloid and manufactures of.....	"	45,517	114,165	176,281	18,360
30	Cement.....	"	35,054	94,127	132,492	577

[1] Carpets, other, are included under the head of wool and manufactures of.
[2] Includes hand vacuum cleaners in 1916, 1917 and 1918.

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
36,716	46,045	4,633	97,492	105,536	2,712	71,280	76,833	1
2,915	3,209	6	8,144	8,478	–	10,654	11,619	2
47,264	49,303	58	193,037	196,774	–	250,175	269,090	
15,201	15,201		7,694	7,700	–	10,874	10,874	3
228,680	228,680	–	204,295	204,423	–	266,663	266,663	
1,137,803	1,156,339	15,199	1,082,344	1,097,543	–	845,588	845,588	4
340,360	344,904	5,437	449,355	454,792	–	354,972	354,972	
417,284	417,784	12,684	680,832	693,516	301	785,933	786,234	5
330,138	330,706	265	448,538	448,803	100	505,630	505,730	6
90,929	91,152	107	204,929	205,036	78	240,824	240,902	
2,216,164	2,307,721	102,921	3,353,408	3,467,589	84,835	2,909,641	3,004,034	7
3,340,681	**3,439,544**	**121,207**	**5,085,856**	**5,222,130**	**85,214**	**4,808,286**	**4,921,895**	
662,000	741,482	68,171	863,496	931,773	54,117	1,027,620	1,082,981	8
626,782	717,793	131,010	1,140,963	1,271,973	147,171	2,616,501	2,773,672	9
3,192,361	3,469,513	280,435	3,691,538	3,971,973	15,821	1,826,207	1,842,028	10
85,296	94,308	8,355	117,595	125,950	677	107,412	108,089	
190,113	365,994	65,026	321,125	577,068	53,538	363,813	670,623	11
485,706	615,157	72,688	733,666	993,933	27,136	715,449	925,214	12
516,507	589,585	68,187	660,515	734,867	22,400	954,547	979,403	13
67,129	76,244	10,586	96,911	108,822	4,310	155,078	160,330	
4,193	6,826	221	8,377	10,336	13	10,939	12,603	14
294,561	294,561	–	373,457	373,467	–	593,003	593,003	15
8,026	8,055	–	–		–		–	16
5,065,827	5,089,329	.	–	–	–	–	–	
–		8	12,028	12,037	–	16,118	16,118	17
		29,571	7,950,806	7,981,177	–	11,317,245	11,317,245	
–	–		327	327	–	964	964	18
–	–	–	423,824	423,824	–	1,275,179	1,275,179	
4,536,731	4,550,480	26,594	7,173,423	7,200,017	17,408	6,653,946	6,671,419	19
		4	1,097	1,101	–	1,311	1,311	20
–	–	779	176,845	177,624	–	216,645	216,645	
533	534		763	763	–	961	961	21
26,921	26,954		30,680	30,680		44,347	44,347	
2,680	2,935		5,562	5,562		6,391	6,391	22
66,954	69,327		153,748	153,748		233,208	233,208	
991	997		1,123	1,123		1,236	1,236	23
238,628	238,866	–	644,928	644,928		973,437	973,437	
224,690	228,005	8,844	795,740	804,584	–	671,906	671,906	24
579,341	666,336	36,689	794,054	830,743	22,772	1,081,834	1,104,841	25
10,739,092	**10,869,297**	**102,477**	**18,144,048**	**18,247,325**	**40,180**	**22,467,747**	**22,508,227**	
1,841	7,114	7,660	12,036	24,285	253	5,525	10,123	26
795	4,253	3,444	3,625	9,852	221	2,711	6,252	
16,949	16,989	–	26,143	26,143	–	24,631	24,631	27
75,069	75,234	–	105,814	105,814	–	103,203	103,203	
60,711	62,166	–	106,853	106,853	–	61,734	61,734	28
193,723	215,854	26,319	356,176	383,451	16,890	470,223	487,553	29
43,243	45,296	238	42,505	42,743	109	25,144	25,253	30

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Chalk, prepared	$	1,105	36,677	39,841	857
2	Chicory, kiln-dried	lb.	173,573	82,211	303,569	14,133
		$	7,769	6,779	16,611	973
3	Church vestments	"	5,484	2,188	30,935	6,993
4	Clocks, clock cases, springs and movements	"	33,978	283,414	366,369	20,288
5	Clothes wringers	"	43	26,101	26,144	–
6	Coal and pine pitch	gal.	93,398	970,871	1,064,269	47,405
		$	5,267	53,107	58,374	2,580
7	Cocoa carpeting, mats and matting	"	6,001	2,190	14,019	3,211
8	Cocoa, desiccated	lb.	203,877	4,156	672,837	42,276
		$	19,191	837	62,275	4,156
9	Cocoa paste, chocolate paste, etc	lb.	3,689,421	1,345,107	6,028,927	2,274,357
		$	829,094	337,885	1,429,893	530,356
10	Coffee, roasted or ground, extracts of, etc	lb.	104,332	726,451	831,654	90,378
		$	24,779	163,322	188,215	23,336
11	Coke	ton	161	506,638	506,799	563
		$	844	1,444,992	1,445,836	4,883
12	Collars and cuffs	"	33,686	74,191	124,047	30,696
13	Combs	"	63,440	26,575	126,687	49,183
	Copper and manufactures of—					
14	Copper in blocks, pigs or ingots	cwt.	1	44,225	44,226	2
		$	10	585,600	585,610	44
15	Copper in bars and rods, in coil, etc	cwt.	–	144,782	144,782	
		$	–	2,056,510	2,056,610	
16	Copper in strips, sheets or plates	cwt.	90	33,486	33,576	
		$	1,735	551,155	552,890	–
17	Copper tubing, not polished, etc	lb.	55,955	500,616	622,326	7,199
		$	11,024	110,369	137,491	1,356
18	Copper wire, plain, tinned or plated	lb.	10,247	93,383	103,630	
		$	2,267	22,400	24,667	–
19	Copper, other	"	19,349	180,018	203,687	9,102
	Total	"	**34,385**	**3,506,052**	**3,560,855**	**10,502**
20	Cordage and twines	lb.	2,909,540	1,460,995	4,388,060	1,418,006
		$	299,067	190,606	492,001	154,218
21	Corks and other manufactures of cork bark	"	29,625	154,620	305,233	20,588
22	Corsets, corset clasps, etc	"	14,117	519,618	536,439	8,047
23	Costumes and scenery, theatrical	"	21	8,247	8,322	–
	Cotton, manufactures of—					
24	Duck, grey or white, over 8 oz., per sq. yd	yd.	838,211	1,158,956	2,000,791	236,341
		$	188,459	390,473	580,430	48,416
25	Embroideries, white and cream coloured	"	193,537	145,277	827,829	165,345
26	Grey, unbleached cotton fabrics	yd.	7,422,952	1,812,757	9,243,306	5,056,452
		$	465,620	116,721	584,219	290,896
27	White or bleached cotton fabrics	yd.	23,961,673	7,471,140	31,684,330	18,763,014
		$	1,927,089	657,583	2,622,792	1,475,962
28	Fabrics, printed, dyed or coloured	yd.	37,170,111	15,215,506	53,010,296	30,075,361
		$	3,614,874	1,580,386	5,299,869	3,165,693
29	Handkerchiefs	"	416,384	11,049	481,483	544,228
30	Sheets, bed quilts, pillow cases, etc	"	728,419	51,449	819,378	525,630

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
43,368	44,650	748	52,333	53,343	1,018	69,555	70,938	1
114,292	152,136	6,534	71,897	78,706	–	86,361	86,361	2
9,451	11,462	680	6,328	7,078	–	8,780	8,780	
1,064	28,916	2,759	1,856	23,778	1,721	3,018	29,707	3
355,875	378,385	6,688	535,654	544,732	1,618	587,151	596,554	4
22,135	22,135	11	33,304	33,315	–	23,887	23,887	5
477,172	524,597	17,377	1,783,889	1,801,346	15,835	2,241,291	2,257,226	6
29,202	31,786	929	78,210	79,159	574	90,378	90,964	
1,086	5,290	977	448	3,822	625	2,231	4,597	7
239	740,470	179,359	17,828	1,408,412	9,052	31,118	1,547,330	8
50	56,378	18,310	3,190	109,146	1,315	6,364	118,865	
2,318,174	5,020,269	2,375,965	2,300,281	5,031,493	1,560,437	4,382,433	6,110,149	9
695,942	1,330,087	726,492	806,911	1,654,184	406,011	1,047,131	1,478,651	
614,924	705,302	106,957	792,694	903,136	2,898	763,090	766,113	10
135,988	159,324	32,863	244,820	278,356	1,119	294,050	295,201	
693,044	693,607	850	755,702	756,602	–	969,932	969,932	11
1,745,828	1,750,711	8,875	2,677,849	2,686,881	–	7,154,014	7,154,014	
77,464	149,285	27,793	51,155	125,201	19,714	32,299	57,729	12
50,811	105,268	70,485	106,370	183,912	55,188	112,157	173,289	13
37,223	37,225	–	49,847	49,847	–	52,791	52,791	14
716,203	716,247	–	1,450,774	1,450,774		1,475,158	1,475,158	
133,446	133,446	–	189,182	189,182		190,675	190,675	15
2,631,652	2,631,652	–	5,591,748	5,591,748	–	5,543,741	5,543,741	
25,527	25,527	343	25,783	26,126	237	20,446	20,683	16
581,710	581,710	12,583	851,437	864,020	9,111	766,088	775,199	
711,112	718,311	4,701	947,861	952,562		927,265	927,265	17
204,468	205,824	2,671	385,570	388,241		429,302	429,302	
78,582	78,588	20	70,085	70,105		68,081	68,084	18
17,815	17,818	4	34,696	34,700	–	22,539	22,541	
277,881	289,826	11,479	252,793	270,281	10,851	283,921	299,359	19
4,429,729	**4,443,077**	**26,737**	**8,567,018**	**8,599,764**	**19,962**	**8,520,749**	**8,545,300**	
2,573,476	4,023,090	2,563,219	2,073,412	4,673,065	1,921,112	1,463,099	3,413,290	20
250,945	409,951	334,105	364,314	706,031	319,502	340,120	664,234	
172,063	283,434	23,515	215,764	331,813	26,608	180,502	345,410	21
457,183	465,614	7,424	510,010	517,737	6,458	383,541	390,132	22
4,698	4,698	17	2,979	2,996		13,243	13,243	23
1,358,757	1,595,708	703,531	2,521,452	3,224,983	684,265	2,498,722	3,183,503	24
490,299	538,809	206,359	1,118,031	1,324,390	354,485	1,951,677	2,306,399	
214,486	963,360	179,445	227,020	1,033,404	117,276	194,677	744,025	25
4,348,222	9,413,674	4,764,722	8,070,800	12,840,300	8,377,260	7,865,778	16,243,038	26
316,431	607,327	336,224	738,569	1,075,197	643,521	1,041,172	1,684,693	
11,999,088	30,886,907	18,730,456	23,134,986	41,931,791	17,215,148	15,206,891	32,504,003	27
967,307	2,459,676	1,837,358	2,151,116	3,998,444	1,913,199	1,904,319	3,831,078	
32,224,686	62,511,579	35,420,078	50,227,519	85,987,459	27,440,189	37,504,550	63,486,984	28
3,189,101	6,391,448	4,870,393	6,259,186	11,207,129	4,839,833	5,880,954	10,801,069	
21,004	625,902	913,485	60,918	1,059,240	663,865	70,772	826,650	29
66,867	625,785	864,246	158,947	1,096,551	833,815	183,042	1,137,749	30

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Cotton, manufactures of—con.					
1	Shirts of cotton	doz.	16,313	67,013	84,332	8,514
		$	94,555	341,568	442,555	46,770
2	Sewing thread on spools	"	115,509	96,005	216,002	209,815
3	Sewing cotton thread in hanks	lb.	352,960	133,382	486,667	427,786
		$	183,508	64,815	248,486	213,361
4	Clothing	"	567,012	1,521,821	2,182,376	354,817
5	Lace, white and cream coloured	"	662,521	38,796	818,419	638,636
6	Socks and stockings, doz.	prs.	201,846	246,114	528,738	98,735
		$	256,360	276,916	639,010	158,764
7	Velvets, velveteens and plush fabrics	yd.	3,007,734	142,133	3,474,654	3,480,896
		$	794,413	42,761	979,963	1,040,858
8	Cottons, other	"	1,446,632	1,251,083	2,830,638	1,071,954
	Total	"	**11,654,892**	**6,586,703**	**19,573,449**	**9,951,145**
9	Cotton waste, etc	lb.	1,954,453	2,412,874	4,559,923	1,043,426
		$	110,432	168,712	288,850	95,186
10	Cotton yarns	lb.	1,538,384	412,962	1,957,871	1,415,872
		$	687,733	176,871	866,861	580,903
11	Crapes	$	7,435	325	8,434	9,668
12	Curtains and shams	"	283,067	74,399	389,272	219,535
13	Drugs, dyes, chemicals, medicines	"	2,594,359	8,892,280	14,122,766	2,655,085
14	Duck for belting and hose	"	2,790	71,635	74,425	2,483
15	Earthenware and chinaware	"	1,133,332	396,845	1,940,765	950,944
16	Elastic, round or flat	"	113,341	19,983	134,306	91,449
17	Electric apparatus, motors, etc	"	712,463	4,821,114	5,693,512	242,666
18	Electric light carbons and carbon points	"	1,032	36,112	44,368	67
19	Embroideries, n.e.s	"	11,521	16,689	48,317	9,443
20	Emery wheels and manufactures of emery, etc	"	798	85,020	86,027	307
21	Express parcels	"	1,836	1,822,758	1,825,184	1,057
22	Fancy goods	"	1,243,082	1,077,857	3,175,566	915,431
23	Fertilizers	"	51,042	646,864	715,336	26,223
24	Fibreware	"	4,649	97,450	102,100	690
25	Fireworks	"	1,792	12,902	24,670	2,556
26	Fish hooks, nets, seines, etc	"	691,389	664,527	1,368,151	447,657
27	Flax, hemp, jute and manufactures of	"	2,825,591	670,207	4,345,123	2,871,341
28	Furniture, wood, iron or other material	"	109,391	1,313,492	1,506,756	32,170
29	Fur and manufactures of	"	219,084	159,057	401,889	122,904
	Glass and manufactures of—					
30	Common and colourless window glass	sq. ft.	7,593,930	20,284,118	38,444,324	371,634
		$	237,813	731,241	1,247,871	18,790
31	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets not exceeding 7 sq. ft.	sq. ft.	315,914	303,864	940,182	34,133
		$	59,279	68,115	191,567	7,253
32	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets exceeding 7 sq. ft. each, and not exceeding 25 sq. ft.	sq. ft.	364,295	190,681	807,134	7,351
		$	82,893	49,141	186,080	2,668
33	Plate glass, n.o.p.	sq. ft.	592,672	222,038	1,054,063	25,446
		$	151,661	62,797	269,745	9,080
34	Glass, other, and manufactures of	"	244,226	1,098,662	1,629,089	112,882
	Total	"	**775,872**	**2,009,956**	**3,524,352**	**150,673**

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
70,887	79,676	6,500	79,950	86,879	6,860	58,285	67,857	1
309,406	357,802	42,695	401,206	445,623	39,089	361,746	408,868	
137,301	349,777	291,248	281,236	575,688	238,323	253,734	493,115	2
237,177	664,963	735,927	253,536	989,608	513,025	307,486	820,511	3
111,122	324,483	467,918	166,071	634,037	502,350	266,446	768,796	
1,316,494	1,736,625	362,120	1,986,562	2,429,695	260,412	1,802,132	2,153,440	4
55,749	830,973	921,617	83,442	1,200,639	651,478	97,611	962,304	5
580,941	683,369	118,394	1,151,681	1,273,440	84,762	824,727	913,442	6
638,497	800,268	266,901	1,419,273	1,688,911	201,600	1,416,308	1,622,454	
369,352	4,162,886	5,899,046	583,929	6,819,629	3,770,738	383,888	4,438,898	7
209,149	1,401,225	2,225,595	513,344	2,907,701	1,866,458	397,818	2,435,885	
1,817,677	2,931,543	1,662,122	3,207,868	4,946,102	1,464,839	3,453,362	5,054,021	8
9,860,890	**20,945,003**	**15,447,726**	**18,772,789**	**35,622,751**	**14,590,543**	**19,275,770**	**35,230,546**	
2,205,448	3,272,858	1,403,736	2,170,120	3,573,856	472,439	1,894,463	2,366,902	9
190,037	286,530	187,117	246,844	433,961	123,512	244,861	368,373	
646,055	2,061,927	2,044,973	699,625	2,744,598	1,579,305	887,451	2,467,386	10
287,978	868,881	1,254,983	430,860	1,685,843	1,547,898	733,885	2,282,056	
567	11,520	7,666	513	9,044	5,130	264	7,050	11
67,904	305,277	263,086	137,906	422,457	202,831	141,794	357,328	12
13,244,909	17,518,124	2,092,022	15,661,385	20,180,684	3,366,523	21,831,687	27,457,414	13
57,244	59,727	–	90,017	90,017	125	75,470	75,595	14
297,276	1,476,753	1,534,296	470,537	2,389,326	1,724,447	398,846	2,562,776	15
34,963	126,627	116,806	66,571	183,377	88,029	66,111	154,229	16
4,229,989	4,483,070	175,399	5,571,299	5,761,711	114,482	9,984,405	10,117,908	17
49,802	51,719	155	65,916	66,071	17	50,729	50,746	18
27,134	49,013	10,587	33,564	65,690	9,853	28,453	51,961	19
169,299	169,607	400	429,188	429,588	1,312	484,796	486,108	20
1,725,578	1,726,650	956	1,609,771	1,610,727	560	1,429,447	1,430,007	21
1,578,024	2,885,501	1,081,383	2,039,358	3,694,638	713,532	2,124,370	3,372,803	22
591,240	617,463	4,387	865,617	870,175	1,105	824,011	825,483	23
107,671	108,391	272	323,866	324,375	726	264,658	265,633	24
14,006	24,268	68	17,215	24,474	268	27,527	37,624	25
852,733	1,324,237	706,986	1,024,493	1,758,670	984,374	1,133,333	2,165,769	26
1,357,971	6,598,201	3,805,336	883,308	8,510,424	3,587,244	1,827,426	9,386,600	27
699,859	778,387	37,484	941,220	1,019,336	28,926	1,121,241	1,162,874	28
161,376	284,625	183,474	304,601	488,101	92,420	323,690	417,308	29
17,751,575	18,123,209	202,651	25,058,842	25,271,493	43,935	28,925,725	29,036,560	30
703,288	722,078	12,592	1,223,607	1,236,698	2,963	1,820,729	1,827,307	
729,126	805,706	39,399	1,422,846	1,483,370	16,493	1,359,827	1,376,320	31
163,489	178,107	12,671	488,197	505,169	4,823	468,502	473,325	
389,749	436,636	2,570	431,559	447,331	18,492	417,582	436,074	32
89,590	100,735	1,007	166,453	171,002	6,788	184,396	191,184	
491,312	546,416	38,463	672,978	716,629	51,225	708,765	759,990	33
122,636	138,968	13,974	276,537	291,873	18,588	353,928	372,486	
1,132,673	1,311,738	155,012	1,662,223	1,894,574	106,862	2,185,053	2,374,618	34
2,211,676	**2,451,626**	**195,256**	**3,817,017**	**4,099,316**	**140,024**	**5,012,608**	**5,238,920**	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Glove fasteners, metal eyelet hooks and eyelets, etc	$	9,922	169,520	200,893	5,573
2	Gloves and mitts	"	763,082	279,072	1,768,106	482,291
3	Gold, silver and manufactures of	"	328,589	201,370	560,766	208,766
4	Grease, axle	lb.	47,250	3,181,072	3,228,322	89,308
		$	1,707	134,667	136,374	6,497
5	Gunpowder and other explosives	"	307,463	723,752	1,048,829	86,038
6	Gutta percha, India rubber and manufactures of	"	1,058,786	2,061,528	3,261,260	575,388
7	Gutta percha, crude rubber, etc	lb.	1,488,601	9,998,474	12,968,375	5,156,145
		$	818,288	2,936,293	4,505,275	3,060,611
8	Hair and manufactures of	"	51,897	44,051	100,706	28,637
9	Hats, caps and bonnets	"	1,298,298	1,589,026	3,112,807	832,922
10	Hatters' bands (not cords) bindings, tips and sides, etc	"	33,425	82,395	121,082	27,336
11	Ink	"	33,776	94,747	131,987	30,251
	Iron and steel and manufactures of— Agricultural Implements—					
12	Drills, seed	NO.	2	5,112	5,114	–
		$	109	63,771	63,880	–
13	Harrows and parts of	"	94	67,174	67,268	201
14	Harvesters, self-binding	NO.	–	1,635	1,635	–
		$	–	177,158	177,158	–
15	Ploughs and parts of	"	32	497,787	497,881	925
16	All other and parts of	"	60,617	727,865	789,411	14,556
17	Threshing machine separators	NO.	2	597	599	–
		$	2,706	302,495	305,201	
18	Portable engines, with boilers, and traction engines for farm purposes	NO.	13	464	477	–
		$	21,345	691,120	712,465	1,378
19	Sewing machines	NO.	1,099	14,766	15,942	1,203
		$	16,686	301,054	319,344	20,140
20	Typewriting machines	NO.	35	7,233	7,269	5
		$	1,510	401,046	402,646	116
21	Adding machines	NO.	–	1,113	1,133	
		$	–	198,441	201,403	–
22	Engines, gasoline	NO.	364	14,292	14,668	205
		$	85,180	1,873,486	2,002,685	31,505
23	Bar iron or steel, rolled	cwt.	83,369	728,249	853,881	19,607
		$	149,450	1,020,028	1,223,381	51,795
24	Iron or steel billets, weighing not less than 60 lb. per lineal yard	cwt.	1,117	198,700	230,104	251
		$	9,269	189,925	226,114	548
25	Iron in pigs	ton	8,533	50,403	58,936	588
		$	105,842	620,422	726,264	9,695
26	Iron and steel railway bars or rails	ton	148	27,555	27,703	–
		$	4,337	704,468	708,805	–
27	Rolled iron or steel angles, etc	cwt.	24,499	507,404	542,453	683
		$	34,891	677,877	723,221	1,411
28	Rolled iron or steel beams, etc	cwt.	36,882	1,233,655	1,299,625	–
		$	51,982	1,576,769	1,664,337	–
29	Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, etc	cwt.	9,291	274,183	286,989	1,621
		$	14,095	407,197	425,315	6,285
30	Rolled iron or steel sheets, polished or not, No. 14 gauge and thinner	cwt.	145,864	577,882	726,992	29,719
		$	320,289	1,243,333	1,568,960	85,567

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
290,917	304,353	15,534	639,357	663,601	4,907	479,208	488,986	1
313,604	1,275,464	719,697	418,335	1,717,840	638,464	437,316	1,688,944	2
256,401	469,258	213,103	253,049	475,919	103,157	179,264	292,810	3
4,283,020	4,372,341	27,126	5,577,259	5,604,385	43,167	5,520,415	5,563,582	4
206,488	212,989	1,935	269,855	271,790	2,944	340,144	343,088	
737,745	823,783	35,181	808,826	844,116	20,580	359,505	380,377	5
2,401,522	2,999,120	709,772	2,753,257	3,495,272	512,758	3,687,765	4,225,882	6
11,468,080	16,894,438	5,528,592	11,679,340	17,959,247	2,081,340	13,457,246	20,338,957	7
3,364,772	6,543,994	3,328,045	3,984,107	7,749,400	1,013,544	4,711,868	8,633,928	
40,304	77,259	30,415	65,284	98,575	15,942	73,443	96,354	8
1,643,894	2,615,171	944,577	2,339,944	3,498,020	683,808	2,454,798	3,354,440	9
112,947	143,615	46,416	184,107	246,592	22,030	208,938	252,261	10
92,564	123,943	48,481	109,092	158,300	36,246	135,277	172,239	11
7,930	7,930	–	5,307	5,307		11,343	11,343	12
68,814	68,814	–	126,398	126,398	–	502,585	502,585	
68,661	68,862	19	169,421	169,440	–	393,971	393,971	13
3,162	3,162		6,161	6,161	–	5,261	5,261	14
343,245	343,245		714,057	714,057	–	685,540	685,540	
597,720	599,010	7	1,358,192	1,358,199	–	2,550,256	2,550,350	15
578,201	593,024	16,332	853,830	871,241	10,813	1,285,510	1,296,334	16
1,002	1,003	1	1,979	1,980	–	2,115	2,115	17
624,554	624,641	678	1,284,715	1,285,393	–	1,552,843	1,552,843	
838	838	–	2,792	2,792	2	5,731	5,733	18
1,166,967	1,168,345	713	3,258,958	3,259,671	1,154	6,011,189	6,012,343	
14,788	15,997	992	16,041	17,034	1,153	13,943	15,137	19
307,998	328,204	16,799	364,242	381,044	26,000	321,203	348,741	
7,098	7,109	3	12,670	12,674	2	12,545	12,549	20
377,024	377,282	57	692,718	692,800	27	721,986	722,053	
642	643	1	1,779	1,782	2	1,499	1,501	21
145,815	146,131	350	358,624	359,284	424	386,050	386,474	
28,520	28,732	176	43,741	43,917	16	56,500	56,521	22
3,376,288	3,408,649	25,746	4,788,804	4,814,550	4,558	6,660,683	6,665,635	
1,388,315	1,411,847	12,281	1,512,123	1,525,585	121	987,749	987,870	23
2,502,357	2,565,614	32,492	4,005,215	4,044,627	4,752	3,232,438	3,237,190	
714,868	715,119	278	225,463	225,741	119	166,119	166,238	24
845,552	846,100	1,597	497,710	499,307	942	577,560	578,502	
50,204	50,792	342	59,628	60,388	11	85,118	85,129	25
731,583	741,278	6,292	1,322,102	1,336,881	608	2,890,167	2,890,775	
10,747	10,747	3	14,277	14,280	1	15,671	15,672	26
308,188	308,188	122	463,633	463,755	32	637,740	637,772	
788,423	789,106	120	917,894	918,157	–	889,868	889,868	27
1,190,283	1,191,694	323	2,559,292	2,559,784	–	3,192,717	3,192,717	
1,331,428	1,331,428	–	1,485,203	1,485,203	224	1,317,318	1,317,542	28
1,990,737	1,990,737	–	4,115,599	4,115,599	1,905	4,651,450	4,653,355	
343,278	344,899	14	471,757	471,838	–	141,357	141,357	29
558,518	564,803	66	1,531,831	1,531,978	–	590,659	590,659	
930,189	959,906	25,832	1,105,548	1,131,402	418	1,233,139	1,233,557	30
2,095,689	2,180,589	106,495	3,597,193	3,703,713	1,781	7,334,705	7,336,486	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Iron and steel and manufactures of—con.					
1	Sheets, flat, of galvanized iron or steel	cwt.	403,704	301,341	705,155	130,831
		$	1,197,223	819,178	2,016,401	416,672
2	Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves	cwt.	–	1,885,782	1,886,340	
		$		2,103,595	2,104,205	
3	Cream separators and steel bowls for	"	41,016	291,959	408,702	14,456
4	Cream separators, materials for manufacture of	"	942	193,607	198,116	–
5	Rolled round wire rods, not over $\frac{3}{8}$-in. in diameter	cwt.	54,850	1,363,511	1,297,900	–
		$	56,240	1,304,637	1,450,215	–
6	Boiler plate, not less than 30 in. in width and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$-in. in thickness	cwt.	2,231	102,374	104,664	81
		$	3,484	143,335	146,915	188
7	Axles and axle parts, n.o.p., etc.	"	22,776	191,100	224,064	2,614
8	Canada plates, Russia iron, terne plate, etc	cwt.	114,654	175,823	290,477	41,556
		$	269,178	443,899	713,077	109,989
9	Castings, iron or steel	"	41,287	565,983	608,656	13,935
10	Locomotives for railways	NO.	1	69	70	2
		$	3,650	158,777	162,427	4,866
11	Fittings, iron or steel	"	19,049	710,398	729,447	5,324
12	Hardware, viz.: Builders', etc.	"	100,474	473,160	578,180	39,160
13	Forgings of iron or steel of whatever shape or size, etc	lb.	46,157	4,633,935	4,680,092	53,375
		$	3,400	319,618	323,018	1,960
14	Machines, paper and pulp mill	"	21,454	383,790	406,678	127,619
15	Machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada, and parts of, for carding, spinning, etc	"	129,012	326,294	484,101	48,695
16	All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and parts of	"	992,081	8,091,041	9,265,057	302,270
17	Pumps, power, and parts	NO.	133	3,041	3,177	58
		$	41,288	440,606	489,875	19,582
18	Steel plate, universal mill or rolled edge, over 12 in. wide	cwt.	4,708	439,671	444,379	–
		$	5,387	641,575	646,962	–
19	Tools, hand, of all kinds, n.o.p.	"	35,874	484,288	536,709	23,217
20	Ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen	ton	6,153	11,354	17,508	7,114
		$	224,673	251,644	476,466	604,908
21	Iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles, knees, etc	cwt.	29,124	280,969	310,702	1,076
		$	45,590	370,088	416,402	3,578
22	Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel in the rough	cwt.	35,404	44,506	123,037	16,327
		$	106,638	123,668	314,629	56,006
23	Seamless steel or wrought iron boiler tubes, etc	"	52,688	288,060	356,992	5,625
24	Rolled iron or steel plates, not less than 30 in. in width and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$-in. in thickness	cwt.	11,717	431,299	444,629	–
		$	14,882	638,756	655,309	–

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
347,260	478,091	9,090	205,498	214,498		227,557	227,557	1
1,161,156	1,579,828	35,441	950,823	986,264	–	1,596,143	1,596,143	
1,904,802	1,904,802	–	1,324,881	1,324,881	–	1,346,706	1,346,706	2
2,367,166	2,367,166		3,150,164	3,150,164	–	4,523,685	4,523,685	
258,276	304,403	11,476	296,967	334,456		468,680	477,880	3
233,166	236,194		295,260	303,863		512,450	520,916	4
1,384,784	1,384,784	–	1,171,374	1,171,374	–	1,044,919	1,044,919	5
1,904,705	1,904,705	–	2,925,711	2,925,711		3,337,014	3,337,014	
117,084	117,165	–	160,779	160,779		151,527	151,527	6
184,536	184,724	–	608,606	608,606	..	835,557	835,557	
1,049,951	1,052,565	4,777	1,966,423	1,971,200	107	2,586,322	2,586,429	7
202,689	244,245	10,508	245,574	256,082		172,863	172,863	8
524,330	634,319	43,078	852,130	895,208	–	891,744	891,744	
1,090,128	1,104,940	32,484	1,127,740	1,160,553	8,147	2,035,817	2,044,093	9
50	52	2	85	87		64	64	10
190,617	195,483	4,866	912,380	917,246	–	324,635	324,635	
452,208	457,557	11,092	718,694	729,786	5,096	923,854	928,950	11
494,828	534,825	22,874	679,304	702,178	22,988	679,080	702,104	12
12,808,131	12,862,206	90,701	12,738,995	12,832,446		14,025,081	14,025,081	13
759,344	761,339	9,832	1,155,775	1,166,374	–	1,214,386	1,214,386	
397,132	524,751	49,101	1,084,030	1,133,131	104,581	1,204,881	1,320,450	14
979,009	1,028,269	194,157	1,448,820	1,683,699	113,319	2,075,137	2,188,456	15
12,140,216	12,496,589	311,503	18,538,275	18,895,761	273,726	14,649,179	14,943,662	16
4,435	4,493	49	6,237	6,310	23	6,065	6,090	17
618,198	637,780	12,095	934,918	954,599	14,551	724,453	739,355	
500,704	500,704		430,072	430,072	–	263,502	263,502	18
896,074	896,074	–	1,409,191	1,409,191	–	1,121,225	1,121,225	
547,228	570,768	23,753	917,471	941,843	6,930	1,018,470	1,026,248	19
5,440	12,554	5,461	5,746	11,207	5,411	7,438	12,849	20
244,905	849,813	667,592	722,476	1,390,068	771,828	895,753	1,667,581	
242,101	243,192	6,061	524,113	530,205	16,372	1,091,631	1,109,100	21
388,332	391,939	27,853	1,837,365	1,865,353	108,473	5,800,667	5,924,472	
67,288	83,615	12,052	189,585	201,637		196,704	196,704	22
263,316	319,322	60,473	963,102	1,023,575		1,614,444	1,614,444	
358,518	364,143	8,525	1,110,697	1,119,222	7,981	1,484,243	1,492,224	23
547,128	547,128	627	477,058	477,685		257,662	257,662	24
907,793	907,793	1,925	1,577,480	1,579,405		1,024,965	1,024,965	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	1914. United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Iron and steel and manufactures of—con.					
1	Barbed fence wire of iron or steel..	cwt.	15	325,375	325,390	–
		$	41	627,162	627,203	–
2	Wire, curved or not, galvanized iron or steel, Nos. 9, 12 and 13 gauge.....	cwt.	225	745,371	758,258	
		$	756	1,281,757	1,306,942	–
3	Other and manufactures of.....	"	3,051,432	19,969,931	23,832,751	2,031,949
	Total.....	"	**7,358,949**	**53,379,322**	**62,285,424**	**4,057,185**
4	Ivory, manufactures of.....	"	29,278	12,521	82,973	44,245
5	Jellies, jams, preserves, etc.....	lb.	4,464,082	106,277	4,640,128	2,098,761
		$	377,261	16,715	402,145	171,980
6	Jewellery.....	"	196,658	590,880	898,076	113,540
7	Junk and oakum.....	cwt.	4,615	15,308	20,529	3,720
		$	21,532	44,477	66,978	18,985
8	Jute cloth, not coloured, etc.....	yd.	4,469,668	1,810,611	17,451,582	2,752,541
		$	333,950	95,466	963,025	
9	Jute canvas, uncoloured.....	yd.	2,899,030	14,810	6,883,879	228,597
		$	276,490	899	468,011	
10	Jute, flax or hemp yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, etc.....	lb.	1,732,700	276,038	2,172,095	1,021,759
		$	161,167	25,793	205,126	102,940
11	Lead and manufactures of.....	"	156,853	605,543	797,070	97,110
	Leather and manufactures of—					
12	Leather, belting leather, all kinds.	"	85,142	8,844	93,986	114,502
13	Calf, kid or goat, lamb and sheep skins, dressed, waxed or glazed..	"	120,834	870,157	996,016	127,584
14	Glove leather, tanned or dressed..	"	19,225	517,647	541,582	4,398
15	Upper leather, including dongola, cordovan, kangaroo, alligator, etc.....	"	99,526	291,076	390,990	57,777
16	Boots and shoes, slippers and insoles of leather.....	"	491,523	2,900,134	3,400,657	215,538
17	Harness and saddlery, including horse boots.....	"	47,535	93,076	140,857	18,368
18	Other leather and manufactures of	"	322,066	1,161,927	1,494,824	274,970
	Total.....	"	**1,185,851**	**5,842,861**	**7,058,912**	**813,137**
19	Lime.....	cwt.	332	594,017	594,364	25
		$	145	185,443	185,592	6
20	Lime juice and other fruit juices.....	gal.	44,775	123,615	174,217	17,019
		$	62,734	127,972	195,066	20,814
21	Machine card clothing.....	"	21,978	14,032	37,175	15,663
22	Magic lanterns and slides for.....	"	42,949	1,261,668	1,305,571	39,402
23	Malt, extract of.....	"	16,087	61,327	78,095	10,945
24	Marble, manufactures of.....	"	12,015	100,277	124,519	3,167
25	Mattresses.....	"	340	4,165	4,640	17
26	Mats, door and carriage.....	"	184	324	530	8

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
389,342	389,342		452,418	452,418	–	318,897	318,897	1
1,020,639	1,020,639	–	1,543,376	1,543,376	–	1,381,125	1,381,125	
705,931	705,931	–	376,866	376,866		464,544	464,544	2
1,636,960	1,636,960	–	1,173,957	1,173,957	–	1,696,939	1,696,939	
20,437,595	22,420,071	2,929,559	31,808,075	34,814,148	1,644,763	50,515,607	53,201,582	3
69,385,520	**73,496,836**	**4,670,544**	**115,961,908**	**120,816,822**	**3,135,486**	**149,315,707**	**153,559,789**	
56,689	110,673	52,544	117,569	177,697	69,062	113,317	182,429	4
74,914	2,211,781	1,123,174	141,146	1,273,019	51,862	164,603	220,143	5
9,735	208,647	122,469	26,167	150,417	5,240	30,794	36,517	
560,570	689,664	89,424	861,077	966,605	36,500	822,304	871,816	6
10,861	15,136	7,978	11,591	20,920	8,569	15,516	25,732	7
38,857	59,553	73,559	77,011	156,292	100,169	137,777	244,410	
1,912,509	6,558,250	4,367,686	374,693	6,099,379	3,660,044	560,181	5,465,113	8
114,000	430,756	489,212	29,533	604,383	515,315	56,463	639,719	9
1,725,839	3,015,453	1,714,553	2,620,208	4,854,701	1,270,047	2,253,158	3,587,456	10
166,428	307,998	193,696	339,079	660,596	182,809	345,803	555,194	
2,610,627	2,734,159	64,071	968,938	1,069,385	30,164	1,239,881	1,303,955	11
10,534	125,036	387,010	20,043	407,053	26,796	9,480	36,276	12
1,083,487	1,213,812	107,091	2,537,247	2,649,839	44,198	1,489,491	1,537,305	13
755,855	760,253	5,386	1,525,616	1,531,002	1,739	2,195,218	2,196,957	14
237,892	296,171	107,275	502,205	610,528	51,345	377,269	429,026	15
1,902,796	2,120,697	173,871	3,271,170	3,448,448	146,784	2,999,848	3,164,708	16
116,380	135,544	5,851	182,575	188,426	9,290	149,812	159,102	17
1,584,922	1,862,048	350,779	2,013,676	2,376,335	92,859	1,298,870	1,393,237	18
5,691,561	**6,513,561**	**1,137,263**	**10,052,532**	**11,211,631**	**373,011**	**8,519,988**	**8,916,611**	
456,872	456,897		316,629	316,629	16	220,006	220,022	19
110,628	110,634	–	75,311	75,311	86	77,825	77,911	
58,873	79,129	17,122	183,736	204,935	19,733	176,044	258,932	20
61,730	85,163	22,959	128,835	154,623	26,365	211,209	259,447	
29,215	48,878	10,945	71,515	82,460	27,631	71,678	99,309	21
1,138,987	1,184,696	34,939	1,126,118	1,164,156	30,781	1,270,665	1,302,608	22
49,641	60,586	11,495	43,119	54,614	1,780	44,250	46,030	23
34,934	38,833	2,150	40,893	51,162	2,004	48,236	51,419	24
2,527	2,583	13	1,424	1,538	139	2,429	2,641	25
994	1,077	839	6,879	7,929	352	7,125	7,763	26

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Metals and manufactures of	$	747,141	3,380,920	4,515,354	401,735
2	Mineral substances, manufactures of.	"	42,845	251,856	299,537	49,666
3	Mucilage, etc	"	3,978	31,815	35,833	3,352
4	Musical instruments	"	74,166	1,167,962	1,358,513	90,204
5	Mustard and mustard cake, etc	"	169,153	41,564	211,542	158,605
6	Newspapers and magazines	"	82,137	1,339,730	1,425,848	57,963
7	Noils	"	1,033,504	278,376	1,312,885	2,334,887
8	Oilcake and meal and cotton seed cake and meal	cwt.	5,851	239,613	255,374	4,759
		$	10,554	309,192	331,639	11,132
9	Oils, cocoanut and palm	gal.	145,268	178,736	411,797	309,332
		$	127,559	161,338	353,285	266,312
10	Oils, other	"	128,389	752 263	971,069	95,832
11	Oiled cloths, all kinds, cork matting and linoleum	"	955,172	333,718	1,292,820	573,089
12	Optical, philosophical, photographic and mathematical instruments	"	215,971	681,149	968,120	99,523
13	Packages	"	1,182,069	438,869	2,123,533	904,129
14	Paints and colours	"	356,512	813,293	1,286,660	249,574
	Paper and manufactures of—					
15	Hangings of wallpaper, including borders	roll	202,810	2,692,256	2,924,855	235,697
		$	32,307	226,000	264,242	31,158
16	Printing paper	lb.	3,177,638	6,127,746	9,380,068	1,465,005
		$	169,742	284,564	458,010	83,712
17	Straw board, not pasted or coated.	lb.	14,166	5,328,247	5,405,753	3,590
		$	178	74,320	75,414	37
18	Tarred and other building paper	"	407	317,349	317,756	678
19	Wrapping paper	lb.	416,601	6,209,612	7,744,278	55,510
		$	22,346	130,374	192,770	2,990
20	Other paper and manufactures of	"	1,209,256	2,994,677	4,455,126	723,581
	Total	"	**1,254,236**	**4,027,284**	**5,763,318**	**842,156**
21	Pencils, lead	$	33,756	184,859	261,548	17,925
22	Pens, penholders and rulers	"	62,374	66,983	132,956	54,686
23	Perfumery, non-alcoholic	"	40,896	345,585	449,578	33,311
24	Photographic dry plates	"	41,830	13,509	55,592	20,579
25	Picture and photographic frames	"	21,448	84,072	110,853	12,965
26	Pitch and tar, pine	gal.	14,264	2,920,562	2,937,062	23,835
		$	1,041	122,633	124,065	2,882
27	Plaits, straw, tuscan and grass, etc.	"	88,824	136,514	292,685	73,151
28	Plaster of Paris	cwt.	1,866	129,439	132,112	1,141
		$	1,620	46,488	48,602	1,083
29	Plates, engraved on wood or metal.	"	9,324	77,701	88,039	5,832
30	Pocketbooks, purses, portfolios, etc.	"	61,252	246,219	370,375	27,577
31	Polish or composition, knife or other	"	98,501	74,975	175,441	61,156
32	Pomades	lb.	–	–	250	–
		$	–	–	472	–
33	Post office parcels	"	310,018	1,109,014	1,419,934	255,093
34	Precious stones, polished, etc	"	83,195	36,542	167,544	53,771
35	Rags, cotton, linen, jute, etc	cwt.	97,440	421,726	540,922	68,724
		$	141,791	1,049,104	1,244,469	92,360
36	Regalia and badges	"	19,212	27,217	46,538	21,295
37	Resin	cwt.	11,373	240,557	251,941	7,021
		$	27,848	416,710	444,601	26,178
38	Ribbons	"	670,057	181,104	1,761,857	602,051
39	Sand, glass, emery and flint paper	"	7,468	118,605	126,170	4,754

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
3,855,215	4,455,583	455,819	5,385,527	6,272,009	184,007	7,107,270	8,053,152	1
219,767	269,467	90,009	442,575	532,961	76,183	575,905	652,679	2
25,055	28,468	4,751	42,529	47,286	1,137	47,790	48,928	3
1,339,447	1,477,433	102,093	2,267,955	2,414,709	42,846	3,419,103	3,555,053	4
44,871	203,818	228,389	65,092	293,879	189,131	73,613	263,280	5
1,434,433	1,499,009	49,647	1,448,408	1,505,586	38,518	1,669,368	1,709,364	6
253,062	2,587,949	2,464,616	523,561	2,988,177	3,882,410	536,444	4,418,854	7
111,752	125,279	1,038	180,805	185,853		229,477	229,477	8
158,824	180,512	2,630	295,565	303,144	–	475,041	475,041	
213,316	615,933	596,963	596,018	1,267,174	171,201	1,443,447	2,081,672	9
173,476	489,966	523,323	506,745	1,078,928	188,339	1,752,411	2,466,759	
786,898	967,165	93,654	1,185,071	1,328,242	80,772	1,837,629	1,967,802	10
501,773	1,075,735	808,377	1,169,058	1,977,822	715,596	1,748,157	2,464,886	11
517,361	632,990	79,409	1,044,372	1,140,455	56,152	967,129	1,040,510	12
413,972	1,620,884	1,198,368	514,432	2,007,870	873,339	610,885	1,756,308	13
1,373,338	1,648,643	327,777	1,988,139	2,402,119	101,529	2,198,989	2,339,234	14
2,254,918	2,493,510	76,159	2,226,939	2,307,143	67,449	1,923,001	1.993,362	15
175,233	207,948	15,142	219,264	238,173	14,479	218,506	236,078	
3,056,820	4,618,280	555,509	4,885,682	5,474,990	136,901	5,106,063	5,242,989	16
172,915	260,805	166,079	365,921	434,815	17,667	435,506	453,175	
7,677,615	7,703,378	324,294	8,733,339	9,057,633	91,837	9,606,917	9,698,754	17
108,291	108,562	6,962	179,281	186,243	3,080	250,867	253,947	
188,034	188,712	43	189,780	189,823	–	310,665	310,665	18
4,614,949	4,772,764	16,347	6,895,668	6,916,331	51,661	4,254,075	4,334,274	19
134,509	141,110	1,981	269,554	271,742	7,081	209,135	218,868	
2,953,558	3,815,064	720,348	4,751,342	5,520,580	523,635	5,265,075	6,033,406	20
3,732,540	**4,722,201**	**810,555**	**5,975,142**	**6,841,376**	**565,492**	**6,689,754**	**7,506,139**	
246,724	265,608	15,382	379,150	397,416	15,190	389,659	415,293	21
75,341	130,363	57,842	113,671	173,123	59,828	116,083	180,703	22
343,067	448,329	37,517	391,986	531,429	46,286	358,990	506,014	23
13,137	33,716	12,708	14,719	27,427	5,558	20,105	25,663	24
78,165	92,966	16,082	128,333	146,480	9,190	149,976	160,750	25
2,733,618	2,757,453	560	188,004	188,564	40	287,297	287,337	26
118,223	121,105	200	28,568	28,768	55	67,269	67,324	
215,180	347,008	81,902	253,641	425,073	59,014	322,790	496,892	27
47,810	48,980	382	85,090	85,483	723	59,323	62,857	28
16,185	17,288	638	32,197	27,912	942	28,862	32,833	
46,882	52,714	4,525	59,109	63,634	4,583	61,592	66,229	29
304,500	344,380	36,198	420,412	469,960	15,849	352,983	381,351	30
74,746	137,042	95,896	126,371	222,301	65,470	234,748	300,218	31
163	563	–	500	950	–	271	621	32
230	814	–	718	1,364		488	1,021	
1,004,385	1,259,888	190,365	1,082,948	1,273,649	152,095	1,066,379	1,219,019	33
50,254	128,680	73,162	93,518	224,943	43,668	66,433	176,958	34
416,559	510,472	42,178	726,633	780,062	13,294	478,909	505,643	35
1,207,326	1,333,260	129,888	1,815,513	1,975,997	68,815	1,518,348	1,626,976	
12,804	34,110	14,122	10,159	24,608	7,945	9,939	17,977	36
263,605	270,626	3	302,734	302,737	–	305,729	305,729	37
455,227	481,405	16	659,212	659,228	–	702,431	702,431	
242,433	1,447,657	950,016	392,619	1,938,666	536,242	685,333	1,560,695	38
107,756	175,512	6,329	272,606	278,851	11,325	281,172	292,500	39

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
1	Sauces, catsups and soy	gal.	98,288	99,877	311,146	68,329
		$	130,449	106,031	276,570	91,279
2	Ships, vessels and repairs on	"	–	661,213	707,446	970
3	Signs of any material and letters for signs	"	25,399	84,949	113,874	13,677
4	Silk and manufactures of	"	2,539,965	1,300,802	7,684,180	1,936,253
5	Slate	"	15,273	169,169	188,080	583
	Soap—					
6	Common or laundry	lb.	301,641	7,461,682	7,764,341	107,507
		$	16,411	378,268	403,739	6,186
7	Castile	lb.	117,465	30,791	1,910,770	135,322
		$	7,096	3,862	137,750	9,073
8	Toilet	"	70,447	372,800	450,396	64,200
9	Other soap, powders, etc	"	97,171	170,035	199,822	25,553
	Total	"	**191,125**	**933,965**	**1,191,707**	**105,012**
10	Spectacles, eyeglasses, frames, etc.	"	2,218	93,775	99,554	1,103
11	Spices	lb.	829,722	866,259	4,102,039	975,512
		$	86,770	107,159	379,513	107,107
	Spirits—					
12	Brandy, including artificial brandy, etc	gal.	6,174	725	462,864	2,573
		$	12,597	1,997	896,513	5,522
13	Gin of all kinds	gal.	155,363	340	926,988	116,765
		$	210,089	1,141	704,316	155,579
14	Rum	gal.	51,907	5,597	186,065	47,376
		$	35,571	2,030	101,167	37,312
15	Whiskey	gal.	1,262,929	11,191	1,275,050	1,071,565
		$	2,356,212	33,194	2,390,742	1,946,224
16	Spirits, other	gal.	21,515	10,895	159,917	24,435
		$	71,700	91,444	470,868	79,506
	Total	gal.	**1,497,888**	**28,748**	**3,010,884**	**1,262,714**
		$	**2,686,169**	**129,806**	**4,563,606**	**2,224,143**
17	Starch, etc	lb.	554,887	2,084,668	2,916,417	203,647
		$	25,077	73,064	106,740	13,462
18	Stockinettes for manufacture of rubber boots	"	21,945	54,714	76,659	5,069
19	Stone, manufactures of	"	204,707	307,393	516,712	151,097
20	Straw, manufactures of	"	1,055	14,073	70,356	594
	Sugar, syrup and molasses—					
21	Sugar	lb.	3,073,188	41,813,606	677,488,860	108,788
		$	88,618	1,281,071	16,781,753	7,278
22	Candy and confectionery	lb.	–	–	–	3,269,347
		$	467,494	218,065	724,104	379,560
23	Glucose or grape sugar, etc	lb.	36,201	4,389,370	4,426,435	14,960
		$	1,812	116,672	118,531	849
24	Syrups and molasses	gal.	48,961	509,692	7,888,095	34,244
		$	33,316	85,063	1,405,018	26,698
25	Surgical and dental instruments	"	30,032	345,385	393,341	23,959
26	Tape lines	"	4,018	3,778	8,141	1,779
27	Teeth, artificial	"	12,598	154,488	167,086	14,900
	Tin and manufactures of—					
28	Tin in blocks, pigs and bars	cwt.	12,173	14,329	29,402	24,653
		$	402,594	498,684	1,003,800	879,016
29	Tin plates and sheets	cwt.	136,935	848,107	985,103	38,700
		$	450,950	2,580,909	3,032,224	159,150

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
73,121	250,534	68,667	154,042	327,051	68,264	148,803	307,219	1
64,794	196,137	111,207	148,120	299,395	112,210	151,218	309,959	
217,705	249,065	–	399,427	399,927	–	503,976	503,976	2
71,786	85,781	5,684	90,577	96,403	4,204	108,884	113,114	3
2,507,572	8,296,054	3,997,918	3,266,590	12,943,232	2,132,459	5,729,914	13,848,395	4
105,228	105,877	841	95,252	96,354	320	102,374	102,873	5
7,250,293	7,368,413	62,370	5,986,974	9,049,444	31,017	5,836,800	5,867,817	6
374,561	381,397	4,073	325,148	329,224	2,656	432,788	435,444	
54,207	1,366,321	36,124	64,155	323,928	100	77,512	100,696	7
6,582	94,692	3,604	8,803	32,504	10	16,054	18,422	
336,837	405,942	53,122	389,432	444,300	49,857	433,026	487,035	8
107,684	133,402	26,903	100,313	127,438	16,722	197,605	214,692	9
825,664	**1,015,433**	**87,702**	**823,696**	**933,466**	**69,245**	**1,079,473**	**1,155,573**	
117,902	119,247	592	195,285	196,297	960	195,591	197,008	10
1,249,238	4,318,473	959,473	1,697,025	4,701,522	164,513	1,191,754	3,930,127	11
152,197	450,291	132,128	244,161	593,488	29,308	182,067	529,322	
1,330	320,218	3,263	6,552	221,931	6,478	10,254	177,708	12
3,013	642,000	9,806	10,973	604,379	22,483	20,015	621,169	
462	682,481	86,387	1,035	412,233	58,241	438	189,794	13
1,827	519,118	140,182	1,936	449,069	145,723	751	308,308	
5,903	178,206	42,381	8,099	155,970	54,857	9,652	160,328	14
2,398	114,850	52,347	4,538	137,923	57,476	9,441	142,308	
9,691	1,081,982	784,142	7,625	792,156	598,927	10,992	810,023	15
24,409	1,971,701	1,949,119	22,021	1,971,970	2,137,653	38,219	2,176,280	
10,985	118,196	33,225	11,185	133,729	10,079	35,902	111,728	16
75,262	355,909	119,359	81,908	436,244	50,015	132,481	379,031	
28,371	**2,381,083**	**949,398**	**34,496**	**1,716,019**	**728,582**	**67,238**	**1,249,581**	
106,909	**3,693,578**	**2,270,813**	**121,376**	**3,599,585**	**2,413,350**	**200,907**	**3,627,096**	
2,693,711	3,006,379	161,884	2,578,105	2,831,638	13,155	3,532,410	3,660,130	17
89,240	104,347	12,766	98,348	115,579	1,107	200,806	208,775	
98,236	103,305	1,989	150,926	152,915	1,209	266,638	267,847	18
157,118	308,406	121,933	171,787	294,938	92,333	283,886	378,495	19
13,032	71,455	746	22,957	64,964	1,355	85,090	213,158	20
85,676,262	598,950,670	149,986	102,219,211	734,266,204	–	213,645,841	767,870,684	21
2,886,628	20,882,608	10,850	4,646,352	31,562,060	–	10,589,618	36,609,058	
2,354,587	5,827,203	2,200,269	3,293,253	5,644,701	123,341	2,396,680	2,629,170	22
225,783	626,457	328,227	361,426	712,136	21,291	374,336	407,810	
3,275,684	3,290,968	712	3,448,982	3,450,072	–	4,781,918	4,786,813	23
96,794	97,667	70	126,003	126,100	–	275,768	276,046	
758,471	4,672,840	12,472	512,644	6,438,341	6,271	4,703,302	9,638,121	24
113,880	1,126,658	14,207	159,726	1,978,657	462	220,153	2,190,909	
332,035	357,433	12,559	476,867	490,719	11,645	649,647	666,705	25
2,321	4,139	2,089	2,778	4,892	1,283	2,450	3,745	26
175,448	190,348	10,765	221,784	232,549	5,323	238,085	243,408	27
7,636	32,756	30,759	4,855	35,726	33,334	2,501	38,683	28
274,064	1,167,601	1,246,771	203,787	1,454,780	1,836,429	141,558	2,111,044	
981,499	1,020,199	17,862	1,178,366	1,196,228	12,321	1,270,796	1,283,117	29
3,256,156	3,415,306	144,921	6,334,732	6,479,653	84,116	9,853,542	9,937,658	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Tin and manufactures of—con.					
1	Tin foil	lb.	9,154	1,111,430	1,126,382	11,597
		$	3,181	149,632	155,268	3,402
2	Tinware, and all other manufactures of	"	117,077	466,981	591,816	91,838
	Total	"	**973,892**	**3,696,206**	**4,783,108**	**1,133,406**
	Tobacco and manufactures of—					
3	Cigarettes	lb.	33,406	1,707	44,339	25,377
		$	77,301	5,484	103,800	66,257
4	Cigars	lb.	1,207	6,763	99,257	594
		$	3,662	28,544	409,077	1,772
5	Tobacco, cut	lb.	274,656	261,135	575,530	344,592
		$	311,156	154,722	481,203	529,731
6	Other and manufactures of	lb.	48,582	82,913	133,622	70,809
		$	42,829	45,152	88,810	75,138
	Total	lb.	**357,851**	**352,518**	**852,748**	**441,372**
		$	**434,948**	**233,902**	**1,082,890**	**672,898**
7	Tobacco, pipes, etc	"	205,892	44,107	400,079	127,661
8	Trawls and trawling spoons, etc	"	24,758	22,014	46,899	20,157
9	Trunks and valises, hat boxes, etc	"	16,883	47,317	66,021	7,246
10	Turpentine, spirits of	gal.	884	904,553	905,437	15
		$	582	458,561	459,143	14
11	Twine, manufactures of	"	11,296	35,034	46,571	12,940
12	Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades	"	55,677	16,438	77,603	23,443
13	Unenumerated	"	94,688	505,731	671,777	69,359
14	Varnishes, lacquers, japans, etc	gal.	17,671	46,830	64,736	12,636
		$	37,880	86,942	125,364	28,660
15	Vinegar	gal.	141,960	29,307	181,332	96,387
		$	58,240	5,208	66,137	35,532
16	Watches, watch cases, movements, glasses, etc	"	96,059	533,457	876,179	68,787
17	Wax, mfs. of	"	29,845	168,829	195,813	23,644
18	Webbing, elastic and non-elastic	"	18,540	146,888	166,895	14,067
19	Whips, thongs and lashes	"	4,277	21,502	25,803	4,105
20	Window cornices, poles, shades, rollers	"	33,342	20,132	53,532	21,837
21	Wine, non-sparkling	gal.	19,492	45,627	738,345	13,632
		$	33,316	24,121	632,275	23,186
22	Wine, sparkling	doz.	1,025	149	32,288	198
		$	13,847	900	363,409	2,288
23	Wood and mfs. of	"	127,814	2,384,365	2,795,592	92,542
	Wool and mfs. of—					
24	Cassimeres, cloths and doeskins	yd.	1,587,875	143,182	1,844,362	1,159,629
		$	1,394,885	161,815	1,658,163	1,130,899
25	Coatings and overcoatings	yd.	1,197,229	16,136	1,250,697	972,543
		$	976,629	13,090	1,019,014	855,006
26	Tweeds	yd.	1,601,413	100,428	1,739,971	1,509,810
		$	831,449	169,424	1,017,980	891,354
27	Knitted goods, n.o.p	"	422,737	52,999	510,439	314,675
28	Socks and stockings	doz. prs.	645,270	21,898	677,668	362,179
		$	1,170,615	46,903	1,235,782	740,687
29	Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, etc	lb.	1,834,010	45,896	1,908,661	1,501,922
		$	1,151,536	29,536	1,198,457	1,084,083

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,221,301	1,233,328	4,326	1,397,025	1,401,451	2,047	928,506	930,553	1
197,760	201,493	3,550	303,265	306,868	1,181	246,491	247,672	
435,836	528,447	51,796	2,013,842	2,066,711	25,582	2,900,819	2,931,408	2
4,163,816	**5,312,847**	**1,447,038**	**8,855,626**	**10,308,012**	**1,947,308**	**13,142,410**	**15,227,782**	
2,513	30,222	16,811	1,779	22,398	20,494	1,165	23,698	3
6,751	79,069	51,901	5,870	67,060	68,636	3,461	76,805	
5,478	56,349	506	5,189	52,321	404	4,079	39,152	4
25,441	244,016	1,896	25,266	240,666	1,556	20,993	190,076	
258,437	636,804	272,921	304,709	604,107	273,987	385,415	686,707	5
155,474	694,197	475,176	185,089	667,990	566,495	258,601	834,738	
66,994	139,591	41,583	70,340	114,391	65,755	66,942	134,222	6
35,122	110,973	53,474	32,982	87,467	108,717	29,848	139,229	
333,422	**862,966**	**331,821**	**382,017**	**793,217**	**360,640**	**457,601**	**883,779**	
222,788	**1,128,255**	**582,447**	**249,207**	**1,063,183**	**745,404**	**312,903**	**1,240,848**	
146,480	307,877	225,708	486,116	801,971	248,037	458,717	831,804	7
19,863	40,067	21,971	21,957	43,746	20,182	28,737	49,674	8
30,706	39,847	7,821	55,129	64,852	4,743	40,002	46,742	9
903,131	903,146	181	980,994	981,175	5	1,053,840	1,053,845	10
443,564	443,578	138	501,823	501,961	12	507,959	507,971	
23,656	36,599	12,976	19,601	32,641	16,956	19,324	36,801	11
11,776	38,969	12,066	20,359	36,537	7,032	14,483	26,063	12
710,130	799,951	107,294	836,379	1,016,863	56,581	1,101,723	1,276,758	13
41,145	53,985	8,808	41,104	50,163	7,763	37,884	45,656	14
87,408	116,621	20,431	85,839	107,057	18,159	73,982	92,249	
36,383	143,660	111,910	72,062	193,289	69,713	75,981	152,227	15
4,450	42,792	34,551	8,086	45,612	21,169	10,200	33,145	
690,373	1,067,568	73,826	1,009,806	1,849,312	45,726	955,997	1,652,380	16
215,693	241,310	17,054	208,785	226,588	22,472	341,282	364,877	17
189,559	203,956	12,147	307,319	319,556	7,122	190,315	197,437	18
16,364	20,531	4,747	14,474	19,446	1,728	20,395	22,132	19
18,550	40,387	55,094	30,512	85,606	32,428	27,226	59,655	20
30,460	493,459	17,672	82,387	509,435	20,812	184,573	509,837	21
16,291	405,342	28,840	37,879	453,047	33,066	102,226	485,284	
24	9,118	254	93	9,504	473	111	9,512	22
255	96,724	2,411	1,048	88,230	5,304	1,317	88,623	
1,897,423	2,097,203	107,013	2,736,927	2,908,195	56,126	3,097,331	3,210,880	23
302,357	1,465,069	2,274,801	490,706	2,767,381	1,258,077	379,383	1,639,767	24
307,694	1,442,385	2,608,781	555,067	3,165,387	1,775,196	589,772	2,368,099	
109,393	1,082,815	1,383,701	102,851	1,486,932	585,221	72,969	658,181	25
90,428	946,882	1,524,689	110,381	1,635,598	895,293	126,261	1,021,554	
153,081	1,668,489	2,716,879	177,776	2,895,787	1,480,115	169,151	1,649,430	26
55,947	951,349	2,003,810	137,546	2,142,215	1,297,701	178,210	1,475,982	
96,020	412,323	409,957	150,597	564,574	421,650	164,125	592,045	27
123,518	485,955	392,027	174,882	567,059	249,602	45,825	295,538	28
225,777	867,048	1,031,362	327,530	1,359,229	794,505	118,804	913,643	
600,176	2,102,098	2,652,701	783,069	3,435,770	1,642,859	428,955	2,071,814	29
550,376	1,634,459	2,287,782	894,756	3,182,538	1,971,984	738,709	2,710,693	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915. United Kingdom.	1915. United States.	1915. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Manufactures—con.					
	Wool and mfs. of—con.					
1	Yarns, woollen and worsted	lb.	355,135	19,207	403,559	328,212
		$	219,346	10,334	249,039	287,642
2	Fabrics and mfs., composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc.	"	5,886,908	515,211	6,965,040	5,898,960
3	Clothing, women's and children's outside garments	"	191,564	349,528	568,674	161,617
4	Clothing, readymade, and wearing apparel	"	721,787	527,049	1,287,264	390,240
5	Other, and mfs. of	"	3,100,762	769,415	4,013,310	2,966,895
	Total	"	**16,068,218**	**2,645,394**	**19,723,162**	**14,722,058**
6	Yarns, n.e.s.	lb.	392,262	67,701	504,590	338,757
		$	157,421	97,051	305,851	245,898
7	Zinc and mfs. of	"	26,945	733,054	941,814	3,270
8	Other manufactured articles	"	793,728	1,484,079	2,181,304	401,246
	VI. Mineral produce—totals	$	**1,834,897**	**51,081,049**	**54,171,062**	**1,148,997**
9	Clays	"	66,642	200,769	267,888	75,093
10	Coal, anthracite and dust	ton	27,114	4,356,268	4,383,407	2,859
		$	129,712	20,797,654	20,927,539	14,678
11	Coal, bituminous	ton	11,261	9,113,165	9,124,499	2,705
		$	38,230	16,097,495	16,135,920	8,128
12	Emery, in bulk, crushed or ground	"	875	27,147	28,150	1,039
13	Gravel and sand	ton	2,949	248,441	258,062	16
		$	6,757	199,017	215,933	76
14	Lithographic stones, not engraved	"	100	2,914	3,014	–
15	Marble, sawn only	"	1,135	150,374	178,773	20
16	Marble, rough, not hammered or chiselled	"	–	89,327	104,261	–
17	Mineral and aerated waters	"	25,186	38,493	194,125	19,519
	Minerals, viz.—					
18	Alumina	cwt.	–	250,805	250,805	
		$	–	501,807	501,807	–
19	Litharge	cwt.	3,855	4,851	10,547	150
		$	17,415	23,862	49,920	876
20	Other minerals	"	11,416	171,642	190,646	10,458
	Oils, mineral—					
21	Coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined	gal.	110	9,586,232	9,587,159	1,219
		$	18	653,241	653,401	341
22	Oils, products of petroleum	gal.	44,771	5,723,266	5,768,037	150,126
		$	8,354	588,238	596,592	22,978
23	Oils, lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum	gal.	3,287	4,360,438	4,369,293	1,994
		$	696	570,364	572,375	476
24	Oils, other	gal.	5,771	219,534,783	222,896,594	3,157
		$	1,891	8,026,234	8,114,801	1,753
25	Ores of metals, n.o.p.	cwt.	576	765,714	766,568	–
		$	101	469,578	469,945	–
26	Ore, iron	ton	–	674,215	1,055,724	24
		$	–	1,739,210	2,138,398	561
27	Phosphate rock	"	–	17,122	17,122	–
28	Precious stones, diamonds unset, diamond dust or bort, and black diamonds for drills	"	1,196,857	59,636	1,682,623	672,843

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—con.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
28,641	357,582	547,771	26,790	575,866	373,623	30,579	404,273	1
20,352	309,237	608,157	25,352	635,567	505,243	44,753	550,957	
1,945,152	7,908,429	9,320,631	2,824,025	12,171,340	5,685,631	1,733,732	7,438,471	2
705,305	868,330	181,237	1,151,495	1,336,083	137,832	1,209,615	1,347,848	3
430,309	821,523	509,718	609,575	1,119,613	421,132	591,171	1,012,869	4
409,643	3,402,144	4,741,236	755,776	5,524,706	3,744,633	801,031	4,572,032	5
4,837,003	**19,664,109**	**25,227,360**	**7,542,100**	**32,836,850**	**17,650,800**	**6,296,183**	**24,004,193**	
100,401	492,366	468,672	154,050	627,329	431,653	80,251	511,904	6
143,298	434,175	559,580	242,683	812,755	415,311	264,374	679,685	
2,387,549	2,390,884	582	2,125,756	2,126,342	963	1,992,327	1,993,356	7
1,428,706	2,187,295	2,798,205	8,486,358	12,141,197	2,117,231	4,987,042	7,934,152	8
45,451,050	**48,022,694**	**2,041,517**	**65,804,011**	**69,740,690**	**2,169,283**	**109,202,868**	**112,212,829**	
183,563	258,727	57,164	247,644	304,847	56,659	399,336	456,231	9
4,426,279	4,429,143	1,049	4,571,391	4,572,440	3,280	5,253,014	5,256,294	10
20,445,875	20,460,571	8,603	22,797,553	22,806,156	25,598	28,021,628	28,047,226	
9,628,393	9,631,101	1,695	12,929,380	12,931,075	8,805	16,391,195	16,400,000	11
10,211,063	10,219,206	5,989	19,264,281	19,270,270	13,667	46,264,048	46,277,715	
98,825	99,866	2,417	121,559	123,976	4,155	66,321	70,476	12
208,873	208,928	31	242,109	242,159	20	320,407	320,459	13
126,981	127,211	79	192,779	192,943	94	315,402	315,700	
1,065	1,065	–	3,135	3,135	–	2,965	2,965	14
85,826	85,846	1,008	92,115	96,927	351	119,981	120,334	15
23,834	23,983	–	31,867	31,867	–	23,922	24,151	16
32,631	127,575	15,463	28,624	126,506	10,937	54,616	124,258	17
368,087	368,308	88	799,227	799,315		1,651,097	1,651,097	18
987,517	988,062	107	1,320,686	1,320,793		1,755,720	1,755,720	
22,830	22,980	519	24,757	25,276	2	23,828	23,830	19
136,854	137,730	4,611	206,513	211,124	31	240,237	240,268	
208,619	220,015	23,356	458,020	482,175	35,522	932,636	968,821	20
6,420,166	6,421,825	50	9,325,114	9,325,384	–	11,858,277	11,858,491	21
345,694	346,125	12	553,657	553,714	–	937,721	937,762	
6,149,659	6,299,785	1,353	6,483,507	7,822,048	17,447	16,423,180	21,651,925	22
582,075	605,053	463	1,033,595	1,141,581	2,936	2,974,531	3,416,911	
3,755,768	3,757,762	1,552	4,512,648	4,515,200	–	2,837,115	2,837,250	23
510,506	510,982	385	636,055	636,440	–	481,104	481,126	
216,366,660	229,027,484	131	267,516,984	284,518,120	1,876	329,246,642	351,935,048	24
7,158,596	7,533,978	98	12,106,880	12,691,768	1,349	18,425,363	19,053,634	
2,889,528	2,889,528	–	3,100,376	3,100,376	–	2,890,618	2,890,618	25
1,976,160	1,976,160		2,416,067	2,416,067	–	2,763,157	2,763,157	
784,458	1,595,995	–	1,306,913	2,318,547	–	1,312,905	2,203,506	26
1,735,322	2,518,286		3,342,171	4,332,657	–	4,159,789	5,094,339	
15,068	15,068		21,683	21,683		69,837	69,837	27
34,736	795,299	1,430,738	61,533	1,492,418	1,240,955	124,556	1,366,725	28

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—concluded.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1915.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	VI. Mineral produce—con.					
1	Salt	cwt.	983,985	943,529	2,681,891	919,340
		$	237,589	222,245	517,610	227,534
2	Stone, flag, granite, rough, sandstone, etc	"	761	73,858	74,619	-
3	Stone, granite, sawn only	"	764	3,076	3,840	262
4	Whiting or whitening	cwt.	188,815	44,096	234,166	130,367
		$	65,099	21,885	87,499	46,117
5	Other mineral products	"	25,299	335,858	444,201	46,245
	VII. Miscellaneous produce—totals	$	**6,406,089**	**10,429,616**	**23,267,445**	**5,978,881**
6	Articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, returned after having been exported	"	126,005	557,242	718,652	98,114
7	Articles for use of the Governor-General	"	7,712	2,127	9,874	5,570
8	Articles for army and navy	"	465,448	2,727,305	3,210,698	1,929,447
9	Articles ex-warehoused for ship's stores	"	31,577	923,158	967,173	23,685
10	Bacteriological products or serums	"	6,600	95,988	107,568	2,900
11	Barrels or packages returned	"	22,702	181,803	213,225	4,161
12	Cabinets of coins, collections of medals, etc	"	487	1,995	2,577	624
13	Coffee, green	lb.	1,051,873	631,865	14,489,622	538,188
		$	158,084	65,156	1,751,810	81,200
14	Models of inventions and other improvements	"	6,289	27,738	34,176	504
15	Paintings in oil or water colours	"	174,507	214,242	455,266	65,088
16	Settlers' effects	"	2,467,101	5,213,211	7,864,092	451,645
17	Sponges	"	8,580	62,523	72,928	8,157
18	Tea	lb.	13,573,807	516,697	40,830,701	15,028,017
		$	2,749,368	76,557	7,364,250	3,278,820
19	Other miscellaneous articles	"	181,629	280,571	495,156	28,966
	Coin and bullion—					
20	Coins, British and Canadian and foreign gold coins	"	2,612	117,050,072	117,055,024	2,606,025
21	Gold bullion in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets or plates, unmanufactured	"	7	14,424,816	14,428,372	98,409
22	Silver bullion in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets or plates, unmanufactured	"	43	509,553	509,596	-

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1915-1918—concluded.

1916.		1917.			1918.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
926,450	2,772,724	1,068,587	1,264,031	3,169,716	1,154,470	1,180,696	3,547,010	1
192,052	517,302	348,643	328,853	745,609	581,975	341,747	1,199,170	
47,303	47,303	–	79,250	79,250	–	106,133	106,133	2
2,712	2,974	378	4,877	5,255	101	2,921	3,022	3
60,866	191,239	198,622	90,056	288,678	197,994	85,365	283,359	4
34,809	80,929	87,887	60,851	148,738	108,602	80,351	188,953	
273,364	323,378	54,116	393,763	504,170	86,351	538,846	728,195	5
43,173,087	**55,914,426**	**7,805,758**	**160,902,025**	**173,036,821**	**3,008,451**	**142,610,096**	**160,951,523**	
890,437	1,166,104	254,534	877,117	1,155,259	932,301	1,478,173	2,435,359	6
1,329	6,899	13,673	17,163	31,576	9,118	8,508	19,201	7
36,646,716	38,633,283	1,581,168	148,164,280	149,930,139	1,047,523	129,242,053	130,773,475	8
922,450	952,630	59,093	1,526,897	1,595,817	160,741	2,733,611	2,928,483	9
108,805	116,245	2,148	95,517	101,740	5,092	98,087	107,367	10
124,405	129,392	190,000	33,728	223,831		13,274	14,477	11
2,464	3,088	9	5,733	5,786	–	3,613	3,613	12
1,110,818	15,402,664	418,787	762,192	18,197,344	20,257	1,709,902	17,116,560	13
126,351	1,558,605	67,699	100,255	2,007,164	2,638	230,586	1,815,884	
26,509	27,013	1,941	32,661	34,602	35	60,746	61,823	14
172,741	246,496	61,966	72,608	139,406	34,308	181,657	245,891	15
5,442,574	3,968,986	460,167	4,584,713	5,085,240	214,623	6,116,055	6,367,291	16
47,947	62,094	10,115	50,813	70,587	9,438	49,548	75,043	17
315,168	40,655,939	20,395,656	206,867	37,654,868	1,752,667	203,453	58,333,119	18
42,195	8,271,900	4,817,719	33,525	7,954,786	555,715	55,147	13,713,427	
618,164	771,691	285,526	4,407,016	4,700,888	36,919	2,338,538	2,390,189	19
26,195,399	32,137,908	20,348	8,632,425	8,653,363				20
1,617,772	1,738,319	14,646,131	3,686,432	18,333,185	531	12,209,950	12,279,173	21
383,975	383,975	151	1,093,106	1,094,572				22

14.—Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Imported into and Exported from Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports, Canadian.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Abrasives	$	–	1,180,441	–	2,104,274
Animals, living—					
Cattle	no.	7,242	659,153	311,496	30,069,490
Horses	"	3,606	688,732	10,457	2,302,220
Sheep	"	12,440	150,321	130,131	1,609,862
Swine	"	–	1,351	32,053	760,040
Other animals	$	–	137,992	–	536,657
Total animals	"	–	**1,637,549**	–	**35,278,269**
Apparel—					
Buttons	"	–	1,062,542	–	58,147
Clothing and wearing apparel	"	–	–	–	13,426,235
Gloves and mitts, all kinds	"	–	990,104	–	–
Hats, caps, bonnets, etc	"	–	5,110,813	–	44,710
Other apparel	"		1,336,661	–	–
Total apparel	"	–	**8,500,120**	–	**13,529,092**
Articles ex-warehoused for ship's stores	"		2,955,975	–	
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	"	–	50,704,709	–	–
Beverages and Spirits	"	–	2,177,020	–	2,610,392
Books, ink, paper, stationery—					
Books and printed matter	"	–	7,695,327	–	392,317
Hanging or wall paper, etc	roll.	1,780,441	255,273	3,859,108	360,567
Paper board	$	–	–	–	3,037,279
Printing and book paper, etc	cwt.	62,593	613,052	13,248,542	40,718,021
Wrapping paper	"	56,961	330,171	325,792	2,452,296
Other articles	$	–	8,776,360	–	2,832,613
Total books, ink, paper, etc.	"	–	17,670,183		49,793,093
Bricks, clays and tiles	"	–	4,298,745		162,109
Broom corn	"	–	1,119,700	–	–
Clocks and watches	"	–	2,448,449	–	–
Coal, coke and charcoal—					
Coal, anthracite	ton.	4,752,788	26,191,798	1,826,639	10,169,722
Coal, bituminous	"	16,569,025	44,411,207		
Coke	"	1,075,491	8,160,916	26,971	214,228
Other	$	–	150,000	–	9,522
Total coal, coke, etc	"	–	**78,913,921**	–	**10,393,472**
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc.—					
Acid sulphuric	lb.	12,185,903	206,691	5,463,000	75,857
Ammoniac sulphate of	cwt.	1,402	9,994	206,319	1,231,524
Analine and coal tar dyes, etc	lb.	1,786,202	2,025,697	–	–
Brimstone, crude or in roll, etc	"	194,634,613	2,042,172	–	–
Calcium carbide	cwt.	–	–	1,183,762	4,720,783
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts	lb.			640,303	908,659
Cyanamid	cwt.	–		1,037,569	2,857,446
Glycerine, when imported by mfs. of explosives, etc	lb.	2,010,398	1,179,313	–	
Gums, amber, arabic, Australian, copal, damas, etc	"	–	1,144,257	–	–
Chicle or sappato, crude	lb.	1,967,521	1,141,543	759,817	699,333
Opium, crude	"	34,263	534,555	–	
Logwood, fustic, oak and oak-bark, etc	"	36,721,785	2,016,442	–	
Soda ash or barilla	"	86,260,061	1,915,923	–	
Soda, caustic	"	11,473,395	531,384	–	
Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitre	"	84,033,351	3,294,369	–	–
Soda, sulphate, crude	"	67,617,762	626.446	–	–
Surgical dressings, etc	$	–	629,408	–	–
Other drugs, chemicals, etc	"	–	15,490,510	–	6,559,472
Total drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc	$		**32,788,704**	–	**17,053,074**

14.—Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Imported into and Exported from Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919—continued.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports, Canadian.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Earthenware and chinaware	$		2,256,600	–	9,835
Electric apparatus—					
Electric motors, generators and dynamos	"	–	2,353,722		–
Fuse heads of metal, foil and cardboard when imported by mfs. of electric fuses	"	–	–	–	2,167,545
Other articles	"	–	8,652,031		–
Total electric apparatus	"	–	**11,005,753**		**2,167,545**
Explosives—					
Fuses, non-metallic, giant powder, nitro, nitro-glycerine, etc.	"	–	290,017	–	37,506,294
Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges or other ammunition	"	–	239,943	–	213,432,531
Other explosives	"	–	96,700	–	–
Total explosives	"	–	**626,660**	–	**250,938,825**
Fancy goods	"	–	3,948,138	–	–
Fertilizers	"	–	1,449,394	–	901,779
Fisheries, articles for	"	–	2,810,253	–	–
Foodstuffs.—					
Breadstuffs-grain—					
Barley	bush.	1,731	2,960	3,505,497	5,289,780
Beans	"	265,079	1,369,999	58,049	225,186
Buckwheat	"	438	909	391,962	632,085
Corn for purposes of distillation	"	210,756	249,198	–	–
Corn	"	10,527,998	15,837,229	9,266	14,265
Oats	"	4,276,914	3,359,754	17,879,783	15,193,527
Peas	"	32,849	156,152	278,078	1,332,994
Rye	"	18,940	33,593	463,380	962,742
Wheat	"	303,440	516,542	41,808,897	96,985,056
Total grain	"	**15,638,145**	**21,526,336**	**64,394,912**	**120,635,635**
Breadstuffs—grain products—					
Bran, mill-feed, etc	$	–	54,671	–	1,592,212
Cornmeal	bbl.	91,022	803,241	7,828	65,281
Malt, whole, crushed or ground	bush.	16,060	24,614	721,346	1,687,214
Oatmeal and rolled oats	lb.	1,529,059	87,642	388,531[1]	4,032,567
Wheat flour	bbl.	5,564	66,177	9,205,439	99,931,659
Rye flour	"	46,821	446,244	1,907	25,283
Other grain products	$		25,595		24,969
Total grain products	"		**1,508,184**		**107,359,185**
Breadstuffs—other than grain or grain products—					
Biscuits and bread	cwt.	4,798	54,099	78,049	1,319,925
Cereal foods, prepared	lb.	1,956,461	188,757	–	4,247,249
Other breadstuffs	$	–	3,439,764	–	174,338
Total, other than grain or grain products	"	–	**3,682,620**	–	**5,741,512**
Total breadstuffs	"	–	**26,717,140**	–	**233,736,332**
Cocoa and chocolate	lb.	25,554,081	3,783,426	–	–
Coffee and chicory	"	15,363,098	1,865,612	36,219	10,488

[1]Bbl.

14.—Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Imported into and Exported from Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919—continued.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports, Canadian.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—			$		$
Codfish, haddock, ling and pollock	lb.	7,801,185	600,462	–	–
Codfish	cwt.		–	897,832	9,860,046
Haddock	"	–	–	72,461	704,825
Herrings	"	128,802	712,468	687,219	3,799,105
Lobsters	lb.	171,176	74,906	9,140,115	3,019,102
Mackerel	cwt.	244	3,108	122,360	1,416,144
Salmon	$		211,001	–	11,537,969
Whitefish	cwt.		–	111,976	1,077,978
Other fish	$	–	895,109	–	4,977,457
Total fish	"	–	**2,497,054**	–	**36,392,626**
Fruits and nuts—					
Fruits, dried	lb.	55,496,915	5,801,702	1,280,057	173,851
Fruits, green	$	–	14,999,212		2,153,711
Fruits, preserved or canned	"	–	1,152,012	–	1,805,434
Fruits, nuts	lb.	20,019,970	3,229,581	65,930	18,791
Total fruits and nuts	$	–	**25,182,507**		**4,151,787**
Milk and cream fresh	gal.	–	21,698	1,312,988	847,502
Milk and cream, condensed, etc.	lb.	52,146	5,534	50,786,856	7,035,297
Provisions—					
Butter	lb.	1,939,062	715,671	13,659,157	6,140,864
Cheese	"	172,943	64,867	152,207,037	35,223,983
Lard and lard compound, etc.	"	2,760,966	554,367	2,640,658	727,581
Oleomargarine	"	4,217,916	1,180,656	–	–
Eggs	doz.	1,755,122	681,849	733,445	381,588
Meats—					
Bacon	lb.	–	–	160,622,092	39,046,058
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	"	1,615,853	299,084	125,802,133	26,223,955
Canned meats, poultry, etc.	"	531,403	113,495	14,140,717	5,701,510
Hams	"			4,066,649	1,196,117
Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen	"	5,928,089	913,870	1,933,308	441,221
Pork, barrelled in brine	"	11,187,399	2,434,115	–	–
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen	lb.	3,516,020	813,266	2,410,382	592,955
Pork, pickled	"		–	34,907,724	11,113,069
Other meats	$	–	1,331,441	–	1,270,276
Total meats	"	–	**5,905,271**	–	**85,590,161**
Total provisions	"	–	**9,102,681**		**128,064,147**
Salt	cwt.	3,262,272	1,222,559	15,944	17,082
Sugar, syrup and molasses	$	–	39,493,078		3,207,549
Tea	lb.	17,174,279	3,793,724		–
Vegetables	$	–	3,896,463		12,841,422
Other foodstuffs	"	–	2,968,689	–	1,126,044
Total foodstuffs	"	–	**121,185,469**		**427,430,276**
Furs, hides and leather—					
Furs	"	–	4,523,037		13,737,621
Hides and skins	"		5,426,008		7,700,048
Leather, unmanufactured	"	–	7,856,609		8,756,918
Leather, manufactured	"	–	3,612,178		3,680,794
Total furs, hides and leather	"	–	**21,417,832**	–	**33,875,381**
Glass and glassware	$	–	5,231,418	–	36,145
Grease, oil, soap and wax—					
Grease	lb.	24,394,259	2,552,649	3,788,300	194,695
Oils, fish	gal.	368,454	541,951	544,240	712,088

14.—Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Imported into and Exported from Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919—continued.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports, Canadian.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oils, mineral—			$		$
Coal and kerosine, distilled, etc.	"	3,901,449	433,796	2,742,047	273,633
Crude petroleum	"	260,867,079	14,672,791	221,336	24,011
Gasoline	"	2,825,812	739,449	361,081	106,464
Petroleum, not including crude petroleum	"	139,635,201	7,923,246	–	–
Products of petroleum	"	29,882,932	5,574,659	–	
Other mineral oils	$		245,397	–	
Total mineral oils	"	–	**29,589,338**	–	**404,108**
Oils, other than fish and mineral—					
Lubricating oils	gal.	5,805,893	1,956,262	–	–
Vegetable oils	$	–	12,531,884	–	1,108,119
Soap	lb.	–	1,267,868	4,017,985	560,025
Tallow	"	1,155,688	161,983	1,379,153	173,491
Wax	cwt.	–	528,481	61,709	620,960
Gutta-percha and India rubber—					
Boots and shoes	$		194,576	–	2,058,715
Rubber and gutta-percha, crude, etc.	lb.	19,227,232	7,794,260	–	–
Tires of rubber for vehicles, all kinds	$	–	1,045,140	–	3,016,974
Other articles	"	–	3,031,717		553,901
Total gutta-percha, etc.	"	–	**12,065,693**	–	**5,629,590**
Hay	ton.	9,273	240,985	492,208	7,666,491
Jewellery	$	–	750,771	–	96,330
Moving pictures or cinematograph films	lin. ft.	12,338,473	947,033	–	
Metals and minerals—					
Alumina	cwt.	1,902,296	2,296,721	–	–
Aluminium in ingots, etc.	lb.	288,371	114,756	20,283,900	6,712,053
Asbestos	ton.		–	125,361	8,910,210
Brass	cwt.		5,231,230	110,873	2,182,780
Cobalt, metallic	lb.		–	287,735	740,686
Copper—					
Copper, fine, contained in ore, etc.	lb.	–	–	65,612,400	8,684,191
Copper, in bars, rods, blocks.	cwt.	201,836	4,900,605	485,890	11,716,083
Copper, other	$	–	1,097,021	–	590,905
Total copper	"	–	**5,997,626**	–	**20,991,179**
Gold and silver—					
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc.	$		–	–	9,202,033
Silver bullion	oz.		–	15,785,783	15,842,329
Silver contained in ore, etc.	"		–	3,973,695	3,677,313
Other gold and silver	$		247,870		–
Total gold and silver	"		**247,870**	–	**28,721,675**
Iron and steel—					
Agricultural implements	$	–	4,944,278	–	8,043,296
Angles, tees, beams, channels, etc.	cwt.	1,143,148	3,579,336	–	–
Bars and rods	ton.	–		92,995	7,844,004
Bars, band, hoop, scroll or strip, etc.	cwt.	1,409,072	11,419,193	–	–
Bar iron or steel, rolled, etc.	"	1,035,021	3,213,900	–	–

14.—Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Imported into and Exported from Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919—continued.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports, Canadian.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Billets, ingots, and blooms...	ton.	–	–	51,164	2,270,721
Cutlery	$	–	1,074,561	–	–
Engines, gasoline and gas.....	no.	48,216	6,379,593	1,479	290,797
Ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen, etc	ton.	33,290	4,288,625	–	–
Ferro-silicon and ferro-compounds	"	–	–	21,624	2,620,923
Hardware	$	–	533,622	–	2,631,893
Hoop, band, scroll, strip, etc.	cwt.	334,516	1,582,443	–	
Locks, all kinds	$		418,189	–	
Machinery—					
Engines, portable, with boilers in combination and tractor engines for farm purposes	no.	627	1,482,438	–	–
Threshing machine separators	"	1,226	1,006,062	1,233	602,597
Traction engines for farm purposes costing not more than $1,400 in the country of production	"	14,480	14,078,663	–	
Traction engines, parts of....	$	–	1,255,128	–	
Sewing machines and parts of	"		698,400	–	–
Ore crushers and rock crushers, etc	"	–	821,928	–	–
Carding, spinning, weaving or brading, etc. of a class or kind not made in Canada..	"	–	2,209,228	–	–
Typewriting machines	no.	12,054	787,666	4,035	256,285
Other machinery	$	–	23,563,103	–	6,189,915
Total machinery	$		**45,902,616**	–	**7,048,797**
Ore, iron	ton.	2,227,919	5,932,001	131,691	671,195
Nail rods, brads, spikes and nails, all kinds	cwt.	82,386	398,179	762,898	4,898,885
Pig iron	ton.	63,989	1,979,273	4,882	313,500
Plate, boiler, iron or steel, not less than 30 inches in width, etc	cwt.	269,009	1,221,629		–
Plates, rolled, not less than 30 inches in width, etc	"	487,549	1,637,273		–
Plough plates, shares or mould boards, etc	"	151,235	1,316,709	–	
Pumps, power and parts of...	no.	6,377	935,802	–	
Scrap, cast wrought, being waste or refuse	cwt.	1,303,492	888,883	1,585,050	1,282,825
Sheets, rolled, polished or not No. 14 gauge or thinner....	"	785,631	4,353,011	–	–
Ships or vessels — angles, beams, knees, masts, plates, sheets and parts, etc	cwt.	1,712,279	7,079,075		–
Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, etc	"	1,263,704	4,216,719	–	
Tires, locomotive and car wheels of steel in the rough.	"	192,214	1,635,647	–	–
Tools and implements	$		1,453,626	–	2,132,671
Tubes and boilers, etc	"	–	2,192,617	–	–
Wire, barbed fencing	cwt.	241,868	1,080,458	21,276	138,857
Wire, covered or not galvanized iron or steel, etc	"	378,827	1,492,975	–	–
Other iron or steel	$	–	40,468,826	–	18,665,954
Total iron and steel	"	–	**161,619,059**	–	**58,854,318**

14.—Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Imported into and Exported from Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919—continued.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports, Canadian.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Lamps, side lights and head lights	"	–	1,829,533	–	–
Lead and mfs. of	"		966,982	–	1,654,947
Nickel, fine, contained in ore, etc	cwt.		–	759,889	9,985,519
Nickel fine	"	–	–	31,755	1,184,820
Ores	ton.	414	1,089,439	39,824	562,844
Pyrites	"	–	–	237,582	944,267
Tin in blocks, pigs and bars	cwt.	28,044	2,034,519	–	
Tin plates and sheets	"	1,449,775	11,274,340	–	–
Tinware	$	–	1,692,873	–	210,002
Zinc	"	–	1,180,412	–	–
Musical instruments	"	–	3,164,227	–	271,134
Oil cake, linseed, oil cake meal, etc	cwt.	493,842	1,308,338	43,046	119,275
Paints and varnishes	$	–	3,603,231		1,800,025
Precious stones	"	–	1,519,334	–	–
Rosin, tar, pitch and turpentine	"	–	2,018,090	–	73,559
Seeds, all kinds	"	–	2,038,006	–	11,276,085
Settlers' effects	"	–	5,691,029	–	4,391,278
Stone, marble, slate	"		2,194,247	–	1,733,524
Textiles—					
Cordage, rope and twine	"	–	6,106,871	–	3,032,699
Cottons—					
Clothing, cotton	"	–	4,212,401	–	–
Fabrics, cotton	"	–	22,812,856	–	2,859,241
Raw cotton or cotton wool, not dyed	lb.	111,723,536	34,008,824	–	
Thread, all kinds	$	–	2,108,170	–	
Yarn, all kinds	lb.	3,557,215	3,928,037	–	–
All other cotton	$		6,307,266	–	632,964
Total cotton	$		**73,377,554**	–	**3,492,205**
Flax, hemp and jute, mfs. of	"	–	13,513,913		828,343
Grass, manila	cwt.	314,150	6,216,817		–
Oil cloth and oiled silk, all kinds	$	–	2,435,098	–	42,610
Ribbons, all kinds	"	–	1,869,669	–	–
Silk clothing	"	–	1,835,457	–	–
Silk fabrics	"	–	17,074,827	–	–
Silk raw, as reeled from the cocoon	lb.	213,441	1,397,818	–	–
Silk, other and mfs	$	–	875,490	–	36,270
Wool—					
Clothing	$	–	3,422,699	–	–
Cassimeres, cloths, doeskins	yd.	1,478,773	3,551,034	–	
Dress goods, coat linings, etc	sq. yd	2,630,464	2,013,788	–	
Noils	$	–	5,314,793	–	–
Wool	lb.	15,878,832	9,228,051	4,881,839	3,302,846
Yarns	"	2,342,860	4,010,250		–
Other articles	$		12,756,492	–	3,518,850
Total wool	"		**40,297,107**	–	**6,821,696**
Other textiles	"	–	3,877,745	–	565,241
Total textiles	$	–	**168,878,366**	–	**14,819,058**
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	25,103,080	10,910,010	90,453	45,414
Tobacco, manufactured, etc	"	623,392	905,340	–	5,349,121

14.—Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Imported into and Exported from Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919—concluded.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports, Canadian.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Vehicles—					
Aeroplanes and parts of	$	–	–	–	4,530,268
Automobiles, freight	NO.	1,744	2,274,748	2,567	1,313,770
Automobiles, passenger	"	6,473	5,326,510	11,613	5,989,908
Automobiles and motor vehicles, parts of	$		6 660,770	–	1,552,296
Cars, railway and other and parts of	"		2,904,765	–	–
Other vehicles	"		1,256,591	–	13,946,961
Vessels—					
Ships sold to other countries	"		–	68	21,423,349
Materials ex-warehoused for the construction of	"		3,598,715	–	–
Waste—Rags of cotton, jute, hemp etc	cwt.	570,211	1,937,272	356,528	611,285
Wood, unmanufactured	$		13,815,691		70,487,288
Wood, manufactured	"		5 ,109,764	–	35,761,800
Other articles of Imports and Exports	"		36,772,871	–	15,485,505
Totals, Imports and Exports	"		**916,429,335**	–	**1,216,443,806**

15.—Values of Exports which may be classed as Manufactures in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.

Principal articles by classes.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Agricultural products—	$	$	$	$
Cider	15,715	7,750	38	1,163
Fruits, canned or preserved	476,497	864,984	430,970	426,323
Flour of wheat	24,610,946	35,767,044	47,473,474	95,896,492
Indian meal	9,549	8,043	38,298	36,603
Oatmeal	287,844	471,298	535,318	2,220,666
Meal and flour, all other	1,616	2,136	11,093	33,311
Malt	4,141	63,778	122,780	326,988
Maple sugar	131,477	178,791	298,542	525,736
Maple syrup	6,687	5,794	12,124	16,118
Vegetables, canned	299,412	637,617	5,597,053	13,730,824
Cereal foods	1,970,402	1,950,706	1,645,460	1,496,381
Totals	27,814,286	39,957,941	56,165,150	114,710,605
Animal products—				
Butter	639,625	1,018,769	2,491,992	2,000,467
Cheese	19,213,501	26,690,500	36,721,136	36,602,504
Furs, dressed	29,862	110,198	70,747	94,514
Meats, canned	2,340,081	2,730,616	1,717,758	3,695,384
Milk and cream, condensed	1,181,300	770,566	1,371,610	4,955,048
Oils, animal	239,638	240,500	192,447	184,634
Totals	23,644,007	31,561,149	42,565,690	47,532,551
Fisheries—				
Herring, canned	53,338	103,512	215,798	293,960
Sea fish, preserved	118,284	26,295	14,826	66,067
Oysters, preserved in cans	40	–	10	48
Lobsters, canned	3,013,782	2,672,179	3,639,332	3,325,117
Salmon, canned	4,948,723	6,306,056	6,288,257	8,478,661
Oils, fish	348,606	375,896	454,087	860,284
Totals	8,482,773	9,483,938	10,612,310	12,964,137

15.—Values of Exports which may be classed as Manufactures in the four fiscal years, 1915-18—concluded.

Principal articles by classes.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Forest products—	$	$	$	$
Ashes, pot, pearl, and other	57,044	68,430	42,670	70,583
Lumber, all kinds, including shingles, shooks, staves, etc	33,217,525	43,352,973	47,563,296	41,537,190
Totals	33,274,569	43,421,403	47,605,966	41,607,773
Mineral products—				
Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc	7,545,246	14,670,073	22,744,825	10,710,705
Lead, metallic, contained in ore, etc	12,534	46,718	1,188,282	556,669
Lead, pig	97,286	8,698	–	449,601
Nickel, contained in ore, matte, etc	5,063,656	7,714,769	8,925,554	9,029,535
Platinum, contained in concentrates, etc	2,171	25,426	32,827	6,576
Silver, contained in ore, concentrates, etc	13,516,390	14,298,351	15,870,803	3,490,554[1]
Oils, mineral, coal, and kerosene, etc. refined	235	53,744	18,675	9,890
Salt	5,509	5,536	4,082	46,715
Totals	26,243,027	36,823,315	48,785,048	24,300,245
Aggregates for the five classes	**119,458,662**	**161,247,746**	**205,734,164**	**241,115,311**

[1] Silver bullion not included.

16.—Summary of Values of Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to Other Countries of Home Produce which may be classed as Manufactures, in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.

Classes of Products.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Agricultural products—	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	18,372,698	23,633,776	29,259,717	68,335,779
United States	435,470	1,564,228	1,655,194	6,689,251
Other countries	9,006,118	14,759,937	25,250,239	39,685,575
Totals	27,814,286	39,957,941	56,165,150	114,710,605
Animal products—				
United Kingdom	20,773,801	29,996,107	40,324,359	39,401,660
United States	1,380,059	700,052	872,473	2,909,943
Other countries	1,490,147	864,990	1,368,858	5,220,948
Totals	23,644,007	31,561,149	42,565,690	47,532,551
Fisheries—				
United Kingdom	5,192,556	6,176,844	6,943,340	5,799,220
United States	1,264,511	932,262	1,474,304	1,911,656
Other countries	2,025,706	2,374,832	2,194,666	5,253,261
Totals	8,482,773	9,483,938	10,612,310	12,964,137
Forest products—				
United Kingdom	9,363,461	13,527,261	14,442,025	4,074,851
United States	22,314,297	27,391,950	29,036,293	34,931,610
Other countries	1,596,811	2,502,192	4,127,648	2,601,312
Totals	33,274,569	43,421,403	47,605,966	41,607,773
Mineral products—				
United Kingdom	11,303,230	11,272,143	13,189,532	2,585,896
United States	14,422,654	24,652,731	35,078,565	21,540,564
Other countries	517,143	898,441	516,951	173,785
Totals	26,243,027	36,823,315	48,785,048	24,300,245
Aggregates by countries—				
United Kingdom	65,005,746	84,606,131	104,158,973	120,197,406
United States	39,816,991	55,241,223	68,116,829	67,983,024
Other countries	14,635,925	21,400,392	33,458,362	52,934,881
Totals	119,458,662	161,247,746	205,734,164	241,115,311

The articles in Tables **15** and **16** are usually grouped as natural products, as has been done in Table **7** under the heads of agricultural, animal, fisheries, forest and mineral produce, as well as in Table **12.** But by some authorities they are grouped with manufactured products, and they have been abstracted here to show the kinds and values of articles to be added to manufactures in those several tables, if so classified. If added to the exports of manufactures as given in Table **7,** page 297, or in Table **12,** pages 312–3, the total values would be $204,998,163 for 1915, $403,282,744 for 1916, $683,133,840 for 1917 and $877,717,827 for 1918. Added to the exports of manufactures to the United Kingdom in Table **7**, page 297, the total value for 1918 would be $420,913,087, to the United States $219,816,202, and to other countries $236,988,538, and the total increase in the period from 1915 to 1918 would be over 328 p.c. But the chief component value of these exports is that of raw material.

17.—Values of Imports which may be classed as Manufactures in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.

Principal articles by classes.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products—				
Arrowroot	5,659	7,761	8,981	34,942
Biscuits, all kinds	287,935	168,061	198,725	107,928
Bran, mill feed, etc	56,710	52,455	32,747	40,116
Cereal foods	261,087	197,226	224,708	200,904
Cider	2,167	1,584	3,597	7,924
Indian or corn meal	217,108	180,823	205,038	422,917
Malt	80,375	31,508	16,844	52,538
Macaroni or vermicelli	307,144	155,333	131,635	95,168
Oatmeal	1,919	922	887	334
Rice and sago flour	24,479	38,000	51,122	69,180
Rye flour	43,900	26,467	19,339	22,734
Tapioca and sago	72,034	78,118	161,407	164,466
Vegetables, canned	377,259	221,687	977,284	1,231,062
Wheat flour	256,533	180,597	273,671	333,198
Other articles	260,304	187,519	280,168	304,316
Totals	2,254.613	1,528,061	2,586,153	3,087,727
Animal products—				
Butter	1,678,056	1,092,800	278,834	136,269
Cheese	229,094	187,873	208,440	118,635
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed	375,675	349,168	687,595	518,721
Lard and lard compound, etc	306,030	666,102	663,421	758,142
Meats, canned	244,346	58,875	124,566	144,146
Meats, extracts of, etc	472,204	461,934	781,696	671,396
Milk, condensed	9,485	3,987	10,268	11,951
Oils, animal	27,857	44,157	120,960	291,866
Wax, bees'	28,700	26,302	57,015	77,891
Totals	3,371,447	2,891,198	2,932,795	2,729,017
Fisheries—				
Anchovies and sardines	317,675	224,852	346,640	150,359
Fish, preserved in oil	8,760	9,304	19,654	23,570
Lobsters, canned	9,300	37,941	17,463	40,401
Oysters, canned	30,479	27,410	35,438	36,500
Oils, fish	96,456	153,502	243,664	524,604
Salmon, canned	2,350	1,048	135,752	135,832
Sea fish, preserved	11,319	1,490	7,687	3,116
Totals	476,429	455,547	806,298	914,382
Forest products—				
D shovel handles	36,056	46,898	47,972	68,183
Lumber, all kinds, including shingles, and staves	6,705,298	3,584,980	4,617,010	7,144,039
Totals	6,741,354	3,631,878	4,664,982	7,212,222

17.—Values of Imports which may be classed as Manufactures in the four fiscal years 1915–1918.—concluded.

Principal articles by classes.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1917.
Mineral products—	$	$	$	$
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified, or refined	653,401	346,125	553,714	937,762
Oils, product of petroleum	596,592	605,053	1,141,581	3,416,911
Oils, lubricating	572,375	510,982	636,440	481,126
Salt	517,610	517,302	745,609	1,199,170
Whiting or whitening	87,499	80,929	148,738	188,953
Totals	2,427,477	2,060,391	3,226,082	6,223,922
Aggregates for the five classes	**15,271,320**	**10,567,075**	**14,216,310**	**20,167,270**

18.—Summary of Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from Other Countries which may be classed as Manufactures, in the four fiscal years 1915-1918.

Classes of Products.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$
Agricultural products—				
United Kingdom	273,563	182,936	201,377	19,343
United States	1,158,913	1,071,909	2,086,882	2,287,512
Other countries	822,137	273,216	297,894	780,872
Totals	2,254,613	1,528,061	2,586,153	3,087,727
Animal products—				
United Kingdom	503,885	233,908	428,784	144,720
United States	1,207,110	2,168,424	2,202,545	2,266,577
Other countries	1,660,452	488,866	301,466	317,720
Totals	3,371,447	2,891,198	2,932,795	2,729,017
Fisheries—				
United Kingdom	71,158	50,183	55,243	10,358
United States	56,306	80,749	272,716	266,469
Other countries	348,965	324,615	478,339	637,555
Totals	476,429	455,547	806,298	914,382
Forest products—				
United Kingdom	13,414	1,594	5,261	1,634
United States	6,701,694	3,616,898	4,647,931	7,196,183
Other countries	26,246	13,386	11,790	14,405
Totals	6,741,354	3,631,878	4,664,982	7,212,222
Mineral products—				
United Kingdom	311,756	297,446	437,390	693,513
United States	2,055,973	1,665,136	2,583,011	4,978,755
Other countries	59,748	97,809	205,681	551,654
Totals	2,427,477	2,060,391	3,226,082	6,223,922
Aggregates by countries—				
United Kingdom	1,173,776	766,067	1,128,055	869,568
United States	11,179,996	8,603,116	11,793,085	16,995,496
Other countries	2,917,548	1,197,892	1,295,170	2,302,206
Totals	15,271,320	10,567,075	14,216,310	20,167,270

The articles in Tables **17** and **18**, if added to the imports of manufactures in Table **13**, pages 338–9, would give totals of $301,485,641 for 1915, $316,041,724 for 1916, $482,719,158 for 1917 and $551,912,922 for 1918. The imports of manufactures from the United Kingdom with the articles in these tables added would reach a total for 1918 of $74,921,777, from the United States of $418,767,607, and from other countries of $58,223,538, making an aggregate import of manufactures for the year of $551,912,922, or over 57 p.c. of all imports.

19.—Values of Exports (domestic and foreign) to the British and Foreign West Indies, by Countries, during the fiscal years 1917-1919.

Countries.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Exports, domestic.	Exports, foreign.	Exports, domestic.	Exports, foreign.	Exports, domestic.	Exports, foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Guiana	1,631,395	8,075	1,978,323	8,960	2,646,169	29,260
British West Indies	5,163,278	15,805	6,838,563	60,950	10,200,582	82,811
Total, British West Indies	6,794,673	23,880	8,816,886	69,910	12,846,751	112,071
Cuba	2,967,053	47,269	4,015,940	26,055	5,035,975	101,325
Danish West Indies[1]	24,910		11,010	–	324	–
French West Indies	187,093		163,117	86	160,788	747
Dutch West Indies	20,373	–	7,131	–	10,145	–
Dutch Guiana	71,411	201	105,453	1,416	65,671	647
French Guiana	231		1,033		12,512	–
Hayti	6,365	–	1,741		2,158	–
Porto Rico	719,918	576	751,436		1,071,805	–
Santo Domingo	39,827	–	45,087	–	39,663	2,091
Total, Foreign West Indies	4,037,181	48,046	5,101,948	27,557	6,399,041	104,810
Total Exports to the British and Foreign West Indies	**10,831,854**	**71,926**	**13,918,834**	**97,467**	**19,245,792**	**216,881**

[1]Now American Virgin Islands.

20.—Values of Imports entered for home consumption (dutiable and free) from the British and Foreign West Indies, by Countries, during the fiscal years 1917-1919

Countries.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Imports, dutiable.	Imports, free.	Imports, dutiable.	Imports, free.	Imports, dutiable.	Imports, free.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Guiana	7,188,015	4,878	6,708,201	8,446	6,730,245	16,827
British West Indies	11,697,109	2,541,896	7,596,027	2,954,523	3,885,801	4,552,024
Total, British West Indies	18,885,124	2,546,774	14,304,228	2,962,969	10,616,046	4,568,851
Cuba	263,022	347,785	579,621	505,926	2,430,664	610,289
Danish West Indies[1]	107		–	–		
Dutch West Indies	–		–	–	–	
Dutch Guiana	4,549		201,763	1,710	117,732	
Hayti	–	–	–	–	90,766	–
Porto Rico	498	4,890	10	126	23	2,465
Santo Domingo	3,888,807	–	6,615,961	–	4,728,732	
Total, Foreign West Indies	4,156,983	352,675	7,397,355	507,762	7,367,917	612,754
Total Imports from the British and Foreign West Indies	**23,042,107**	**2,899,449**	**21,701,583**	**3,470,731**	**17,983,963**	**5,181,605**

[1]Now American Virgin Islands

21.—Value of Imports and Exports from and to British and Foreign West Indies, 1901-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Imports from			Exports (domestic and foreign) to		
	British West Indies and British Guiana.	Foreign West Indies and Foreign Guiana.	Total.	British West Indies and British Guiana.	Foreign West Indies and Foreign Guiana.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901	1,406,480	594,768	2,001,248	2,297,804	984,306	3,282,110
1902	1,702,293	539,697	2,241,990	2,456,132	1,339,408	3,795,540
1903	2,415,608	596,970	3,012,578	2,699,167	1,471,843	4,171,010
1904	7,006,892	667,232	7,674,124	2,662,524	1,423,542	4,086,066
1905	8,589,656	714,339	9,303,995	2,872,770	1,460,801	4,333,571
1906	7,521,360	657,081	8,178,441	2,847,381	1,831,656	4,679,037
1907[1]	5,208,892	524,599	5,733,491	2,188,542	1,497,240	3,685,782
1908	9,293,804	525,026	9,818,830	3,090,468	2,096,502	5,186,970
1909	9,088,596	605,260	9,693,856	3,054,073	2,006,362	5,060,435
1910	9,004,421	1,815,110	10,819,531	3,697,872	2,384,296	6,082,168
1911	10,262,613	2,062,006	12,324,619	4,736,005	2,501,599	7,237,604
1912	10,550,491	2,891,199	13,441,690	4,617,961	2,925,246	7,543,207
1913	9,443,393	4,941,127	14,384,520	4,591,105	2,327,508	6,918,613
1914	8,045,844	7,600,817	15,646,661	5,142,605	2,554,591	7,697,196
1915[2]	9,155,872	5,112,932	14,268,804	5,045,589	2,095,009	7,140,598
1916[2]	11,895,387	5,991,612	17,886,999	5,346,805	2,319,286	7,666,091
1917[2]	21,431,898	4,509,658	25,941,556	6,818,553	4,085,227	10,903,780
1918[2]	17,267,197	7,905,117	25,172,314	8,886,796	5,129,505	14,016,301
1919[2]	15,184,897	7,980,671	23,165,568	12,958,822	6,503,851	19,462,673

[1] Nine months. [2]Imports for home consumption.

Note.—Foreign West Indies include Cuba, Danish, Dutch and French West Indies, Dutch and French Guiana, Hayti, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo. The Danish West Indies are now the American Virgin Islands.

22.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from United Kingdom and United States, respectively, to totals of dutiable and free in the 19 fiscal years 1901-1919.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.			United States.		
	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1901	29·92	15·50	24·10	50·58	74·66	60·30
1902	29·54	17·94	24·95	50·72	70·11	58·40
1903	30·85	18·84	26·15	50·10	68·46	57·29
1904	30·18	17·73	25·34	52·07	69·14	58·71
1905	29·88	15·14	23·98	52·21	73·13	60·58
1906	30·40	15·03	24·42	51·74	71·90	59·59
1907 (9 months)	32·05	16·04	25·79	51·93	71·28	59·50
1908	32·64	17·35	26·83	50·59	70·51	58·16
1909	29·84	16·31	24·52	51·76	70·20	59·00
1910	31·60	16·49	25·78	52·29	69·22	58·81
1911	29·82	15·05	24·34	54·14	72·05	60·84
1912	26·69	14·72	22·42	58·72	71·74	63·37
1913	24·47	13·43	20·71	62·57	69·78	65·03
1914	24·95	14·26	21·35	60·81	70·16	63·96
1915	24·31	12·61	19·79	60·27	72·85	65·13
1916	17·97	11·63	15·24	68·93	78·29	72·95
1917	16·35	8·24	12·67	71·91	86·59	78·57
1918	10·70	5·54	8·45	79·16	86·29	82·27
1919	9·50	5·90	7·97	79·10	84·74	81·50

Note.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916–17, pages 403–4.

23.—Average ad valorem Rates of Duty collected on Imports from United Kingdom, United States, and all Countries in the 52 fiscal years 1868-1919.

Year	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.		Year.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.	
	Average ad valorem rate of duty on							Average ad valorem rate of duty on					
	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.		Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1868	–	–	–	–	20·2	13·1	1894	30·0	22·3	27·0	13·7	30·9	17·8
1869	16·9	13·5	20·1	7·3	20·2	13·1	1895	30·1	22·6	26·7	13·7	30·5	17·8
1870	16·8	13·4	19·5	7·8	20·9	14·1	1896	30·2	22·4	26·7	14·5	30·0	19·2
1871	16·4	13·5	16·3	8·4	19·6	14·0	1897	30·7	21·1	26·7	14·3	30·0	18·7
1872	16·4	12·7	18·0	7·1	19·1	12·4	1898	29·5	20·8	26·1	13·3	29·7	17·5
1873	15·6	10·9	17·7	6·5	18·3	10·4	1899	26·6	19·8	26·3	13·2	28·8	17·2
1874	16·5	12·8	17·4	7·1	18·9	11·7	1900	25·6	18·2	25·0	13·2	27·7	16·7
1875	18·1	14·8	17·3	7·9	19·6	13·1	1901	24·7	18·3	24·8	12·4	27·5	16·4
1876	18·8	15·0	19·2	9·3	21·3	13·9	1902	24·0	17·2	25·2	13·2	27·3	16·5
1877	19·4	16·2	18·7	7·9	20·6	13·3	1903	23·3	16·7	24·9	13·3	27·1	16·5
1878	20·1	17·3	20·4	9·4	21·4	14·2	1904	24·1	17·6	25·2	13·7	27·5	16·9
1879	20·5	18·0	23·2	13·1	23·3	16·4	1905	24·8	18·5	26·1	13·5	27·8	16·7
1880	24·0	20·0	23·1	16·0	26·1	20·2	1906	24·6	18·7	24·8	13·1	27·0	16·5
1881	24·5	20·5	22·0	15·5	25·8	20·4	1907(9 m.)	24·3	18·4	24·2	12·8	26·5	16·1
1882	24·1	19·9	21·5	15·0	25·3	19·5	1908	24·2	18·3	24·6	13·3	26·7	16·6
1883	24·3	19·2	21·1	14·8	25·3	19·0	1909	25·8	19·0	24·9	13·2	27·5	16·7
1884	24·4	19·1	20·7	14·9	25·2	19·0	1910	25·1	18·9	24·8	13·6	26·8	16·5
1885	24·8	19·0	21·2	14·5	26·1	19·2	1911	24·6	18·9	24·7	13·8	25·9	16·2
1886	25·7	20·0	22·8	15·8	27·5	20·2	1912	25·0	19·1	25·0	14·9	26·1	16·8
1887	26·1	20·8	23·8	16·2	28·7	21·3	1913	25·1	19·6	24·9	15·8	26·1	17·2
1888	29·1	22·9	26·2	15·3	31·8	22·0	1914	25·2	19·5	24·8	15·6	26·1	17·3
1889	29·3	22·4	25·4	14·7	31·9	21·8	1915	27·1	20·5	25·1	14·3	28·3	17·4
1890	28·8	22·1	26·6	15·8	31·0	21·4	1916	28·4	19·1	25·0	13·5	35·9	20·5
1891	29·0	21·7	26·0	14·9	31·4	21·0	1917	24·9	17·6	22·7	11·4	32·0	17·5
1892	29·4	22·1	26·5	15·1	29·7	17·8	1918	24·3	17·3	20·5	11·1	29·8	16·8
1893	29·8	22·3	26·7	14·6	30·3	18·4	1919	22·3	15·3	20·9	11·6	30·0	17·2

24.—Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Consumption, and the duty collected thereon, at certain Ports during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1918 and 1919.

Ports.	1918.			1919.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
P.E. Island.	$	$	$	$	$	$
All ports	**307,116**	**738,275**	**129,560**	**369,723**	**917,857**	**126,954**
Nova Scotia.						
Halifax	71,428,208	13,111,537	2,230,646	41,697,142	15,071,155	2,415,176
Sydney	11,655,053	4,525,103	761,542	6,580,462	4,817,683	754,773
Other ports	19,393,355	9,207,872	1,386,005	13,324,145	7,974,382	987,292
Total	**102,476,616**	**26,844,512**	**4,378,193**	**61,601,749**	**27,863,220**	**4,157,241**
New Brunswick.						
McAdam Jct.	13,956,385	105,657	27,409	18,725,293	78,938	16,512
St. John	200,783,647	16,783,415	3,323,857	149,986,167	15,701,446	3,279,493
Other ports	3,346,607	6,550,403	942,840	4,578,156	6,547,793	1,046,123
Total	**218,086,639**	**23,439,475**	**4,294,106**	**173,289,616**	**22,327,177**	**4,342,128**
Quebec.						
Abercorn	19,977,782	78,843	15,318	14,507,765	78,816	18,330
Athelstan	17,783,827	2,018,952	268,487	23,991,106	2,415,930	362,364
Beebe Jct.	7,168,993	1,671,827	288,241	10,335,076	2,337,446	313,742
Coaticook	75,515,706	369,047	36,666	80,570,834	347,301	39,452
Montreal	524,365,343	197,162,520	36,459,792	396,976,269	186,135,834	36,662,151
Quebec	13,331,114	15,571,742	2,424,436	9,650,803	19,360,110	2,444,690
St. Armand	6,528,024	194,382	18,791	6,316,169	209,073	19,736
St. Johns	39,932,734	6,272,212	614,890	66,039,766	8,131,204	660,829
Three Rivers	405,146	7,311,527	862,046	388,254	4,265,633	417,685
Other ports	1,810,981	15,536,462	1,991,726	2,860,847	25,277,705	2,642,461
Total	**706,819,650**	**246,187,514**	**42,980,393**	**611,636,889**	**248,559,052**	**43,581,440**

24.—Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Consumption, and the duty collected thereon, at certain Ports during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1918 and 1919—Concluded

Ports.	1918.			1919.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
Ontario.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brantford	–	9,094,609	964,209	–	7,393,779	946,628
Bridgeburg	55,412,661	3,959,323	786,369	73,643,114	3,620,712	717,816
Cornwall	15,489,680	3,346,942	399,091	20,590,846	3,005,390	329,934
Fort Frances	31,371,107	1,179,500	316,920	10,259,262	1,045,661	279,860
Fort William	139,891,836	15,637,332	1,670,737	5,045,872	10,559,360	1,187,821
Hamilton	156,547	52,215,855	6,691,982	2,408,660	44,823,269	6,962,883
Kitchener	–	7,692,569	1,177,341		6,588,366	1,078,672
London	–	9,346,090	1,628,858	–	9,383,258	1,622,914
Niagara Falls	49,229,424	6,971,842	1,338,135	71,041,416	7,312,934	1,250,343
Oshawa	–	10,669,327	3,500,570	–	8,238,782	2,787,312
Ottawa	94,693	21,166,408	2,071,455	66,078	12,238,227	2,083,415
Port Arthur	66,945,411	6,886,923	863,678	6,393,912	5,336,810	607,822
Prescott	18,932,084	4,175,773	562,703	21,331,602	3,067,158	462,562
St. Catharines	343,319	9,908,687	1,436,135	226,718	8,142,278	1,245,144
Sarnia	25,482,208	15,324,031	1,804,097	28,626,686	18,075,421	2,204,967
Sault Ste. Marie	16,762,582	9,780,661	1,693,672	14,600,195	12,284,543	1,777,490
Toronto	394,724	214,844,773	32,955,829	527,541	188,123,488	32,956,820
Trenton	–	7,951,383	55,408	–	8,872,943	68,435
Welland	8,171	16,077,772	1,422,812	–	14,007,558	1,381,365
Windsor	32,590,069	27,816,379	7,216,985	40,771,223	24,095,777	5,955,645
Other ports	2,432,233	75,107,588	11,412,492	2,737,353	74,434,965	11,426,485
Total	**455,536,749**	**529,153,767**	**79,969,478**	**298,270,478**	**470,650,679**	**77,334,333**
Manitoba.						
Emerson	19,115,994	886,177	65,789	21,669,141	1,865,839	186,315
Winnipeg	393,726	42,946,204	11,062,430	77,638	42,799,302	10,027,824
Other ports	3,405,818	2,907,276	546,203	1,159,989	4,112,738	450,689
Total	**22,915,538**	**46,739,657**	**11,674,422**	**22,906,768**	**48,777,879**	**10,664,828**
Saskatchewan.						
North Portal	17,170,841	1,361,724	123,547	20,454,047	1,453,865	67,342
Regina	707,966	7,526,865	1,825,144	94,725	8,150,250	1,403,020
Other ports	45,656	7,864,031	1,857,290	158,741	7,783,922	1,387,987
Total	**17,924,463**	**16,752,620**	**3,805,981**	**20,707,513**	**17,388,037**	**2,858,349**
Alberta.						
Calgary	–	8,307,110	2,189,208	–	8,199,514	1,855,736
Other ports	631,231	7,790,486	1,822,475	2,256,186	7,725,865	1,572,798
Total	**631,231**	**16,097,596**	**4,011,683**	**2,256,186**	**15,925,379**	**3,428,534**
British Columbia.						
New Westminster	8,308,854	1,259,087	302,289	11,772,056	1,269,592	228,533
Vancouver	28,488,674	40,762,514	7,566,179	37,373,971	46,736,197	8,740,709
Victoria	4,610,839	6,665,960	1,170,564	4,929,327	9,046,030	1,496,440
Other ports	17,206,540	7,352,238	1,187,606	23,172,312	6,642,872	1,010,964
Total	**58,614,907**	**56,039,799**	**10,226,638**	**77,247,666**	**63,694,691**	**11,476,646**
Yukon District.						
All ports	**2,856,883**	**528,632**	**118,012**	**478,697**	**319,461**	**74,004**
Prepaid postal parcels duty received through P.O. Dept.	–	21,899	7,162		5,903	1,877
Grand total	**1,586,169,792**	**962,543,746**	**161,595,628**	**1,268,765,285**	**916,429,335**	**158,046,334**

25.—Imports of certain Articles of Raw Material for home consumption, 1902-1918.

Fiscal Year.	Rags, all kinds.	Broom corn.[1]	Hides, horns, pelts, etc.[1]	Sugar, raw.	Tobacco, raw.
	Cwt.	$	$	Ton.	Lb.
1902	367,373	202,487	5,086,052	159,348	11,329,674
1903	241,286	165,231	5,662,744	180,849	13,380,504
1904	254,484	197,982	4,916,222	183,405	14,248,303
1905	1,116,215	175,412	5,240,717	163,717	13,859,152
1906	1,697,801	196,804	6,811,267	210,215	14,519,658
1907 (9 months)	156,102	167,654	5,843,511	142,334	14,347,476
1908	323,453	238,513	4,908,871	217,281	15,690,076
1909	256,617	246,701	5,218,108	226,712	15,994,878
1910	496,057	432,146	8,237,014	231,152	13,753,141
1911	536,604	389,173	8,105,330	271,532	17,204,271
1912	564,296	437,001	8,903,727	281,402	17,203,513
1913	750,003	377,462	13,486,459	310,101	22,153,588
1914	716,882	324,590	8,831,010	347,168	17,598,449
1915	540,922	285,574	12,842,558	335,820	18,595,957
1916	510,472	337,688	12,441,731	298,433	20,834,672
1917	780,062	449,137	12,863,893	365,772	17,702,637
1918	505,643	851,933	8,794,289	382,807	17,824,947
1919	570,211	1,119,700	5,426,008	359,470	25,103,080

Fiscal Year.	Cotton wool or raw cotton and waste.	Hemp, undressed.	Wool, raw.	Gutta percha, India-rubber, etc., crude.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1902	693,578	160,794	103,607	29,104
1903	735,760	129,856	79,947	28,615
1904	557,765	123,885	73,394	32,134
1905	636,594	102,529	76,172	28,103
1906	675,495	123,857	63,118	24,916
1907 (9 months)	662,548	75,037	39,288	20,021
1908	522,552[2]	145,969	61,292	25,562
1909	653,160[2]	69,553[3]	56,839	20,391
1910	680,835[2]	58,911[3]	74,271	35,555
1911	812,622[2]	81,017[3]	64,224	28,035
1912	727,939[2]	82,661[3]	71,954	44,313
1913	774,578[2]	64,990[3]	92,092	56,655
1914	769,930[2]	55,572[3]	72,521	44,504
1915	730,325[2]	55,370[3]	131,940	65,045
1916	969,679[2]	50,914[3]	211,407	99,132
1917	877,634[2]	15,846[3]	145,812	107,580
1918	880,374[2]	45,177[3]	115,380	130,956
1919	1,117,235[2]	72,887[3]	158,767	192,272

[1]Value only; the Trade and Navigation Returns do not give quantities.
[2]Cotton waste included with rags, all kinds. [3]Includes dressed hemp.

26.—Imports of Canada by values entered for consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries under the General, Preferential, and Treaty Rate Tariffs in the four fiscal years 1916-1919.

Countries.	1916.			1917.		
	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire, totals	**6,573,791**	**58,718,542**	**2,549,989**	**7,371,165**	**88,792,703**	**5,120,233**
United Kingdom	4,913,224	44,561,924	2,533,930	5,138,884	65,256,505	5,109,543
Australia	32,154	–	524	165,807	–	205
British West Indies	156,974	4,463,552	3	106,083	11,591,021	5
British Guiana	65,236	5,566,437	–	144,949	7,043,066	–
India	99,646	2,272,677	–	181,952	3,607,964	–
New Zealand	13,518	337,962	–	4,557	102,596	–
Fiji Islands	–	1,262,718	–	–	831,890	–
Hong Kong	458,541		15,532	558,379	–	9,588
Newfoundland	796,971	–	–	1,006,520	–	160
Other Possessions	37,527	253,272		64,034	359,661	732
Foreign Countries, totals	**214,168,150**	–	**7,356,055**	**350,264,298**		**10,185,210**
Austria-Hungary	2,718	–	305	3,161		29
Cuba	1,304,904	–	–	263,022	–	–
Dutch East Indies	31,315	–	–	567,987	–	–
Belgium	32,719	–	13,694	6,049	–	2,103
France	2,142,947	–	2,810,256	2,387,424	–	3,405,004
Germany	41,126	–	–	11,212	–	–
Holland	772,148	–	9,975	1,025,154	–	5,195
Japan	815,983	–	1,361,963	3,295,525	–	2,798,710
Spain	272,702	–	256,579	408,680	–	421,596
Switzerland	764,117	–	2,710,184	1,198,763	–	3,237,557
United States	199,466,665	–	–	332,039,327	–	–
Brazil	855,778		–	1,061,008	–	–
China	263,621		–	374,608	–	–
Danish W. Indies[1]	58,351		–	107	–	–
Greece	327,621		–	159,963	–	–
Italy	584,723		48,831	765,815	–	105,413
Norway	73,882		136,748	34,304	–	203,928
Peru	789,223		–	1,553,086		–
Portugal	164,051			229,848		–
Santo Domingo	4,020,491		–	3,888,807		–
Sweden	107,469		4,772	55,967	–	2,753
Turkey	42,248	–	–	243	–	–
Other countries	1,233,348	–	2,748	936,038	–	2,922
		1918			1919	
British Empire, totals	**8,150,377**	**69,701,282**	**2,569,983**	**8,735,763**	**63,173,249**	**1,415,715**
United Kingdom	4,836,057	50,664,839	2,546,274	2,876,177	45,717,739	1,414,092
Australia	308,159	–	18,547	357,523	–	1,206
British West Indies	163,533	7,432,494	–	265,916	3,619,879	6
British Guiana	19,684	6,688,517		42,933	6,687,312	–
India	935,142	3,155,057		2,593,837	4,828,476	–
New Zealand	23,295	208,844		131,309	1,293,492	–
Fiji Islands	–	1,150,964	–	–	525,804	
Hong Kong	798,328	–	4,602	1,114,782	–	5
Newfoundland	951,287	–	–	908,678	–	–
Other Possessions	114,892	400,567	560	444,608	500,547	406
Foreign Countries, totals	**452,624,571**		**9,295,309**	**443,395,088**	–	**9,761,805**
Austria-Hungary	75		–	–	–	–
Cuba	579,621		–	2,430,664	–	–

[1] Now American Virgin Islands.

26.—Imports of Canada by values entered for consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries under the General, Preferential, and Treaty Rate Tariffs in the four fiscal years 1916-1919—concluded.

Countries.	1918.			1919.		
	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.
Foreign Countries, *Con.*	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutch East Indies	29,710	–	–	2,557,111	–	–
Belgium	968	–	553	707	–	–
France	2,314,100	–	2,524,365	1,880,156	–	1,501,667
Germany	21,506	–	–	75	–	–
Holland	814,322	–	5,678	380,725	–	2,409
Japan	5,312,942	–	4,466,584	4,277,490	–	7,372,380
Spain	574,284	–	145,214	557,286	–	42,749
Switzerland	935,612	–	2,064,949	829,388	–	794,231
United States	429,298,558		–	416,457,384	–	
Brazil	964,556		–	10,35,453	–	
China	488,589		–	605,400	–	
Danish W. Indies[1]	–		–	–	–	
Greece	20,294		–	33	–	–
Italy	475,288		52,248	320,185	–	29,562
Norway	60,780	–	31,770	4,591	–	1,379
Peru	2,343,354	–	–	2,570,392	–	
Portugal	193,396		3,532	110,222	–	
Santo Domingo	6,615,961		–	4,728,732	–	–
Sweden	99,907		237	75,765	–	1,574
Turkey	–		–	–	–	–
Other countries	1,440,548		179	1,473,329	–	15,854

[1]Now American Virgin Islands.

27.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
British Empire—	$	$	$
United Kingdom	73,035,118	540,750,977	613,786,095
Africa—			
British East	–	76,758	76,758
British South	1,300,259	11,992,135	13,292,394
British West	7,757	173,515	181,272
Bermuda	39,056	1,179,025	1,218,081
British East Indies—			
Ceylon	1,734,894	65,445	1,800,339
India	8,395,290	2,905,426	11,300,716
Straits Settlements	5,081,663	844,244	5,925,907
Other British East Indies	11,587	16,626	28,213
British Guiana	6,747,072	2,646,169	9,393,241
British Honduras	298,906	51,808	350,714
British West Indies—			
Barbados	5,148,827	2,069,177	7,218,004
Jamaica	1,481,638	2,379,564	3,861,202
Trinidad and Tobago	1,197,200	4,128,850	5,326,050
Other British West Indies	610,160	1,622,991	2,233,151
Egypt and Sudan	16,073	924,932	941,005
Gibraltar	–	607,637	607,637
Hong Kong	2,121,909	995,116	3,117,025
Newfoundland	3,098,834	11,325,235	14,424,069
Oceania—			
Australia	4,963,446	14,019,629	18,983,075
Fiji	525,804	117,962	643,766
New Zealand	7,855,436	6,227,892	14,083,328
Other British Possessions	611	38,676	39,287
Total British Empire	**123,671,540**	**605,159,789**	**728,831,329**

27.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919—concluded.

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
Foreign Countries—			
Argentine Republic	1,139,267	4,603,130	5,742,397
Belgium	6,270	950,318	956,588
Brazil	1,156,332	4,088,534	5,244,866
Chile	1,059,557	2,321,329	3,380,886
China	1,954,466	2,856,933	4,811,399
Central American States [1]	393,477	175,699	569,176
Cuba	3,040,953	5,035,975	8,076,928
Denmark	41,252	42,039	83,291
France	3,632,900	96,103,142	99,736,042
French Africa		72,815	72,815
French West Indies	–	160,788	160,788
St. Pierre and Miquelon	7,092	523,488	530,580
Greece	33	16,902	16,935
Hayti	90,766	2,158	92,924
Italy	555,112	13,181,514	13,736,626
Japan	13,618,122	12,245,439	25,863,561
Korea	–	228,805	228,805
Mexico	584,047	568,943	1,152,990
Netherlands	495,409	198,985	694,394
Dutch East Indies	3,334,746	996,575	4,331,321
Dutch Guiana	117,732	65,671	183,403
Dutch West Indies	–	10,145	10,145
Norway	25,785	1,149,123	1,174,908
Panama	–	165,700	165,700
Peru	2,580,813	283,022	2,863,835
Portugal	111,689	367,446	479,135
Russia	83,888	6,164,658	6,248,546
Santo Domingo	4,728,732	39,663	4,768,395
Serbia	–	47,013	47,013
Siam	52,493	66,886	119,379
Spain	697,643	231,095	928,738
Sweden	178,855	19,220	198,075
Switzerland	1,780,812	7,665	1,788,477
Turkey	–	621,023	621,023
United States	746,920,654	454,873,170	1,201,793,824
Alaska	52,787	300,112	352,899
Hawaii	3,467,856	709,246	4,177,102
Philippine Islands	169,896	68,551	238,447
Porto Rico	2,488	1,071,805	1,074,293
Uruguay	328,687	332,952	661,639
Venezuela	149,155	40,441	189,596
Other Foreign Countries	198,029	275,899	473,928
Total Foreign Countries	**792,757,795**	**611,284,017**	**1,404,041,812**
Total Imports and Exports	**916,429,335**	**1,216,443,806**	**2,132,873,141**

[1] Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

28.—Values of Exports from Canada of Home Produce to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1915-1919.

Countries.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire—total	**210,550,854**	**482,490,440**	**775,740,446**	**888,788,376**	**596,329,789**
United Kingdom	186,668,599	451,852,399	742,147,537	845,480,069	531,920,977
Australia	5,522,594	7,748,051	6,549,546	8,653,635	14,019,629
New Zealand	2,619,556	3,307,404	3,302,240	4,089,823	6,227,509
Bermuda	357,712	435,615	584,577	814,550	1,179,025
British Africa	4,686,556	5,661,390	4,742,329	5,186,116	12,242,408
British Guiana	675,660	207,134	1,631,395	1,978,323	2,646,169
British Honduras	9,450	3,355	2,562	13,468	51,808
British India	415,105	904,889	1,094,046	2,995,630	2,905,426
Egypt and Sudan	–	–	160,295	579,702	924,932
Straits Settlements	245,355	281,734	333,390	761,607	844,244
East Indies, all other	23,905	44,217	27,827	17,238	82,071
British West Indies	4,333,095	4,115,872	5,163,278	6,838,563	10,199,126
Fiji Islands	112,355	196,308	155,653	169,040	117,962
Gibraltar	210,303	1,073,156	2,808,554	193	607,637
Hong Kong	653,878	779,558	494,462	1,003,900	995,116
Newfoundland	3,976,160	4,820,395	6,517,529	10,191,564	11,327,074
All other	40,571	58,963	25,226	14,955	38,676
Foreign countries—total	**198,868,649**	**259,120,513**	**375,635,322**	**651,239,412**	**611,284,017**
Alaska	297,282	331,558	462,511	505,066	300,112
Argentina	634,387	2,398,628	1,673,575	1,203,142	4,603,130
Austria-Hungary	220,654	–	–	–	–
Belgium	2,220,709	334,762	664,722	4,909,453	950,318
Brazil	541,998	1,059,700	1,028,163	974,368	4,088,534
Central Am. States[1]	72,760	61,396	79,629	56,302	175,699
Chile	55,302	88,634	508,177	314,384	2,321,329
China	294,251	536,332	408,002	1,954,055	2,856,933
Denmark	529,690	111,432	111,044	39,230	42,039
Dutch East Indies	25,927	272,710	332,785	344,196	996,575
Egypt	26,484	39,493	–	–	–
France	10,499,680	33,703,183	64,039,192	201,053,676	96,103,142
French Africa	4,170	12,536	8,744	795	72,815
Germany	1,447,391	–	–	–	–
Greece	87,485	222,330	19,309	4,262	16,902
Hawaii	70,591	35,756	247,752	493,027	709,246
Holland	1,623,405	1,815,950	1,561,480	2,462,574	198,985
Italy	521,802	6,572,687	11,226,051	3,336,059	13,181,514
Japan	963,631	996,575	1,205,067	4,861,244	12,245,439
Mexico	18,551	72,819	70,330	482,428	568,943
Norway	1,000,715	458,530	964,552	173,491	1,149,123
Peru	13,141	47,182	246,791	99,377	283,022
Philippines	41,574	7,323	12,808	33,153	68,551
Portugal	25,206	56,726	209,689	14,878	367,446
Russia	1,270,941	4,874,152	3,755,569	4,008,475	6,164,658
St. Pierre and Miquelon	141,097	154,920	187,661	345,303	473,488
Spain	243,001	634,977	326,179	98,256	231,095
Sweden	172,796	53,440	18,215	15,596	19,220
Switzerland	11,853	224,535	672,508	3,921	7,665
Turkey	3,979	–	–	–	621,023
United States	173,320,798	201,106,603	280,616,330	417,812,807	454,923,170
Uruguay	52,820	33,101	68,549	97,916	332,952
Venezuela	56,196	98,567	238,911	103,935	40,441
West Indies—Cuba	1,482,649	1,419,087	2,967,053	4,015,940	5,035,975
Danish West Indies[2]	13,536	7,537	24,910	11,010	324
Porto Rico	468,698	699,460	719,918	751,436	1,071,805
Santo Domingo	3,938	12,919	39,827	45,087	39,663
Other West Indies	43,489	113,715	213,831	171,989	162,946
All other	346,072	451,258	705,488	442,581	859,795

[1]Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
[2]Now American Virgin Islands.

29.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise entered for Consumption from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1915-1919; also of Coin and Bullion.

Countries.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire—total	**115,342,706**	**105,229,977**	**144,132,919**	**128,055,371**	**123,671,540**
United Kingdom	90,158,119	77,404,361	107,096,584	81,324,283	73,035,118
Australia	412,205	1,062,752	762,113	2,356,665	4,963,446
New Zealand	3,908,616	3,310,334	2,242,515	3,735,559	7,855,436
Bermuda	23,923	28,951	12,305	84,940	39,056
British Africa	338,403	179,181	221,544	568,842	1,308,016
British Guiana	2,993,534	5,636,630	7,192,893	6,716,647	6,747,072
British Honduras	497,786	476,601	1,065,953	352,028	298,906
British India	4,133,487	4,732,772	4,925,882	9,355,593	8,395,290
Straits Settlements	775,716	254,622	841,195	3,120,996	5,081,663
East Indies, all other	1,637,985	1,793,067	1,132,706	3,977,637	1,746,481
British West Indies	6,162,338	6,257,963	14,239,005	10,550,550	8,437,825
Fiji	1,780,368	1,262,718	831,890	1,151,369	525,804
Hong Kong	1,248,575	1,247,529	1,398,984	1,805,515	2,121,909
Newfoundland	1,242,800	1,576,615	2,146,958	2,947,527	3,098,834
Egypt and Sudan	–	–	11,341	4,297	16,073
All other	28,491	5,881	11,051	2,923	611
Foreign countries—total	**340,103,606**	**402,587,182**	**701,223,387**	**834,488,375**	**792,757,795**
Alaska	38,292	6,360	19,572	10,374	52,787
Argentina	3,364,787	3,971,271	2,702,071	984,955	1,139,267
Austria-Hungary	642,182	3,156	1,390	75	–
Belgium	1,875,963	59,315	14,896	12,973	6,270
Brazil	1,149,551	883,832	1,062,485	990,777	1,156,332
Central Am. States[1]	118,017	133,206	351,350	398,374	393,477
Chile	190	169,284	198,357	478,378	1,059,557
China	1,042,383	918,610	1,128,342	1,336,890	1,954,466
Denmark	44,344	45,849	30,460	14,388	41,252
Dutch East Indies	197,742	169,169	620,188	2,831,642	3,334,746
Dutch Guiana	186,376	372,248	4,549	203,473	117,732
Egypt	30,482	6,512	–	–	–
France	8,449,186	5,949,385	6,480,476	5,274,064	3,632,900
French Africa	8,361	474	140	997	–
Germany	5,086,986	86,304	14,132	27,181	75
Greece	417,911	338,836	160,472	20,296	33
Hawaii	32,655	22,107	55,697	30,840	3,467,856
Holland	1,769,256	1,057,733	1,234,993	1,054,176	495,409
Italy	1,472,799	920,271	1,227,007	771,187	555,112
Japan	2,783,465	4,015,125	8,122,735	12,255,319	13,618,122
Mexico	1,229,977	623,281	677,551	664,790	584,047
Norway	385,647	279,091	325,239	141,058	25,785
Peru	1,494,046	1,162,403	1,653,290	2,362,243	2,580,813
Philippines	6,204	12,359	40,324	23,329	169,896
Portugal	215,608	207,634	260,094	238,420	111,689
Russia	105,455	123,904	24,140	8,477	83,888
St. Pierre and Miquelon	4,244	4,932	5,362	3,809	7,092
Spain	977,448	617,025	909,546	808,807	697,643
Sweden	545,835	162,671	99,838	110,172	178,855
Switzerland	3,979,256	3,525,117	4,499,321	3,146,482	1,780,812
Turkey	323,227	42,248	243	–	–
United States	296,632,506	370,496,574	664,219,653	791,906,125	746,920,654
Uruguay	12,781	280,437	146,619	50,481	328,687
Venezuela	209,626	115,358	157,084	301,292	149,155
West Indies—Cuba	1,617,291	1,540,519	610,807	1,085,547	3,040,953
Danish W. Indies[2]	115,469	58,351	107	–	–
Porto Rico	–	3	5,388	136	2,488
Santo Domingo	3,193,796	4,020,491	3,888,807	6,615,961	4,728,732
Other West Indies	–	–	–	187	–
All other	344,262	185,737	270,662	324,700	341,213
Coin and Bullion	131,992,992	34,260,202	28,081,120	12,279,173	–

[1]Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
[2]Now American Virgin Islands.

30.—Value of Merchandise imported into and exported from Canada through the United States during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1917-1918.

Countries whence imported and to which exported.	Merchandise imported through United States.		Merchandise exported through United States.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	4,860,440	3,519,914	197,035,363	255,056,540
Australia	–	65,123	2,841,541	3,716,805
British Africa	47,485	71,669	1,072,165	1,571,754
British India	2,122,253	3,168,885	690,594	380,648
British East Indies	560,317	1,243,133	22,107	15,861
British Guiana	2,654,993	2,036,436	150,983	265,109
British Honduras	762,494	82,541	2,562	13,028
British West Indies	4,666,183	3,243,506	1,065,204	2,111,282
Egypt	–	1,643	153,203	344,488
New Zealand	4,210	–	719,972	1,302,742
Straits Settlements	94,122	374,827	232,002	405,250
Other British Possessions	59,899	210,557	90,644	52,757
Total, British Empire	**15,832,396**	**14,018,234**	**204,076,340**	**265,236,264**
Argentina	1,612,672	609,985	1,232,807	1,200,117
Belgium	10,961	5,944	336,709	2,418,311
Brazil	630,405	589,590	551,220	721,257
Central American States	77,385	187,101	75,096	49,051
Chile	–	–	131,682	197,734
China	162,914	280,704	47,833	68,832
Cuba	591,649	1,473,797	1,415,815	1,407,661
Denmark	7,085	2,119	100,631	33,411
Danish West Indies[1]	–	–	21,076	3,902
Dutch East Indies	10,198	839,795	276,757	287,888
Dutch Guiana	4,549		1,593	7,345
French West Indies		–	92,996	138,288
France	502,456	733,570	18,385,598	16,539,278
French Africa			5,524	209
Greece	61,461	20,291	14,665	4,262
Hayti			6,365	1,741
Holland	844,944	138,862	995,961	308,911
Italy	576,812	415,938	5,398,556	1,500,601
Japan	175,599	929,253	155,790	378,834
Mexico	491,475	384,916	69,166	476,529
Norway	49,840	83,610	953,080	160,914
Panama	–	–	90,626	63,690
Peru	325,725	757,116	24,508	49,984
Porto Rico		1,209	312,533	228,414
Portugal	76,465	82,089	15,106	14,713
Portuguese Africa			7,958	1,627
Russia	–	–	2,335,777	883,213
Santo Domingo	1,353,891	2,869,318	33,325	32,012
Siam	–	–	3,017	36,986
Spain	195,389	364,339	282,954	97,995
Sweden	96,981	37,707	18,175	7,941
Switzerland	235,335	279,851	22,637	3,781
U. S. of Colombia	61,335	184,104	64,926	11,751
Uruguay	16,447	42,442	68,311	96,465
Venezuela	146,623	212,889	235,882	96,088
Other countries	8,777	2,517	278,780	272,839
Total foreign countries	**8,377,373**	**11,529,056**	**34,063,435**	**27,802,575**
Grand Total	**24,209,769**	**25,547,290**	**238,139,775**	**293,038,839**

[1]Now American Virgin Islands.

31.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1914-1918. [From the British Annual Statement of Trade, 1918.]

Imports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Live Cattle—					
United States..... NO.		–		–	–
$		–		–	
Canada..... NO.	–	–		–	
$	–	–		–	
Other countries..... NO.	2,234	–		–	
$	225,302			–	
Total..... NO.	**2,234**		–	–	–
$	**225,302**		–	–	–
Live Sheep—					
United States..... NO.	1,707	–	–		–
$	14,600	–	–	–	–
Canada..... NO.	–	–		–	–
$		–		–	
Total..... NO.	**1,707**	–		–	
$	**14,600**	–		–	
Butter—					
Russia.....cwt.	616,380	1,017,507	31,918	–	–
$	16,461,067	31,005,592	970,111	–	–
Sweden.....cwt.	270,138	128,294	992	–	–
$	8,018,198	4,718,418	36,914	–	–
Denmark.....cwt.	1,749,072	1,327,100	1,134,801	622,160	40,327
$	53,721,368	49,744,137	50,506,510	34,225,320	3,753,617
Netherlands.....cwt.	183,999	44,544	36,202	75,880	9,885
$	5,568,348	1,527,491	1,637,526	3,713,062	799,676
France.....cwt.	273,819	352,090	130,249	45,707	4,770
$	8,147,554	11,074,957	4,743,749	2,434,039	360,080
Argentina.....cwt.	55,704	82,947	117,597	142,300	313,143
$	1,583,857	2,769,386	4,576,657	6,851,517	18,478,977
Australia.....cwt.	438,094	371,685	145,065	529,809	540,072
$	12,040,347	12,415,908	6,033,990	25,371,866	32,716,756
New Zealand.....cwt.	357,920	374,898	331,162	310,925	372,572
$	10,224,662	13,109,865	13,274,539	15,551,958	22,382,608
Canada.....cwt.	3,128	24,401	101,531	33,057	61,971
$	90,014	814,884	4,163,609	1,669,685	3,767,530
Other countries.....cwt.	35,950	130,389	145,898	46,678	235,918
$	1,014,062	4,330,054	6,347,872	2,141,660	13,953,480
Total.....cwt.	**3,934,204**	**3,853,855**	**2,175,415**	**1,806,516**	**1,578,658**
$	**116,869,477**	**131,510,592**	**92,291,477**	**91,959,107**	**96,212,724**[1]
Cheese—					
Netherlands.....cwt.	349,124	129,105	112,587	244,865	87,896
$	4,483,714	2,132,744	3,115,723	7,543,304	3,024,614
France.....cwt.	11,937	6,875	7,150	1,595	69
$	223,161	135,790	155,106	52,638	4,915
Switzerland.....cwt.	8,390	6,112	4,965	569	–
$	141,970	137,308	136,851	26,309	–
Italy.....cwt.	97,932	75,917	31,938	371	–
$	1,598,885	1,448,379	742,127	22,543	–
United States.....cwt.	31,390	459,793	274,687	267,138	472,328
$	510,635	9,187,371	6,355,535	9,225,954	16,100,184
New Zealand.....cwt.	742,419	709,326	667,214	609,700	610,655
$	11,836,303	14,996,463	16,314,016	19,469,903	18,735,182
Australia.....cwt.	18,157	20,542	1	63,349	47,258
$	280,242	446,414	19	2,347,325	1,389,555

[1]Includes $11,856,490 from United States.

NOTE.—Throughout this table the cwt. is the long cwt. of 112 lb.

31.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1914-1918—con.

Imports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Cheese—concluded.					
Canada.....cwt.	1,167,778	1,315,177	1,505,018	1,757,949	1,125,668
$	19,592,957	25,510,040	36,169,938	56,010,564	37,451,000
Other countries.....cwt.	6,737	3,689	564	530	13,229
$	100,788	60,044	13,408	18,425	703,058
Total.....cwt.	**2,433,864**	**2,726,536**	**2,604,124**	**2,946,066**	**2,357,103**
$	**38,768,655**	**54,054,553**	**63,002,723**	**94,716,965**	**77,408,508**
Eggs—					
Russia.....gt. hunds.	6,870,827	3,074,156	734,441	58,845	–
$	14,181,880	8,515,801	2,067,739	143,187	–
Sweden.....gt. hunds.	366,890	105,230	4,102		–
$	967,571	299,076	14,230	–	–
Denmark.....gt. hunds.	4,315,900	2,657,835	1,392,111	1,654,900	1,170,535
$	12,395,297	9,069,165	6,342,128	10,951,066	12,614,560
Germany.....gt. hunds.	405,894	–	–		–
$	857,940	–	–	–	
Netherlands...gt. hunds.	1,192,286	874,013	84,737	202,177	
$	2,936,172	3,094,499	404,260	1,050,675	
France.....gt. hunds.	632,741	36	–		
$	1,600,262	102	–	–	
Italy.....gt. hunds.	874,193	4,768	–		
$	2,101,573	16,814	–		
Austria-Hungary.gt. hds.	911,674	–	–		
$	1,832,480	–	–	–	–
Egypt.....gt. hunds.	1,121,832	1,428,409	1,889,947	1,602,671	729,807
$	1,887,177	2,666,787	4,743,335	4,941,321	3,480,494
Canada.....gt. hunds.	361,173	912,326	1,431,778	672,761	388,985
$	1,136,435	2,843,272	5,712,435	4,007,130	3,245,405
United States..gt. hunds.	493,229	627,896	779,716	349,339	337,345
$	1,412,569	1,884,432	2,877,188	1,964,639	3,003,882
Other countries gt. hunds.	358,166	561,357	289,545	381,709	29,743
$	800,937	1,410,239	918,038	1,602,364	147,684
Total...gt. hunds.	**17,904,805**	**10,246,026**	**6,606,377**	**4,922,402**	**2,656,415**
$	**42,110,293**	**29,800,187**	**23,079,353**	**24,660,382**	**22,492,025**
Bacon—					
Russia.....cwt.	142,601	9,070	5		
$	2,108,080	155,884	122		
Sweden.....cwt.	101,098	27,967	–		
$	1,637,190	496,463	–	–	–
Denmark.....cwt.	2,714,807	2,063,221	1,641,613	1,123,155	21,491
$	48,357,409	44,427,056	44,227,843	37,802,282	923,951
Netherlands.....cwt.	254,567	6,760	171,908	144,116	–
$	4,260,878	119,326	4,503,579	4,302,216	–
United States.....cwt.	1,522,958	3,529,599	4,004,410	3,467,085	8,645,318
$	26,072,962	62,063,792	81,997,620	102,500,147	362,745,600
Canada.....cwt.	342,286	864,185	1,594,114	1,767,085	1,719,736
$	5,959,049	16,179,287	36,225,442	54,956,901	72,797,298
Other countries.....cwt.	19,763	22,575	23,905	66,133	87,017
$	302,196	373,297	369,750	1,962,989	3,390,247
Total.....cwt.	**5,098,080**	**6,523,377**	**7,435,955**	**6,567,574**	**10,473,562**
$	**88,697,764**	**123,815,105**	**167,324,356**	**201,524,535**	**439,857,096**

NOTE.—For eggs the great hundred = 120.

31.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1914-1918—con.

Imports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Hams—					
United States.....cwt.	774,805	1,364,024	1,493,606	1,126,736	1,419,008
$	13,759,770	23,651,489	31,984,561	34,120,127	57,928,814
Canada.....cwt.	58,985	115,966	60,205	50,070	110,683
$	1,060,028	2,034,812	1,285,535	1,593,731	4,508,232
Other countries.....cwt.	5,040	468	1,025	3,360	25,252
$	87,181	11,237	24,863	107,767	968,934
Total.....cwt.	**838,830**	**1,480,458**	**1,554,836**	**1,180,166**	**1,554,943**
$	**14,906,979**	**25,697,538**	**33,294,959**	**35,821,625**	**63,405,980**
Lard—					
United States.....cwt.	1,672,450	2,098,781	1,866,568	1,379,498	2,586,187
$	21,935,702	26,761,941	32,961,914	40,278,222	96,396,364
Canada.....cwt.	51,981	72,573	35,004	23,784	89,493
$	670,222	951,385	582,808	654,878	3,355,411
Brazil.....cwt.	–	–		10,016	25,288
$	–	–	–	334,180	881,869
China.....cwt.	3,534	26,037	26,176	63,961	30,946
$	39,328	289,985	359,374	1,661,850	977,343
Other countries.....cwt.	37,142	13,045	6,079	22,935	28,490
$	476,003	141,888	79,764	590,331	898,186
Total.....cwt.	**1,765,107**	**2,210,436**	**1,933,827**	**1,500,194**	**2,760,404**
$	**23,121,255**	**28,145,199**	**33,983,860**	**43,519,461**	**102,509,173**
Wheat—					
Russia.....cwt.	7,234,827	796,300	12,500	111,406	–
$	13,751,808	2,258,858	37,786	484,296	–
United States.....cwt.	34,220,166	41,649,000	64,544,100	54,208,300	24,757,610
$	72,399,015	129,127,768	223,849,595	242,417,300	110,348,133
Chile.....cwt.	50,700	–	116,900	500	–
$	102,360	–	453,135	1,908	–
Argentina.....cwt.	6,497,760	12,156,000	4,495,700	6,700,600	14,389,400
$	12,562,760	41,899,567	16,652,332	30,020,296	64,501,816
British India.....cwt.	10,708,900	13,956,500	5,611,900	2,744,700	621,400
$	23,957,640	43,047,910	21,698,617	12,361,499	2,882,132
Australia.....cwt.	12,113,400	180,300	3,699,620	9,243,700	2,013,700
$	25,107,800	458,280	13,430,253	43,414,244	9,222,610
Canada.....cwt.	31,457,090	19,735,300	21,551,000	18,408,300	15,968,700
$	66,760,909	61,443,341	74,194,027	82,488,735	70,565,577
Other countries.....cwt.	1,643,900	204,500	38,600	17,500	196,800
$	3,063,559	655,904	147,348	77,165	889,767
Total.....cwt.	**103,926,743**	**88,667,900**	**100,070,320**	**91,435,006**	**57,947,610**
$	**217,705,851**	**278,891,628**	**350,462,994**	**411,265,443**	**258,410,035**
Barley—					
Russia.....cwt.	5,372,522	9,000	–		
$	9,049,893	14,537	–	–	–
Denmark.....cwt.	56,400		–	–	–
$	107,218	–	–	–	–
Germany.....cwt.	9,600			–	–
$	21,914	–		–	–
Austria-Hungary.....cwt.	58,100	–		–	–
$	129,020	–		–	–
Rumania.....cwt.	835,000	–		–	–
$	1,277,023	–	–	–	–
Turkey in Asia.....cwt.	722,000	337,000	96,000	–	–
$	1,300,028	762,928	240,476	–	–
Tunis.....cwt.	10,000	629,300	13,600	–	–
$	19,467	1,508,058	41,488	–	–
United States.....cwt.	5,244,000	5,814,485	9,019,900	5,643,900	4,070,300
$	9,449,096	13,640,532	28,441,758	27,974,292	21,354,461

31.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1914-1918—con.

Imports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Barley—concluded.					
Chile.....cwt.	914,700	450,300	236,800	75,200	
$	1,711,271	1,043,647	860,159	357,685	
Argentina.....cwt.	98,200	727,900	443,200	397,000	
$	153,792	1,659,426	1,400,924	1,724,401	
British India.....cwt.	409,700	2,765,800	2,867,800	1,390,700	
$	761,765	6,954,399	9,825,664	6,149,622	–
Canada.....cwt.	1,942,600	704,100	2,841,200	1,482,700	952,000
$	2,903,697	1,718,386	8,940,437	6,818,463	5,036,786
Other countries.....cwt.	371,600	853,800	301,000	149,000	2,900
$	662,668	2,043,435	917,021	619,098	15,344
Total.....cwt.	**16,044,422**	**12,291,685**	**15,819,500**	**9,138,500**	**5,025,200**
$	**27,546,851**	**29,345,348**	**50,667,927**	**43,643,561**	**26,406,591**
Oats—					
Russia.....cwt.	1,108,500	–	–		–
$	1,596,870			–	–
Germany.....cwt.	2,472,600		–		–
$	3,609,738		–	–	
Rumania.....cwt.	327,700	–	–	–	–
$	471,201	–	–	–	–
United States.....cwt.	3,009,615	8,813,200	5,102,100	8,114,700	6,009,400
$	5,972,914	22,549,447	13,290,682	36,200,948	30,434,610
Chile.....cwt.	832,600	969,500	929,800	1,206,800	39,200
$	1,329,189	2,556,820	2,668,082	5,602,638	154,517
Argentina.....cwt.	4,150,500	5,807,000	4,446,500	924,600	1,524,270
$	5,715,486	14,427,219	10,735,059	3,094,178	8,018,607
Canada.....cwt.	1,758,200	386,200	1,764,400	2,219,500	3,409,700
$	3,089,009	1,043,564	4,442,230	10,760,433	17,500,295
Other countries.....cwt.	497,000	294,200	260,700	156,100	
$	964,423	733,840	718,431	589,500	–
Total.....cwt.	**14,156,715**	**15,640,100**	**12,503,500**	**12,621,700**	**10,982,570**
$	**22,748,830**	**41,310,890**	**31,854,484**	**56,247,697**	**56,108,029**
Peas, whole—					
Canada.....cwt.	7,340	10,480	12,530	11,700	50,430
$	36,982	56,711	75,287	92,540	803,978
Germany.....cwt.	118,942		–	–	
$	310,580	–	–	–	–
Netherlands.....cwt.	73,570	910	1,485	950	240
$	271,127	5,567	9,354	7,373	5,801
Japan.....cwt.	153,190	409,640	458,210	507,850	687,544
$	488,565	1,897,440	3,839,016	6,177,976	10,829,078
British India.....cwt.	183,410	469,860	307,970	448,070	893,380
$	371,969	1,473,028	1,124,701	2,643,681	7,338,846
New Zealand.....cwt.	137,156	77,447	25,564	44,340	48,940
$	452,167	294,677	132,801	348,453	493,859
United States.....cwt.	5,190	18,836	79,910	101,870	409,820
$	29,297	111,077	649,520	1,249,482	5,880,350
Australia.....cwt.	30,900	11,700	7,330	47,560	41,526
$	88,024	45,090	50,024	521,634	506,868
China.....cwt.	24,790	59,320	84,160	57,360	15,220
$	55,080	177,920	321,229	315,151	86,242
Other countries.....cwt.	189,953	6,020	4,172	56,050	28,137
$	370,685	27,750	23,079	601,287	310,459
Total.....cwt.	**924,441**	**1,064,213**	**981,331**	**1,275,750**	**2,175,237**
$	**2,474,476**	**4,089,260**	**6,325,011**	**11,957,577**	**26,256,795**
Corn—					
Russia.....cwt.	811,900	1,000		–	
$	1,212,735	1,630		–	
Rumania.....cwt.	7,004,641		–	–	
$	10,148,416		–	–	–

31.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1914-1918—concluded.

Imports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Corn—concluded.					
Bulgaria.....cwt.	259,200		–		–
$	355,237		–	–	–
Brazil.....cwt.	142,100	–	34,900	295,618	163,500
$	208,084	–	120,450	1,306,121	980,731
United States.....cwt.	232,925	1,695,300	6,991,800	10,670,300	7,921,277
$	357,613	3,601,324	18,833,981	40,683,255	35,909,260
Argentina.....cwt.	28,642,884	44,152,400	20,843,700	9,578,200	3,584,000
$	41,860,346	82,969,819	60,795,432	38,696,438	16,905,632
Canada.....cwt.		148,000	2,174,000	1,635,700	129,200
$	–	327,580	5,856,133	6,156,572	563,823
S. Africa (British)...cwt.	1,317,800	2,173,500	2,490,600	2,679,000	2,442,600
$	2,119,833	4,252,994	6,799,454	11,760,042	11,058,668
Egypt (British).....cwt.		15,200	1,161,300	600	–
$	–	27,414	3,174,181	1,538	–
India (British).....cwt.	15,300	65,700	54,400	500	198,400
$	21,330	129,843	168,960	1,884	872,647
Other Br. Possessions cwt.	71,657	32,100	35,100	19,100	48,700
$	106,843	66,712	95,148	86,223	265,623
Other countries.....cwt.	542,340	298,100	373,410	129,900	2,500
$	546,002	611,565	993,330	519,380	12,483
Total.....cwt.	**39,040,747**	**48,581,300**	**34,159,210**	**25,008,918**	**14,490,177**
$	**57,236,439**	**91,988,881**	**96,837,069**	**99,211,453**	**66,568,867**
Flour, wheat—					
Germany.....cwt.	215,707		–		
$	523,396	–	–		
France.....cwt.	363,600	65,600	5	–	
$	743,832	164,936	24	–	–
United States.....cwt.	5,557,908	6,740,410	5,182,049	8,401,782	17,963,100
$	15,314,373	25,828,145	21,397,405	49,384,125	116,942,701
Australia.....cwt.	248,900	1,800	501,360	1,851,900	1,679,100
$	634,407	6,327	2,227,006	11,941,666	11,515,964
Canada.....cwt.	3,227,033	3,361,260	4,227,611	3,955,500	5,564,700
$	8,708,330	13,311,000	17,860,740	25,548,915	37,336,410
China.....cwt.	–		–	116,500	929,200
$	–	–	–	705,219	6,423,075
Japan.....cwt.	–	164,200	23,900	356,400	136,900
$	–	638,326	107,442	2,198,944	920,627
Other countries.....cwt.	447,075	148,900	25,400	17,000	86,600
$	1,078,029	497,418	106,973	106,040	517,015
Total.....cwt.	**10,060,223**	**10,482,170**	**9,960,325**	**14,339,782**	**26,359,600**
$	**27,005,367**	**40,446,152**	**41,699,590**	**89,884,909**	**173,655,792**
Oatmeal—					
United States.....cwt.	58,037	176,971	150,083	489,971	633,646
$	160,006	718,666	661,341	4,174,052	5,059,406
Canada.....cwt.	101,536	52,768	183,114	176,961	242,924
$	284,208	205,490	824,530	1,262,296	1,820,401
Other countries.....cwt.	39,267	85	–	359	8,704
$	107,315	487		2,166	60,920
Total.....cwt.	**198,840**	**229,824**	**333,197**	**667,291**	**885,274**
$	**551,529**	**924,643**	**1,485,871**	**5,438,514**	**6,940,727**
Rolled Oats—					
United States.....cwt.	148,754	447,891	309,575	1,468,658	1,826,569
$	687,105	2,191,825	1,562,370	12,189,180	15,052,562
Canada.....cwt.	230,740	206,733	323,028	107,563	47,344
$	1,123,431	1,135,023	1,720,547	762,815	369,711
Other countries.....cwt.	24,993	–	193	2,723	5,479
$	67,038	–	1,022	26,548	42,427
Total.....cwt.	**404,487**	**654,624**	**632,796**	**1,578,944**	**1,879,392**
$	**1,877,574**	**3,326,848**	**3,283,939**	**12,978,543**	**15,464,700**

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products, Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918.

[From the U.S. Reports on Foreign Commerce and Navigation.]

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Live Cattle—						
France	NO.	–	2,082	9,901	–	
	$	–	416,400	1,722,775		–
United Kingdom	NO.	–	–	815		19
	$	–	–	169,016	–	2,850
Bermuda	NO.	952	1,030	952	842	1,203
	$	105,767	114,520	107,585	99,405	141,310
Canada	NO.	8,957	751	4,511	6,382	7,286
	$	330,005	48,854	162,515	462,728	638,304
Mexico	NO.	7,230	829	3,990	4,324	7,777
	$	124,640	45,728	104,853	231,893	249,654
Other countries	NO.	1,237	792	1,118	1,839	1,928
	$	86,876	77,345	111,524	155,477	215,682
Total	NO.	**18,376**	**5,484**	**21,287**	**13,387**	**18,213**
	$	**647,288**	**702,847**	**2,378,248**	**949,503**	**1,247,800**
Live Hogs—						
United Kingdom	NO.		1	9,923	1,909	
	$	–	20	93,489	24,976	
Mexico	NO.	812	1,961	2,152	10,403	1,567
	$	8,188	25,552	21,407	164,337	33,653
Cuba	NO.	8,705	5,662	9,508	9,288	7,376
	$	111,498	60,226	113,996	146,925	205,606
Other countries	NO.	605	175	465	326	337
	$	14,605	7,269	9,826	11,614	17,370
Total	NO.	**10,122**	**7,799**	**22,048**	**21,926**	**9,280**
	$	**133,751**	**93,067**	**238,718**	**347,852**	**256,629**
Live Horses—						
France	NO.	3	130,296	187,459	117,842	240
	$	800	31,809,515	43,995,577	26,946,646	72,000
Italy	NO.	–	20,634	32,599	21,473	97
	$	–	4,906,520	6,752,590	5,274,570	27,000
United Kingdom	NO.	609	92,737	49,412	100,110	56,215
	$	354,326	20,786,446	10,807,690	20,594,684	11,169,503
Canada	NO.	17,700	42,036	82,311	28,546	18,064
	$	2,394,402	5,982,887	11,448,925	4,763,909	2,618,702
Mexico	NO.	714	1,205	4,661	2,659	4,775
	$	63,534	95,279	270,884	106,950	152,527
Cuba	NO.	3,157	819	630	1,000	4,468
	$	432,857	144,157	112,101	155,910	646,658
Other countries	NO.	593	1,613	481	7,044	906
	$	142,900	321,730	143,379	1,682,660	237,273
Total	NO.	**22,776**	**289,340**	**357,553**	**278,674**	**84,765**
	$	**3,388,819**	**64,046,534**	**73,531,146**	**59,525,329**	**14,923,663**
Live Mules—						
France	NO.			15,059	12,376	
	$	–	–	3,716,945	2,683,428	–
United Kingdom	NO.	100	61,160	66,063	51,303	18,689
	$	24,400	11,950,225	13,359,070	10,443,687	3,369,670
Canada	NO.	1,039	172	922	2,435	3,157
	$	127,206	21,450	118,668	402,829	509,162
Mexico	NO.	1,256	1,052	2,838	2,807	3,522
	$	123,609	135,080	347,206	262,283	259,533
Cuba	NO.	1,399	612	1,629	2,124	1,304
	$	228,441	76,968	273,181	350,151	251,090

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918.—con.

Exports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Live Mules—concluded.					
Egypt..... NO.	–	890	17,151	32,797	1,016
$	–	178,000	3,435,850	6,941,460	203,200
Other countries..... NO.	1,089	1,902	8,253	32,847	1,191
$	187,318	364,420	1,709,392	6,717,016	292,751
Total..... NO.	**4,883**	**65,788**	**111,915**	**136,689**	**28,879**
$	**690,974**	**12,726,143**	**22,960,312**	**27,800,854**	**4,885,406**
Live Sheep—					
Canada..... NO.	145,715	45,500	48,149	56,648	6,534
$	464,756	165,953	195,879	341,863	69,471
Other countries..... NO.	6,885	1,713	4,129	2,163	1,425
$	69,789	16,325	35,656	26,072	27,557
Total..... NO.	**152,600**	**47,213**	**52,278**	**58,811**	**7,959**
$	**534,543**	**182,278**	**231,535**	**367,935**	**97,028**
All other animals, including fowls—					
Canada..... $	293,223	126,289	122,380	160,098	164,436
Mexico..... $	12,222	15,087	68,802	123,830	66,282
Other countries..... $	102,839	61,441	140,155	107,452	92,350
Total..... $	**408,284**	**202,817**	**331,337**	**391,380**	**323,068**
Barley—					
Belgium.....bush.	362,699	1,163,892	25,595	200,679	785,625
$	215,324	686,170	22,667	234,073	1,402,101
Denmark.....bush.		4,906,634	1,260,268	722,284	
$	–	3,598,776	960,270	710,282	–
France.....bush.	44,333	646,714	349,221	273,949	2,720,453
$	22,876	426,543	292,908	223,300	4,946,805
Germany.....bush.	558,552	–	–	–	
$	348,430	–	–	–	
Greece.....bush.	–	623,928	880,268	91,000	–
$	–	566,670	697,979	72,800	–
Italy.....bush.	–	24,966	–	201,593	3,550,979
$	–	19,972	–	302,390	6,104,166
Netherlands.....bush.	142,173	545,997	2,698,426	2,840,163	204,942
$	91,144	431,827	1,982,369	2,924,706	287,000
Norway.....bush.	–	465,665	2,445,716	1,217,792	444,446
$	–	345,331	1,917,414	1,366,275	631,327
Sweden.....bush.	–	617,744	517,096	459,696	
$	–	430,531	355,629	703,660	–
United Kingdom...bush.	5,335,027	14,893,867	18,646,114	9,112,279	17,455,595
$	3,433,903	9,894,108	13,970,963	10,850,329	26,478,527
Mexico.....bush.	152,193	151,983	232,588	42,981	96,136
$	108,483	109,914	168,939	46,298	147,696
Australia.....bush.	200	315,824	27,944	–	–
$	217	241,014	19,135	–	–
Other countries.....bush.	49,570	2,397,308	389,924	1,218,661	1,027,202
$	32,752	1,433,223	275,260	1,592,969	1,653,264
Total.....bush	**6,644,747**	**26,754,522**	**27,473,160**	**16,381,077**	**26,285,378**
$	**4,253,129**	**18,184,079**	**20,663,533**	**19,027,082**	**41,650,886**
Bran and middlings, **total**..... ton	**2,570**	**11,426**	**14,613**	**7,428**	**6,833**
$	**71,043**	**329,425**	**432,288**	**279,650**	**286,545**
Buckwheat, **total**.....bush.	**580**	**413,643**	**515,304**	**260,102**	**5,567**
$	**695**	**396,987**	**481,014**	**350,606**	**10,347**

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Corn—					
Belgium.....bush.	60,227	103,927	4,550	581,371	3,714,233
$	38,198	82,324	4,191	590,771	7,277,381
Denmark.....bush.	118	11,169,550	9,527,032	7,075,254	–
$	95	9,052,044	7,764,187	9,205,072	–
France.....bush.	54,838	3,772,520	2,560,014	1,533,183	1,417,411
$	43,783	3,022,399	2,113,714	1,758,032	2,550,633
Germany.....bush.	303,303	15,785		–	–
$	225,209	16,500	–	–	–
Netherlands.....bush.	373,770	15,875,674	5,705,625	7,923,706	246,004
$	287,417	12,969,647	4,699,487	8,237,912	456,003
Sweden.....bush.	–	1,023,236	432,618	399,574	
$	–	821,943	351,928	462,577	–
United Kingdom...bush.	540,515	2,850,252	5,627,128	24,493,817	21,197,784
$	388,620	2,297,878	4,438,126	27,860,538	39,118,255
Canada.....bush.	4,641,737	8,238,156	6,568,407	15,724,838	7,895,892
$	3,328,785	6,154,904	4,969,459	16,158,665	13,127,564
Mexico.....bush.	467,424	1,587,420	3,678,934	2,530,699	3,272,754
$	379,675	1,388,902	3,083,408	3,133,896	6,871,144
Cuba.....bush.	2,410,156	2,267,305	3,231,323	2,819,278	1,142,293
$	1,878,664	1,896,907	2,587,501	2,948,100	2,094,937
Other countries.....bush.	528,767	1,882,466	881,381	1,639,122	2,111,456
$	437,582	1,635,616	768,886	2,141,641	3,809,775
Total.....bush.	**9,380,855**	**48,786,291**	**38,217,012**	**64,720,842**	**40,997,827**
$	**7,008,028**	**39,339,064**	**30,780,887**	**72,497,204**	**75,305,692**
Corn meal—					
United Kingdom.... brl.	43,674	111,875	96,356	178,211	1,106,367
$	141,031	525,693	373,921	1,025,579	10,716,091
Canada..... brl.	67,747	67,250	67,036	61,472	65,716
$	229,136	246,782	233,636	288,915	628,564
British West Indies. brl.	124,804	109,470	113,172	154,867	63,926
$	463,596	438,503	435,858	858,940	624,593
Dutch West Indies.. brl.	41,183	53,118	53,300	25,557	3,088
$	141,501	210,396	211,987	135,472	29,965
Italy..... brl.	–	500	6	1	208,462
$	–	2,000	30	4	2,270,010
France..... brl.	–	1,258	–	1,563	229,804
$	–	5,793	–	8,233	2,389,195
Other countries..... brl.	58,833	127,032	90,109	86,442	341,496
$	190,627	494,047	345,826	440,181	3,700,226
Total..... brl.	**336,241**	**470,503**	**419,979**	**508,113**	**2,018,859**
$	**1,165,891**	**1,923,214**	**1,601,258**	**2,757,324**	**20,358,644**
Dried grain and malt sprouts, **total**..... ton	**59,788**	**7,590**	**1,633**	**1,565**	**675**
$	**1,467,028**	**177,987**	**47,448**	**47,809**	**26,512**
Oatmeal—					
Netherlands..... lb.	2,800,578	3,370,379	11,524,815	3,623,851	–
$	86,700	110,808	298,300	116,049	–
Norway..... lb.	445,237	5,576,215	4,700,171	18,265,844	5,458,493
$	11,461	217,576	136,324	700,986	284,966
United Kingdom.... lb.	6,011,677	39,685,910	28,626,849	69,086,773	316,845,283
$	177,914	1,290,653	907,044	2,711,188	15,694,350
Other countries..... lb.	6,740,794	19,762,475	13,896,912	19,926,876	24,254,984
$	293,129	791,031	543,954	962,931	1,561,018
Total..... lb.	**15,998,286**	**68,394,979**	**54,748,747**	**110,903,344**	**346,559,435**
$	**569,204**	**2,410,068**	**1,885,622**	**4,491,154**	**17,566,846**

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Oats—					
Belgium.....bush.	45,235	455,366	–	86,851	
$	20,330	228,005	–	68,000	–
France.....bush.	–	46,110,971	40,937,766	53,561,600	22,204,603
$	–	28,098,093	20,977,863	32,258,495	18,447,363
Germany.....bush.	–	9,975	–	–	–
$		8,400	–	–	–
Italy.....bush.		13,162,425	27,802,289	11,761,339	17,266,244
$	–	7,731,674	13,819,165	7,108,222	13,511,961
Netherlands.....bush.	14,388	861,531	3,891,481	4,550,437	–
$	6,598	510,536	1,848,038	2,699,830	–
Sweden.....bush.		3,340,728		–	–
$	–	2,012,787	–	–	–
United Kingdom....bush.	1,144,409	26,646,722	17,987,407	14,889,314	58,870,430
$	419,981	15,517,608	8,848,888	10,417,599	48,305,536
Canada.....bush.	22,224	2,809,000	2,663,834	856,859	4,531,523
$	8,792	1,430,763	1,072,101	439,323	3,323,401
Cuba.....bush.	97,071	871,764	1,158,890	1,378,842	1,927,947
$	40,121	484,946	586,522	885,728	1,724,419
Other countries.....bush.	536,622	2,541,069	1,477,217	1,859,159	1,036,562
$	261,705	1,447,152	833,213	1,157,784	812,413
Total.....bush.	**1,859,949**	**96,809,551**	**95,918,884**	**88,944,401**	**105,837,309**
$	**757,527**	**57,469,964**	**47,985,790**	**55,034,981**	**86,125,093**
Mill feed—					
Germany..... ton	53,846	5,138	–		
$	1,440,474	152,716	–	–	
Netherlands..... ton	2,994	2,916	2,579	11,440	–
$	88,087	103,203	97,080	400,844	–
Sweden..... ton	1,214	9,892	8,075	2,616	–
$	37,745	301,331	257,820	88,147	–
Cuba..... ton	2,481	2,140	4,833	5,896	7,752
$	63,084	58,393	140,080	236,024	348,660
Other countries..... ton	7,155	5,373	10,115	26,160	4,765
$	210,621	171,405	306,074	968,737	252,536
Total..... ton	**67,690**	**25,459**	**25,602**	**46,112**	**12,517**
$	**1,840,011**	**787,048**	**801,054**	**1,693,752**	**601,196**
Rye—					
Belgium.....bush.	237,018	1	–	–	540,444
$	167,670	1	–	–	1,156,736
Denmark.....bush.	609,870	3,039,658	2,047,562	1,168,437	–
$	434,068	3,600,675	2,184,698	1,718,728	–
Germany.....bush.	194,962	–	–	–	–
$	135,045	–	–	–	–
Netherlands.....bush.	604,290	1,204,257	1,668,750	772,569	
$	423,201	1,325,419	1,753,234	1,156,940	–
Norway.....bush.	–	5,593,722	8,026,225	7,452,594	1,087,206
$	–	6,564,683	8,475,126	12,444,294	2,165,598
Sweden.....bush.	–	1,582,111	1,189,097	379,101	265,516
$	–	1,967,842	1,288,827	604,253	501,815
United Kingdom...bush.	509,638	1,077,742	1,434,010	1,293,060	5,970,079
$	349,298	1,229,672	1,506,360	2,271,565	11,907,030
Canada.....bush.	66,997	47,261	139,711	1,129,469	5,275
$	45,566	44,953	137,541	1,605,223	12,644
Italy.....bush.		–		1,017,883	2,694,770
$		–	–	1,700,431	5,364,872
France.....bush.		–	26,000	–	847,140
$	–	–	27,560	–	1,667,490
Other countries.....bush.	159	136	1,082	46,902	579,693
$	164	164	1,153	98,197	1,126,663
Total.....bush.	**2,222,934**	**12,544,888**	**14,532,437**	**13,260,015**	**11,990,123**
$	**1,555,012**	**14,733,409**	**15,374,499**	**21,599,631**	**23,902,848**

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Rye Flour—					
Belgium..... brl.	–	3	–		68,794
$	–	12	–	–	774,848
France..... brl.	–	385	18,891	890	113,238
$	–	1,820	98,177	9,614	1,165,720
Norway..... brl.	–	66,590	52,168	59,632	272,341
$	–	346,301	287,123	438,458	3,145,905
Italy..... brl.	–	–		–	135,699
$	–	–	–	–	1,350,166
United Kingdom.... brl.	–	239	4,483	1,718	231,571
$	–	1,191	24,020	10,967	2,368,369
Other countries..... brl.	8,293	13,098	44,077	11,674	44,406
$	31,119	66,858	237,621	66,308	493,488
Total...... brl.	**8,293**	**80,315**	**119,619**	**73,914**	**866,049**
$	**31,119**	**416,182**	**646,941**	**525,347**	**9,298,496**
Wheat—					
Belgium.....bush.	12,873,372	5,320,685	2,682,919	2,698,044	6,007,986
$	12,479,315	6,392,090	3,342,519	4,887,416	13,674,261
Denmark.....bush.	870,433	2,754,746	1,655,391	1,157,321	
$	845,470	3,228,614	2,081,053	2,081,712	–
France.....bush.	5,536,731	49,878,655	21,802,818	16,253,262	3,837,927
$	5,384,663	66,352,832	27,898,643	31,698,762	9,428,203
Germany.....bush.	10,983,060	2,652,128		–	–
$	10,604,692	2,487,115	–	–	–
Greece.....bush.	–	8,768,549	11,686,691	4,811,158	–
$	–	12,234,412	15,421,880	9,005,268	–
Italy.....bush.	1,839,830	47,122,740	31,441,667	13,746,512	6,756,191
$	1,789,400	66,538,785	38,191,428	26,743,498	15,579,424
Malta, Gozo, etc....bush.	39,360	686,036	838,743	190,423	–
$	36,211	992,189	992,436	304,677	–
Netherlands.....bush.	19,949,519	31,551,992	21,070,335	19,127,675	155,550
$	19,380,347	42,070,210	26,224,787	37,946,031	380,224
Norway.....bush.	71,895	2,504,051	1,838,380	3,156,279	1,014,329
$	71,240	3,246,035	2,212,231	6,114,705	2,416,860
Portugal.....bush.	1,753,801	859,237	1,863,212	600,980	27,505
$	1,764,382	1,327,505	2,276,493	1,576,600	71,500
Spain.....bush.	127,871	7,155,971	7,041,608	851,550	
$	127,600	9,397,102	8,468,909	1,454,474	
Sweden.....bush.	272,500	4,093,080	4,786,497	5,385,480	
$	259,675	6,099,807	6,090,614	9,676,651	–
United Kingdom....bush.	28,025,206	65,911,501	53,550,376	67,976,120	15,129,803
$	26,068,992	80,039,502	67,388,601	139,429,196	36,470,014
Canada.....bush.	4,124,701	19,664,674	6,244,732	4,714,836	252,540
$	3,831,719	19,941,388	7,430,824	9,856,529	577,965
Brazil.....bush.	4,203	1,511,361	1,154,715	166	16,576
$	4,228	1,597,127	1,384,894	319	39,341
Peru.....bush.	21,433	1,016,645	1,326,040	246,034	69,270
$	19,729	1,215,315	1,471,371	333,207	152,554
Japan.....bush.	4,627,600	758,517	14,828	–	
$	3,955,404	682,491	14,087	–	–
British S. Africa....bush.	89,826	1,951,017	389,978	5,058	24
$	98,380	2,589,754	454,975	6,887	120
Other countries.....bush.	1,182,434	5,480,948	3,885,085	8,910,529	851,152
$	1,232,009	7,119,953	4,186,936	17,063,773	2,012,076
Total.....bush.	**92,393,775**	**259,642,533**	**173,274,015**	**149,831,427**	**34,118,853**
$	**87, 953,456**	**333,552,226**	**215,532,681**	**298,179,705**	**80,802,542**
Wheat flour—					
Belgium..... brl.	12,274	724,116	98,559	–	524,017
$	67,584	4,600,767	565,924	–	6,440,095
Denmark..... brl.	288,299	487,477	286,205	168,405	20,331
$	1,418,194	2,773,196	1,717,925	1,366,495	214,345
Finland..... brl.	429,354	35,588	–	–	–
$	2,085,441	165,057	–	–	

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Wheat flour—concluded.						
France	brl.	13,349	2,149,031	2,886,757	1,429,128	4,845,358
	$	63,866	14,222,838	16,642,736	11,958,809	53,221,988
Germany	brl.	176,485	8,240	–		
	$	891,171	42,841	–	–	–
Gibraltar	brl.	17,363	77,206	152,777	7,359	257,760
	$	80,978	439,698	922,102	39,455	2,717,778
Greece	brl.	170	359,996	453,387	388,708	47,937
	$	851	2,278,168	2,455,490	3,000,200	694,988
Italy	brl.	18,914	111,891	1,074,319	987,686	3,385,771
	$	96,715	624,644	6,048,099	7,838,168	38,468,558
Netherlands	brl.	958,063	1,725,807	219,644	591,182	69,253
	$	4,669,565	10,553,446	1,318,349	4,087,784	690,141
Norway	brl.	301,397	967,888	912,743	715,077	214,810
	$	1,542,191	5,764,735	5,377,349	5,626,941	2,416,475
Sweden	brl.	62,939	114,611	95,043	21,883	40
	$	319,946	666,534	567,761	187,278	470
United Kingdom	brl.	2,809,800	4,156,097	3,145,030	3,015,525	10,055,827
	$	13,805,674	23,668,245	17,532,505	21,947,731	112,664,938
British Honduras	brl.	30,704	26,345	34,639	24,082	22,567
	$	149,747	154,981	200,632	195,340	262,118
Canada	brl.	122,752	110,938	50,424	77,115	83,334
	$	539,942	592,011	254,717	580,326	884,042
Central Am. States	brl.	514,048	482,877	522,857	511,884	231,884
	$	2,307,256	2,794,193	2,879,138	4,154,649	2,584,777
Mexico	brl.	47,241	198,058	728,143	930,564	368,550
	$	233,776	1,268,228	4,135,632	7,543,254	4,046,976
Newfoundland and Labrador	brl.	95,762	104,385	71,934	55,039	21,732
	$	458,243	588,902	407,099	377,655	236,149
British W. Indies	brl.	426,230	363,155	372,159	372,242	196,507
	$	1,901,415	1,974,368	2,108,267	3,003,576	2,141,203
Cuba	brl.	892,705	924,989	1,124,562	1,016,675	679,689
	$	4,057,806	5,379,266	6,468,442	8,661,925	7,733,557
French W. Indies	brl.	95,762	103,095	130,454	129,922	65,056
	$	439,187	584,128	740,494	1,082,102	751,120
Hayti	brl.	208,266	112,620	221,455	127,458	10,924
	$	1,019,860	721,093	1,343,503	1,012,033	132,666
Other West Indies	brl.	107,634	117,988	127,908	143,858	60,014
	$	525,714	711,334	793,449	1,246,137	712,181
Brazil	brl.	748,612	707,705	734,726	301,614	101,927
	$	3,752,105	3,972,690	4,216,205	2,743,818	1,149,284
Chile	brl.	152,324	254,953	493,403	79,997	2,588
	$	574,456	1,330,875	2,355,715	482,944	23,728
Venezuela	brl.	158,780	154,607	171,758	146,812	24,403
	$	732,442	886,658	985,466	1,185,658	278,548
Hong Kong	brl.	1,141,095	626,978	356,263	61,800	1,250
	$	4,501,672	2,840,779	1,620,227	306,756	13,825
Japan	brl.	793,269	68,542	54,475	4,083	69
	$	3,045,532	279,315	269,609	35,652	794
Philippine Islands	brl.	236,902	303,792	385,371	76,089	549
	$	944,747	1,647,098	1,989,941	420,480	5,442
Other countries	brl.	960,518	603,763	615,674	558,591	587,804
	$	4,228,099	3,343,255	3,421,029	4,113,308	6,374,954
Total	brl.	**11,821,461**	**16,182,765**	**15,520,669**	**11,942,778**	**21,879,951**
	$	**54,454,175**	**94,869,343**	**87,337,805**	**93,198,474**	**244,861,140**
Eggs—						
United Kingdom	doz.	6,001	7,394,143	8,255,909	4,359,192	3,679,795
	$	3,923	2,014,668	2,205,146	1,461,494	1,602,129
Canada	doz.	9,064,948	6,116,988	7,916,534	10,850,678	5,216,179
	$	2,215,958	1,393,863	1,728,760	3,305,017	1,937,493
Cuba	doz.	5,651,261	5,290,945	8,046,128	7,447,257	7,996,499
	$	1,180,181	1,101,598	1,660,745	2,045,344	2,793,746
Other countries	doz.	1,426,639	1,982,348	2,177,635	2,269,297	2,076,694
	$	334,025	493,635	539,790	757,056	833,766
Total	doz.	**16,148,849**	**20,784,424**	**26,396,206**	**24,926,424**	**18,969,167**
	$	**3,734,087**	**5,003,764**	**6,134,441**	**7,568,911**	**7,167,134**

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Apples, dried—						
Denmark	lb.	1,209,171	17,820,846	2,316,126	941,210	17,500
	$	95,379	1,363,829	210,046	83,929	2,065
Germany	lb.	17,645,697	108,434	–	–	–
	$	1,377,730	9,950	–	–	–
Netherlands	lb.	9,147,104	5,200,178	1,878,251	187,286	–
	$	702,279	430,181	147,590	13,109	–
Sweden	lb.	707,510	10,748,504	6,859,064	1,146,625	–
	$	49,916	845,041	584,186	80,161	–
Other countries	lb.	4,856,678	8,711,207	5,165,733	8,082,670	2,585,090
	$	403,141	621,657	362,402	620,288	228,105
Total	lb.	**33,566,160**	**42,589,169**	**16,219,174**	**10,357,791**	**2,602,590**
	$	**2,628,445**	**3,270,658**	**1,304,224**	**797,487**	**330,170**
Apples, green or ripe—						
Denmark	brl.	6,455	47,437	56,520	11,989	168
	$	28,101	248,399	252,170	54,593	1,279
Germany	brl.	168,792	–	–	–	–
	$	916,883	–	–	–	–
Norway	brl.	6,857	20,021	25,323	20,410	–
	$	28,775	79,020	113,128	104,642	–
United Kingdom	brl.	827,028	1,747,396	874,587	1,147,412	1,766
	$	3,112,956	6,085,764	3,296,730	5,491,089	9,589
Canada	brl.	299,347	318,840	301,986	314,955	457,948
	$	1,040,413	738,825	858,912	948,967	1,721,424
Argentina	brl.	36,266	49,179	44,003	58,453	29,176
	$	156,839	261,121	244,449	413,432	202,613
Brazil	brl.	25,314	26,297	28,486	25,297	15,347
	$	124,520	142,076	157,042	161,177	115,611
Australia	brl.	35,536	22,679	34,809	25,343	7,603
	$	200,847	81,512	149,655	114,611	34,249
Other countries	brl.	100,974	119,652	100,607	136,138	123,401
	$	480,367	450,749	446,686	690,725	728,326
Total	brl.	**1,506,569**	**2,351,501**	**1,466,321**	**1,739,997**	**635,499**
	$	**6,089,701**	**8,087,466**	**5,518,772**	**7,979,236**	**2,813,091**
Berries, **total**	$	**717,079**	**535,479**	**639,476**	**822,977**	**838,813**
Peaches, dried—						
Germany	lb.	1,852,019	–	–	–	
	$	120,135	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	lb.	834,938	6,125,427	4,753,516	1,128,811	1,477,225
	$	79,408	325,561	352,446	82,265	170,296
Canada	lb.	2,505,201	2,243,758	3,964,349	3,320,917	3,496,043
	$	128,790	104,526	166,782	227,844	354,375
Other countries	lb.	1,520,138	6,095,470	5,021,477	3,737,860	889,337
	$	121,216	404,726	374,359	295,511	103,170
Total	lb.	**6,712,296**	**14,464,655**	**13,739,342**	**8,187,588**	**5,862,605**
	$	**449,549**	**834,813**	**893,587**	**605,620**	**627,841**
Pears—						
United Kingdom	$	804,168	520,558	139,974	545,916	6,128
Canada	$	352,515	258,902	241,156	432,180	654,674
Cuba	$	55,992	55,809	84,385	98,349	99,770
Brazil	$	88,124	86,861	123,855	126,340	88,571
Other countries	$	102,125	70,367	102,362	153,474	129,155
Total	$	**1,402,924**	**992,497**	**691,732**	**1,356,259**	**978,298**

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Hay—					
France.....ton.	–	33,294	101,893	41,084	3,297
$	–	687,161	1,862,352	810,194	88,594
United Kingdom.....ton.	352	11,978	9,104	529	2,156
$	7,339	262,105	203,264	12,080	57,034
Canada.....ton.	17,417	13,893	12,709	4,107	2,918
$	249,832	191,599	189,809	73,265	80,467
Mexico.....ton.	15,477	9,410	20,635	26,070	5,830
$	235,138	134,069	329,176	484,114	159,756
Cuba.....ton.	4,960	8,916	10,814	8,611	10,686
$	92,749	200,752	229,515	183,414	360,642
Australia.....ton.		12,059	11,643	–	–
$	–	207,994	216,184	–	–
Philippine Islands....ton.	7,298	10,008	4,697	840	2,069
$	141,206	177,135	93,592	18,170	60,369
Other countries.....ton	4,647	5,950	6,841	4,288	3,195
$	100,941	119,482	143,136	104,599	100,539
Total.....ton.	**50,151**	**105,508**	**178,336**	**85,529**	**30,145**
$	**827,205**	**1,980,297**	**3,267,028**	**1,685,836**	**907,401**
Hides and skins, calf—					
Canada..... lb.	231,763	1,057,927	1,563,924	1,332,399	3,428,707
$	50,782	245,026	465,919	540,602	1,444,997
Other countries..... lb.	91,654	16,602	10,445	41,639	29,294
$	18,733	3,521	3,718	8,857	17,459
Total..... lb.	**323,417**	**1,074,529**	**1,574,369**	**1,374,038**	**3,458,001**
$	**69,515**	**248,547**	**469,637**	**549,459**	**1,462,456**
Hides and skins, cattle—					
France..... lb.	1,195,709	725,187	190,491	487,070	298,567
$	139,457	98,124	42,077	114,500	84,987
Germany..... lb.	795,654	–	–	–	–
$	99,262	–	–	–	–
Netherlands..... lb.	465,158	210,910	285,492	713,167	–
$	48,570	44,406	77,271	198,967	–
Canada..... lb.	7,661,097	17,145,748	10,283,069	4,376,575	5,427,700
$	1,291,338	3,297,978	2,278,413	1,307,414	1,497,454
Japan..... lb.	1,740,609	1,846,365	1,742,877	1,350,123	344,143
$	279,002	326,378	365,056	315,448	85,648
Other countries..... lb.	666,674	1,207,520	782,261	438,526	953,351
$	76,076	246,286	176,108	105,028	285,611
Total..... lb.	**12,524,901**	**21,135,730**	**13,284,190**	**7,365,461**	**7,023,761**
$	**1,933,705**	**4,013,172**	**2,938,925**	**2,041,357**	**1,953,700**
Hides and skins, horse, **total**..... lb.	**5,742,855**	**605,054**	**266,743**	**179,704**	**43,113**
$	**610,456**	**67,798**	**34,481**	**32,900**	**11,832**
Hides and skins, all other—					
Canada..... lb.	842,816	1,755,280	1,345,753	707,578	835,713
$	115,340	256,814	284,916	224,232	354,511
Other countries..... lb.	433,146	362,587	650,964	344,468	784,229
$	78,237	99,393	147,292	122,883	306,994
Total..... lb.	**1,275,962**	**2,117,867**	**1,996,717**	**1,052,046**	**1,619,942**
$	**193,577**	**356,207**	**432,208**	**347,115**	**661,505**
Honey, **total**..... lb.	–	–	–	–	**16,090,672**
$	**135,669**	**114,038**	**252,487**	**736,139**	**2,509,570**

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916	1917.	1918.
Hops—						
United Kingdom....	lb.	22,219,620	13,823,889	19,703,283	823,654	102,896
	$	6,456,186	3,501,331	3,900,893	101,939	16,877
Canada.....	lb.	1,213,288	1,071,601	626,126	801,162	660,779
	$	289,469	192,759	95,259	121,614	164,867
Other countries.....	lb.	829,988	1,314,953	2,080,409	3,200,060	2,730,904
	$	207,874	253,930	390,777	550,373	812,029
Total.....	lb.	**24,262,896**	**16,210,443**	**22,409,818**	**4,824,876**	**3,494,579**
	$	**6,953,529**	**3,948,020**	**4,386,929**	**773,926**	**993,773**
Meat products—						
Beef, canned—						
France.....	lb.	39,550	6,439,680	6,508,241	17,653,357	30,417,036
	$	5,447	1,386,430	861,964	4,231,426	9,116,301
Italy.....	lb.	4,040	964,500	1,967,935	187,634	17,698,743
	$	521	149,381	349,299	45,456	5,813,019
United Kingdom....	lb.	1,193,804	64,700,738	38,205,216	40,218,190	46,375,149
	$	154,065	9,927,113	7,546,162	9,960,653	14,246,557
Other countries.....	lb.	2,227,339	3,138,347	4,122,373	9,476,944	2,852,355
	$	301,868	510,606	681,641	2,708,495	858,830
Total.....	lb.	**3,464,733**	**75,243,261**	**50,803,765**	**67,536,125**	**97,343,283**
	$	**461,901**	**11,973,530**	**9,439,066**	**16,946,030**	**30,034,707**
Beef, fresh—						
France.....	lb.	–	99,620,095	49,100,444	38,042,276	36,926,941
	$	–	12,931,138	5,436,020	4,833,959	5,796,676
Italy.....	lb.	–	10,472,425	47,887,945	13,066,277	8,566,613
	$	–	1,270,444	6,340,028	1,569,318	1,638,064
United Kingdom....	lb.	–	54,497,192	117,409,488	125,687,523	285,789,315
	$	–	6,813,887	15,158,886	17,338,095	54,399,916
Bermuda.....	lb.	483,050	655,701	885,046	1,326,911	509,584
	$	62,942	76,522	102,721	160,193	89,873
Canada.....	lb.	253,781	545,356	3,192,196	17,771,159	37,349,521
	$	39,336	66,528	320,030	2,171,951	5,309,684
Panama.....	lb.	5,534,391	3,706,596	1,504,583	235,034	144,442
	$	666,640	449,753	202,275	45,438	34,525
Egypt.....	lb.	–		10,653,980	–	–
	$	–	–	1,252,217	–	–
Other countries.....	lb.	123,182	943,569	580,318	1,047,921	746,484
	$	19,875	123,361	73,822	158,317	114,688
Total.....	lb.	**6,394,404**	**170,440,934**	**231,214,000**	**197,177,101**	**370,032,900**
	$	**788,793**	**21,731,633**	**28,885,999**	**26,277,271**	**67,383,426**
Beef, pickled and other, cured—						
Belgium.....	lb.	555,614	1,907,913	4,545,864	19,986,803	31,235,621
	$	64,736	191,495	454,584	2,022,259	3,999,841
Denmark.....	lb.	257,330	853,069	919,994	30,000	-
	$	23,491	105,048	109,749	3,600	
Germany.....	lb.	1,757,786	378,548	400	–	
	$	164,445	46,804	51	–	
Norway.....	lb.	657,610	485,790	1,316,434	2,604,065	–
	$	57,932	47,206	146,224	326,267	
Netherlands.....	lb.	275,668	2,367,745	95,838	4,986,920	–
	$	25,610	245,401	10,617	453,215	–
United Kingdom....	lb.	4,113,347	10,994,101	12,003,390	7,489,665	4,205,294
	$	410,292	1,262,265	1,429,897	1,063,334	795,511
Canada.....	lb.	1,331,150	1,659,165	5,101,349	9,394,712	2,623,317
	$	125,032	156,017	480,680	1,177,374	402,578

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Beef, pickled, etc.—con.						
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	lb.	4,935,657	4,331,261	5,027,163	6,802,524	5,505,008
	$	477,784	401,791	465,498	834,354	894,155
British W. Indies....	lb.	3,008,610	2,111,925	2,241,972	1,652,345	1,070,111
	$	308,256	223,036	226,625	210,114	179,660
British Guiana.....	lb.	1,351,705	1,072,586	1,090,532	1,146,700	1,021,004
	$	132,597	108,843	104,102	150,227	179,581
Dutch Guiana.....	lb.	1,371,678	988,336	938,367	749,490	457,865
	$	137,197	103,655	91,749	96,124	75,567
Other countries.....	lb.	3,649,819	4,724,304	4,833,379	3,210,443	8,349,690
	$	362,144	491,109	514,419	391,491	1,175,631
Total.....	lb.	**23,265,974**	**31,874,743**	**38,114,682**	**58,053,667**	**54,467,910**
	$	**2,289,516**	**3,382,670**	**4,034,195**	**6,728,359**	**7,702,524**
Beef products—						
Oleo oil—						
Denmark.....	lb.	5,445,882	13,459,913	6,614,373	2,764,095	30,000
	$	580,692	1,669,389	790,640	430,716	6,225
Germany.....	lb.	16,180,268	1,001,252	–		–
	$	1,631,254	98,081	–	–	–
Netherlands.....	lb.	47,414,421	32,767,906	29,762,451	8,081,795	–
	$	4,944,474	3,637,839	3,558,189	1,201,373	–
Norway.....	lb.	7,285,043	9,954,544	14,062,716	15,907,144	774,004
	$	764,333	1,160,460	1,796,590	2,745,117	175,106
Sweden.....	lb.	1,988,600	4,190,022	9,234,361	2,247,553	13,313
	$	223,366	511,537	1,180,544	310,078	2,000
United Kingdom .	lb.	9,243,952	14,361,603	30,657,569	31,761,124	48,244,317
	$	1,010,834	1,734,445	3,684,779	5,316,644	10,184,472
Newfoundland and Labrador...	lb.	1,244,121	1,029,540	1,896,196	1,761,149	1,623,929
	$	141,759	120,474	230,463	294,394	376,382
Other countries....	lb.	8,214,778	3,717,166	10,418,248	4,587,251	5,917,825
	$	859,953	408,963	1,227,910	766,697	1,408,602
Total.....	lb.	**97,017,065**	**80,481,946**	**102,645,914**	**67,110,111**	**56,603,388**
	$	**10,156,665**	**9,341,188**	**12,469,115**	**11,065,019**	**12,152,787**
Oleomargarine, imitation butter, **total**.....	lb.	**2,532,821**	**5,252,183**	**5,426,221**	**5,651,267**	**6,309,896**
	$	**263,453**	**617,035**	**640,480**	**901,659**	**1,631,267**
Beef tallow—						
Belgium.....	lb.	1,852,157	150,658	–	–	
	$	118,353	8,556	–	–	–
France.....	lb.	1,321,665	1,316,453	934,795	1,519,426	1,700,939
	$	80,246	87,906	92,226	223,263	330,637
Germany.....	lb.	1,621,357	220	–	–	
	$	94,876	19	–	–	–
Italy.....	lb.	171,762	1,432,652	4,652,446	1,688,719	135,403
	$	10,516	105,602	390,588	192,686	22,583
United Kingdom....	lb.	4,735,379	7,898,548	1,257,370	157,171	136,470
	$	296,023	543,013	102,281	17,831	33,005
Cuba.....	lb.	846,961	2,201,573	875,491	1,223,622	1,593,808
	$	49,729	126,345	58,112	134,300	275,968
Other countries.....	lb.	5,263,550	7,239,884	8,568,641	10,620,431	1,448,344
	$	352,268	515,004	683,265	1,232,829	269,748
Total.....	lb.	**15,812,831**	**20,239,988**	**16,288,743**	**15,209,369**	**5,014,964**
	$	**1,002,011**	**1,386,445**	**1,326,472**	**1,800,909**	**931,941**

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Bacon—						
Belgium	lb.	5,110,170	5,737,181	60,160,749	65,219,598	68,670,327
	$	743,371	603,344	6,251,526	8,508,658	17,200,008
Denmark	lb.	–	29,058,099	6,865,217	58,990	27
	$	–	3,964,743	945,743	8,262	9
France	lb.	197,353	44,712,253	52,501,448	77,035,622	73,531,892
	$	25,416	5,766,832	6,442,595	12,062,419	19,301,977
Germany	lb.	169,900	275,023	–	–	–
	$	20,617	32,040	–	–	–
Gibraltar	lb.	1,706,069	1,145,465	1,437,721	539,108	–
	$	244,496	167,982	203,657	66,910	–
Italy	lb.	9,731,709	1,629,397	10,532,169	19,378,346	74,459,980
	$	1,106,847	235,004	1,435,795	3,514,652	19,060,540
Netherlands	lb.	1,718,481	8,284,647	12,846,176	10,625,101	–
	$	204,260	1,199,393	1,632,399	1,501,376	–
Norway	lb.	5,458,954	11,518,081	22,386,900	8,296,500	25,243
	$	626,320	1,382,618	3,086,960	1,460,095	5,870
Finland	lb.	6,426,837	261,648	–		–
	$	730,181	30,770	–	–	–
Sweden	lb.	3,309,346	17,901,742	14,906,277	1,065,440	48
	$	380,851	2,268,027	2,015,978	192,169	20
United Kingdom	lb.	132,819,680	201,042,923	339,341,069	346,758,407	533,135,385
	$	18,103,518	28,388,432	48,740,987	65,192,174	147,983,735
Canada	lb.	11,082,930	10,025,242	39,590,591	118,709,847	42,837,136
	$	1,644,388	1,363,621	5,342,490	21,366,115	11,744,199
Cuba	lb.	13,733,773	13,360,139	13,543,082	14,914,902	20,292,559
	$	1,634,755	1,616,045	1,685,946	2,533,943	5,521,432
Other countries	lb.	2,499,050	1,766,387	5,697,387	4,550,111	2,340,835
	$	414,036	307,278	831,540	814,895	656,167
Total	lb.	**193,964,252**	**346,718,227**	**579,808,786**	**667,151,972**	**815,294,424**
	$	**25,879,056**	**47,326,129**	**78,615,616**	**117,221,668**	**221,473,957**
Hams, shoulders and sides, cured—						
Belgium	lb.	4,080,669	6,596,068	2,792,605	–	
	$	563,140	801,837	367,070	–	–
France	lb.	121,645	609,478	7,897,523	25,863,824	18,436,145
	$	15,848	90,237	1,231,501	4,226,651	4,674,938
Netherlands	lb.	95,168	1,689,327	570,235	547	
	$	11,195	278,240	99,846	111	–
United Kingdom	lb.	146,007,141	179,376,833	251,025,755	217,434,561	372,722,508
	$	20,558,228	25,440,034	35,899,072	40,801,138	95,792,492
Canada	lb.	4,006,649	1,514,602	2,673,658	5,617,090	14,286,628
	$	672,855	219,257	370,783	1,021,892	3,787,253
Panama	lb.	761,299	623,182	976,051	629,807	221,238
	$	133,245	107,327	152,842	132,332	56,116
Cuba	lb.	5,637,829	6,842,425	11,493,464	9,867,826	9,990,141
	$	940,720	1,127,283	1,875,091	1,880,230	2,669,458
Other countries	lb.	5,171,391	6,449,199	4,779,320	7,242,926	3,915,209
	$	872,216	985,716	806,817	1,511,687	1,126,605
Total	lb.	**165,881,791**	**203,701,114**	**282,208,611**	**266,656,581**	**419,571,869**
	$	**23,767,447**	**29,049,931**	**40,803,022**	**49,574,041**	**108,106,862**
Lard—						
Belgium	lb.	15,915,380	5,128,630	70,132,156	96,761,185	116,154,490
	$	1,833,325	528,764	7,327,075	13,815,450	28,105,585
Denmark	lb.	1,463,541	72,057,217	2,874,017	841,110	75,000
	$	169,582	7,907,985	293,333	156,441	20,000
France	lb.	5,307,986	32,172,876	42,282,883	54,867,832	33,427,329
	$	573,493	3,503,946	5,075,237	10,712,463	8,603,286

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Lard—concluded.						
Germany	lb.	146,208,598	3,878,433		–	–
	$	16,593,043	412,751	–	–	–
Italy	lb.	5,958,983	4,123,209	3,487,719	4,981,846	2,136,645
	$	619,948	451,326	390,806	1,058,998	506,717
Netherlands	lb.	43,469,536	22,245,433	13,281,671	20,446,110	
	$	4,859,367	2,589,995	1,467,341	2,838,460	–
Norway	lb.	957,710	20,599,647	1,473,199	1,888,539	95,977
	$	100,671	2,091,078	168,656	327,776	19,125
Sweden	lb.	369,650	45,440,296	2,324,407	260,170	
	$	37,524	5,199,928	251,881	38,429	–
United Kingdom	lb.	164,632,676	189,349,874	192,075,591	178,110,633	159,959,165
	$	18,412,791	20,650,513	21,640,498	32,616,184	38,855,685
Canada	lb.	15,995,669	7,721,616	6,330,140	5,375,768	893,977
	$	1,847,515	887,910	635,024	984,930	208,131
Central American States	lb.	5,322,874	4,815,652	5,510,876	2,658,120	667,497
	$	648,269	563,217	610,323	453,596	170,216
Mexico	lb.	3,294,437	3,191,515	8,736,712	13,261,559	6,957,993
	$	392,580	365,024	966,395	2,270,025	1,625,892
Cuba	lb.	49,609,751	45,349,283	53,811,784	48,732,924	52,574,278
	$	5,582,074	5,011,657	5,930,069	8,819,512	14,337,227
Ecuador	lb.	4,411,019	4,196,487	3,716,378	3,842,692	1,810,527
	$	540,773	497,505	425,405	686,141	538,849
Other countries	lb.	18,539,982	15,261,740	20,973,805	12,641,052	44,818,991
	$	2,194,956	1,778,534	2,452,333	2,230,508	15,116,149
Total	lb.	**481,457,792**	**475,531,908**	**427,011,338**	**444,769,540**	**392,506,355**
	$	**54,402,911**	**52,440,133**	**47,634,376**	**77,008,913**	**98,216,856**
Lard, neutral—						
Denmark	lb.	1,756,871	4,214,792	2,078,710	1,022,499	–
	$	195,171	500,550	238,988	171,136	–
Germany	lb.	6,309,792	312,933		–	–
	$	709,101	44,176	–	–	–
Netherlands	lb.	13,174,294	9,847,645	9,059,503	2,657,914	–
	$	1,438,696	1,142,321	1,152,883	432,566	–
Norway	lb.	2,642,641	3,406,738	2,222,742	3,234,094	322,932
	$	300,222	398,340	269,909	594,283	86,171
Sweden	lb.	1,008,036	2,057,203	1,365,257	275,423	–
	$	116,682	244,374	169,431	40,935	–
United Kingdom	lb.	2,439,025	4,555,070	12,114,029	8,627,547	3,495,665
	$	283,405	503,052	1,419,691	1,615,051	867,767
Other countries	lb.	1,993,127	1,626,673	7,586,349	1,758,763	439,932
	$	226,959	189,508	795,495	314,118	120,665
Total	lb.	**29,323,786**	**26,021,054**	**34,426,590**	**17,576,240**	**4,258,529**
	$	**3,270,236**	**3,022,321**	**4,046,397**	**3,168,089**	**1,074,603**
Pork, canned—						
France	lb.	28,392	257,104	644,780	1,103,011	2,423,096
	$	4,954	41,477	117,700	304,305	675,058
United Kingdom	lb.	2,368,901	3,757,086	7,842,565	3,354,628	2,044,131
	$	343,963	569,707	1,488,344	1,003,834	838,205
Other countries	lb.	677,010	630,228	1,123,387	1,438,487	727,241
	$	143,905	134,744	209,542	337,466	218,572
Total	lb.	**3,074,303**	**4,644,418**	**9,610,732**	**5,896,126**	**5,194,468**
	$	**492,822**	**745,928**	**1,815,586**	**1,645,695**	**1,731,835**

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Pork, fresh—						
United Kingdom....	lb.	1,353,722	2,832,099	26,402,608	23,787,556	8,234,962
	$	170,572	330,470	3,237,682	3,649,482	1,980,667
Canada.....	lb.	232,068	46,144	32,962,200	24,832,531	11,395,691
	$	27,313	4,483	3,824,831	4,944,891	2,792,704
Other countries.....	lb.	1,082,230	1,029,950	3,640,716	1,815,528	1,759,635
	$	161,296	138,848	460,895	281,516	452,611
Total.....	lb.	**2,668,020**	**3,908,193**	**63,005,524**	**50,435,615**	**21,390,288**
	$	**359,181**	**473,801**	**7,523,408**	**8,875,889**	**5,225,982**
Pork, pickled—						
France.....	lb.	258,536	8,261,930	1,550,777	829,354	460,781
	$	31,759	864,713	182,973	126,465	124,076
United Kingdom....	lb.	5,571,720	6,534,240	13,124,077	6,058,672	1,903,144
	$	624,462	700,078	1,644,441	929,881	447,141
Canada.....	lb.	12,825,741	8,500,049	17,835,273	16,929,411	13,689,396
	$	1,373,501	870,937	1,701,324	2,501,890	3,065,724
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	lb.	7,911,743	5,244,462	7,070,090	6,262,085	3,220,600
	$	797,713	549,507	651,794	907,594	683,732
British West Indies.	lb.	5,308,170	3,929,098	4,410,549	3,542,166	1,454,645
	$	578,754	435,529	463,604	513,271	310,378
Cuba.....	lb.	4,090,780	3,874,892	7,846,918	7,700,421	8,935,072
	$	447,374	428,050	888,699	1,145,958	2,148,796
British Guiana.....	lb.	1,308,760	1,215,651	877,977	1,083,300	863,280
	$	138,051	127,485	91,806	164,997	174,880
Other countries.....	lb.	8,267,635	8,095,252	10,745,052	4,587,312	2,694,584
	$	904,960	935,008	1,127,715	651,250	590,284
Total.....	lb.	**45,543,085**	**45,655,574**	**63,460,743**	**46,992,721**	**33,221,502**
	$	**4,896,574**	**4,911,307**	**6,752,356**	**6,941,306**	**7,545,011**
Lard compounds, etc.—						
Norway.....	lb.	2,056,979	1,926,721	1,482,221	1,360,285	–
	$	196,197	180,870	151,929	244,069	–
United Kingdom...	lb.	19,929,949	26,357,467	18,486,477	13,507,936	4,416,476
	$	1,909,014	2,296,659	1,811,903	1,947,989	957,434
Cuba.....	lb.	14,673,201	19,046,472	11,895,200	14,164,676	7,735,338
	$	1,316,585	1,540,085	1,141,470	2,203,477	1,685,316
Panama.....	lb.	1,332,891	1,440,669	2,203,495	2,190,320	1,055,097
	$	120,460	119,953	218,141	304,051	202,278
Hayti.....	lb.	1,670,382	1,215,403	1,811,814	1,498,965	261,964
	$	177,236	121,542	208,848	246,101	54,695
Philippine Islands...	lb.	2,595,837	2,423,734	1,583,880	375,925	620,798
	$	247,172	221,503	151,177	60,326	122,378
Mexico.....	lb.	3,119,285	3,772,943	4,597,585	6,863,487	4,441,734
	$	290,071	318,489	417,006	1,011,201	882,210
Other countries.....	lb.	12,925,040	13,797,200	10,782,639	16,397,899	12,746,975
	$	1,232,404	1,246,651	1,046,960	2,252,630	2,729,329
Total.....	lb.	**58,303,564**	**69,980,614**	**52,843,311**	**56,359,493**	**31,278,382**
	$	**5,489,139**	**6,045,752**	**5,147,434**	**8,269,844**	**6,633,640**
Mutton—						
United Kingdom....	lb.	206,731	898,235	2,109,031	177,443	77,895
	$	22,550	96,042	259,993	25,739	17,638
Canada.....	lb.	3,911,675	2,545,320	2,925,052	2,449,497	1,783,382
	$	432,012	298,713	366,739	351,293	381,668

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Mutton—concluded.						
Other countries.....	lb.	567,090	433,858	518,835	568,63	237,146
	$	68,461	53,466	70,150	104,494	53,926
Total.....	lb.	**4,685,496**	**3,877,413**	**5,552,918**	**3,195,576**	**2,098,423**
	$	**523,023**	**448,221**	**696,882**	**481,526**	**453,232**
Poultry and game—						
United Kingdom....	$	619,802	1,055,764	1,381,590	1,134,206	1,090,288
Canada.....	$	165,809	33,391	41,152	73,097	23,861
Other countries.....	$	128,021	98,616	138,656	120,045	126,995
Total.....	$	**913,632**	**1,187,771**	**1,561,398**	**1,327,348**	**1,241,144**
Sausages, canned—						
France.....	lb.	14,378	345,848	1,989,735	622,725	108,212
	$	2,340	83,332	445,207	155,943	31,070
Italy.....	lb.	–	–	1,951,409		96,244
	$	–	–	383,090	–	21.048
Cuba.....	lb.	772,104	835,583	2,085,218	3,052,056	3,005,397
	$	105,128	122,284	317,924	549,803	718,757
Other countries.....	lb.	660,100	640,527	1,796,723	2,620,169	2,577,255
	$	94,652	102,110	123,645	610,574	716,999
Total.....	lb.	**1,446,582**	**1,821,958**	**6,823,085**	**6,294,9`0**	**5,787,108**
	$	**202,120**	**307,726**	**1,269,866**	**1,316,320**	**1,487,874**
Sausage, all other—						
France.....	lb.	357,048	2,023,239	4,540,163	5,785,905	6,643,978
	$	52,340	339,721	1,035,512	1,685,424	2,437,817
Canada.....	lb.	780,743	434,098	451,214	589,115	342,298
	$	169,908	95,235	95,879	145,835	105,052
Cuba.....	lb.	1,400,446	1,350,921	2,074,014	984,724	1,389,805
	$	222,930	208,326	335,394	210,430	442,887
Other countries.....	lb.	2,024,746	1,375,267	1,524,845	1,774,727	863,260
	$	310,616	202,379	265,446	399,821	246,925
Total.....	lb.	**4,562,983**	**5,183,525**	**8,590,236**	**9,134,471**	**9,239,341**
	$	**755,794**	**845,661**	**1,732,231**	**2,441,510**	**3,232,681**
Sausage casings—						
Denmark.....	lb.	477,462	8,972,528	1,236,063	14,960	–
	$	55,522	1,557,320	233,394	2,992	–
France.....	lb.	829,568	1,376,028	1,158,827	1,993,491	503,727
	$	132,902	297,144	240,301	557,465	179,657
Germany.....	lb.	10,061,162	580,531	–	–	–
	$	1,280,148	77,718	–	–	–
Netherlands.....	lb.	9,055,473	4,868,000	1,747,011	2,695	–
	$	1,109,003	558,719	271,118	1,291	–
Spain.....	lb.	2,668,350	1,807,159	1,941,600	1,605,435	1,618,799
	$	302,604	222,198	234,577	249,818	278,697
Sweden.....	lb.	654,945	7,822,402	2,342,442	27,500	
	$	77,305	1,081,689	395,488	4,745	–
United Kingdom....	lb.	2,397,300	2,549,180	4,211,261	590,871	2,020,210
	$	468,050	494,836	1,038,442	194,768	1,456,507
Australia.....	lb.	1,116,706	723,506	842,472	812,098	817,499
	$	242,652	171,475	208,435	311,170	411,054

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Sausage casings—con.						
New Zealand	lb.	279,013	265,925	293,262	279,388	195,955
	$	64,956	60,112	78,677	119,898	121,429
Other countries	lb.	2,552,227	1,853,292	935,955	791,622	1,017,388
	$	344,740	338,604	167,249	299,812	567,193
Total	lb.	**30,092,206**	**30,818,551**	**14,708,893**	**6,118,060**	**6,173,578**
	$	**4,077,882**	**4,859,815**	**2,867,681**	**1,741,959**	**3,014,537**
Stearine from Animal fats—						
Netherlands	lb.	422,750	1,804,523	2,890,201	77,571	–
	$	35,523	175,164	304,163	9,622	–
United Kingdom	lb.	130,155	2,727,592	1,725,922	1,755,909	884,848
	$	10,418	249,811	196,239	242,192	165,443
Canada	lb.	842,016	3,069,000	1,638,244	2,349,021	3,044,269
	$	70,162	277,935	164,345	317,582	557,433
Cuba	lb.	390,778	498,218	1,553,678	1,639,684	1,963,213
	$	39,190	48,697	178,350	241,110	415,256
Other countries	lb.	938,482	3,358,574	5,254,202	7,114,172	4,467,700
	$	78,828	332,058	618,564	987,811	1,043,185
Total	lb.	**2,724,181**	**11,457,907**	**13,062,247**	**12,936,357**	**10,360,030**
	$	**234,121**	**1,083,665**	**1,461,661**	**1,798,317**	**2,181,317**
All other meat products, canned—						
France	$	4,335	20,160	214,802	691,438	1,323,072
Italy	$	6,487	1,012,509	1,101,928	58,370	249,975
United Kingdom	$	698,485	650,230	920,183	2,531,862	3,156,290
Canada	$	138,384	95,702	98,677	399,203	202,121
Other countries	$	502,527	413,863	499,415	639,779	769,280
Total	$	**1,350,218**	**2,192,464**	**2,835, 005**	**4,320,652**	**5,700,738**
All other meat products—						
France	$	22,151	309,868	195,668	197,287	1,398,423
Italy	$	10,070	172,267	311,235	35,081	209,694
United Kingdom	$	987,048	1,164,466	3,171,417	2,124,183	3,363,316
Canada	$	195,716	108,005	194,357	702,151	450,936
Panama	$	39,459	87,076	149,570	74,188	81,461
Other countries	$	430,907	571,160	1,061,615	827,682	1,264,177
Total	$	**1,685,351**	**2,412,842**	**5,083,862**	**3,960,572**	**6,768,007**
Butter—						
United Kingdom	lb.	721,520	3,336,425	5,433,282	20,839,583	13,982,559
	$	147,111	747,531	1,441,094	6,705,608	5,275,865
Bermuda	lb.	53,650	87,872	262,046	325,829	183,224
	$	13,916	25,377	80,619	112,602	72,744
Canada	lb.	230,530	2,642,954	2,013,392	1,323,653	44,749
	$	62,914	641,108	503,696	425,314	17,712
Panama	lb.	600,875	559,809	621,527	573,580	513,524
	$	183,136	172,090	185,612	214,683	218,392
Hayti	lb.	397,140	293,981	426,200	443,430	223,589
	$	80,170	56,719	81,815	105,660	67,026

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Butter—concluded.						
Australia	lb.	–	1,223,269	1,641,080	34,000	
	$	–	335,871	481,323	9,180	–
Venezuela	lb.	407,665	255,570	38,663	79,785	6,402
	$	68,955	44,797	11,155	23,312	3,214
Other countries	lb.	1,282,217	1,450,824	3,051,291	3,215,232	2,781,919
	$	321,251	368,987	804,791	1,152,811	1,197,774
Total	lb.	**3,693,597**	**9,850,704**	**13,487,481**	**26,835,092**	**17,735,966**
	$	**877,453**	**2,392,480**	**3,590,105**	**8,749,170**	**6,852,727**
Cheese—						
United Kingdom	lb.	550,456	50,532,279	38,077,657	55,399,101	35,817,480
	$	68,292	7,684,586	6,318,598	12,820,197	8,293,078
Canada	lb.	140,549	2,809,243	2,566,944	6,247,702	349,933
	$	25,554	418,225	413,243	1,309,194	101,156
Panama	lb.	477,360	489,050	445,237	350,837	262,081
	$	85,028	84,961	83,518	79,822	80,435
Cuba	lb.	200,146	457,911	1,602,632	1,406,606	2,758,873
	$	41,927	83,297	297,495	357,204	823,842
Other countries	lb.	1,059,066	1,074,434	1,701,831	2,645,767	6,114,709
	$	193,323	192,015	317,235	673,616	1,486,642
Total	lb.	**2,427,577**	**55,362,917**	**44,394,301**	**66,050,013**	**44,303,076**
	$	**414,124**	**8,463,174**	**7,430,089**	**15,240,033**	**10,785,153**
Milk, condensed—						
Belgium	lb.	–	3,332,917	4,538,792	25,153,971	33,491,513
	$	–	281,763	318,873	1,847,909	4,143,733
China	lb.	1,080,544	2,496,544	3,079,288	4,495,800	3,666,776
	$	91,890	210,632	238,041	497,663	575,120
France	lb.		2,497	4,353,071	30,263,356	74,859,652
	$	–	171	315,491	3,580,696	10,175,360
Netherlands	lb.	450	2,565,298	2,374,184	12,850,724	
	$	43	186,559	198,725	1,258,169	–
United Kingdom	lb.	312	4,037,502	85,058,739	91,330,504	248,221,794
	$	33	244,982	6,526,087	8,096,387	30,063,068
Panama	lb.	1,463,882	1,389,399	4,071,203	6,497,772	4,444,714
	$	115,575	103,860	342,482	698,625	567,504
Mexico	lb.	761,998	767,122	1,499,279	4,526,742	2,727,002
	$	63,914	62,295	118,658	531,981	381,548
Cuba	lb.	6,190,997	8,391,430	27,678,974	30,723,758	33,594,661
	$	555,809	765,408	2,426,046	3,164,657	4,801,681
Hong Kong	lb.	144,499	873,847	2,608,797	5,801,270	5,515,114
	$	12,898	74,595	222,916	576,708	855,216
Japan	lb.	259,390	2,738,192	4,749,560	4,221,372	6,192,196
	$	18,186	318,748	417,827	472,271	904,287
Philippine Islands	lb.	1,937,011	2,531,824	2,587,328	7,729,034	11,566,748
	$	157,408	192,294	184,778	692,169	1,353,140
Other countries	lb.	4,369,999	8,109,055	16,978,405	35,546,928	104,479,062
	$	325,384	625,335	1,403,028	3,719,406	14,225,287
Total	lb.	**16,209,082**	**37,235,627**	**159,577,620**	**259,141,231**	**528,759,232**
	$	**1,341,140**	**3,066,642**	**12,712,952**	**25,136,641**	**68,045,944**
Milk, all other, including cream, **total**	$	**333,217**	**343,583**	**524,426**	**253,629**	**227,042**

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918—con.

Exports by Countries.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Oil cake and oil-cake meal, linseed and flax seed[1]—						
Belgium	lb.	332,697,680	26,931,718		–	
	$	4,734,490	414,301	–	–	–
Denmark	lb.	–	24,522,440	157,552,771	130,434,093	4,480,000
	$	–	426,023	2,915,634	2,352,952	100,218
France	lb.	20,671,619	1,375,773	13,100	4,408,251	–
	$	306,325	20,945	273	93,420	–
Netherlands	lb.	266,792,954	431,248,843	445,707,867	292,984,477	448,656
	$	3,966,502	7,499,917	8,334,952	5,596,874	11,152
United Kingdom	lb.	29,084,892	22,829,656	25,532,292	86,400,787	98,785,060
	$	422,398	351,591	444,333	1,737,283	2,546,047
Other countries	lb.	13,621,494	17,886,004	12,110,166	22,756,786	47,686,261
	$	220,664	335,284	239,937	471,981	1,237,931
Total	lb.	**662,868,639**	**524,794,434**	**640,916,196**	**536,984,394**	**151,399,977**
	$	**9,650,379**	**9,048,961**	**11,935,129**	**10,252,510**	**3,895,348**
Seeds, grass—clover—						
United Kingdom	lb.	493,626	3,121,355	1,984,648	2,168,921	4,822,757
	$	74,208	552,928	325,420	390,773	1,253,985
Canada	lb.	3,326,952	5,598,542	4,801,731	1,918,005	2,586,886
	$	492,386	869,481	916,162	361,772	748,523
Other countries	lb.	820,274	1,030,167	329,841	1,799,967	2,029,671
	$	124,843	140,895	53,362	339,970	421,268
Total	lb.	**4,640,852**	**9,750,064**	**7,116,220**	**5,886,893**	**9,439,314**
	$	**691,437**	**1,563,304**	**1,294,944**	**1,092,515**	**2,423,776**
Seeds, grass—timothy—						
Denmark	lb.	325,392	3,155,180	1,097,165	493,405	137,730
	$	18,784	235,982	76,729	42,408	11,023
Germany	lb.	2,156,261	449,488		–	–
	$	103,147	23,037	–	–	–
United Kingdom	lb.	1,103,653	1,799,463	1,261,112	3,020,241	1,616,463
	$	57,878	99,112	87,981	194,895	150,605
Canada	lb.	8,419,442	11,553,700	10,935,730	11,196,094	6,165,821
	$	484,241	770,625	847,692	666,328	520,614
Other countries	lb.	475,546	375,313	316,250	430,173	600,159
	$	24,068	24,310	25,899	34,189	65,922
Total	lb.	**12,480,294**	**17,333,144**	**13,610,257**	**15,139,913**	**8,520,173**
	$	**688,118**	**1,153,066**	**1,038,301**	**937,820**	**748,164**
Other grass seeds—						
Germany	lb.	1,869,092	122,640		–	
	$	231,148	16,574	–	–	–
United Kingdom	lb.	1,076,496	1,382,302	853,681	1,159,988	1,175,424
	$	149,536	166,667	109,301	128,079	242,032
Canada	lb.	1,155,220	1,355,794	1,919,804	2,282,433	1,577,192
	$	96,600	111,987	192,425	194,148	186,120
Other countries	lb.	1,055,993	1,482,190	839,541	2,223,626	810,940
	$	123,084	156,367	100,199	378,874	165,901
Total	lb.	**5,156,801**	**4,342,926**	**3,613,026**	**5,666,047**	**3,563,556**
	$	**600,368**	**451,595**	**401,925**	**701,101**	**594,053**

[1]Oil cake and oil-cake meal only in 1918.

32.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1914-1918.—con.

Exports by Countries.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Potatoes—					
Canada.....bush.	396,870	488,587	230,115	574,190	825,482
$	297,002	381,777	160,247	610,648	903,308
Fanama.....bush.	163,426	164,208	280,725	154,268	99,427
$	143,395	142,284	233,653	290,946	161,350
Mexico.....bush.	85,462	68,247	104,776	179,731	352,648
$	74,643	63,011	102,788	335,423	479,351
Cuba.....bush.	961,542	1,878,358	2,324,882	1,278,148	1,887,999
$	787,140	1,278,336	2,143,545	1,815,705	2,979,676
Argentina.....bush.	300	119,218	472,983	6,750	5,107
$	300	124,022	339,391	13,475	10,761
Brazil.....bush.	15	128,914	182,277	69,789	30,520
$	19	117,226	158,956	125,329	59,415
Other countries.....bush.	186,458	287,942	422,002	226,125	252,124
$	161,015	239,075	347,160	322,853	352,606
Total.....bush.	**1,794,073**	**3,135,474**	**4,017,760**	**2,489,001**	**3,453,307**
$	**1,463,514**	**2,345,731**	**3,485,740**	**3,514,379**	**4,946,467**
Vegetables canned—					
United Kingdom.... $	376,177	662,884	1,055,983	1,667,265	2,326,481
Canada..... $	315,058	342,621	333,664	1,214,766	1,595,795
Panama..... $	91,230	97,413	123,288	228,845	121,509
Cuba..... $	119,170	85,057	211,960	424,483	376,306
Australia..... $	102,943	90,282	120,542	106,353	137,230
Philippine Islands... $	114,342	127,400	115,409	100,984	159,539
Other countries..... $	401,959	493,183	568,848	1,022,440	2,475,813
Total..... $	**1,520,879**	**1,898,840**	**2,529,694**	**4,765,136**	**7,192,673**
Vegetables—					
Beans and dried peas—					
Belgium.....bush.		284,343	183,072	346,766	529,986
$	–	755,027	563,027	1,418,374	3,131,403
Netherlands.....bush.	284	228,567	782	246,920	–
$	845	640,087	2,582	1,178,657	–
United Kingdom.bush.	3,397	44,212	55,849	331,850	55,210
$	7,612	136,839	185,270	1,509,394	282,833
Canada.....bush.	46,561	37,738	292,565	531,972	129,423
$	142,622	94,205	914,679	2,926,035	797,697
Cuba.....bush.	102,822	274,876	625,628	450,603	696,945
$	280,327	976,074	2,342,520	2,186,218	4,096,980
Other countries....bush.	161,591	344,545	602,487	256,832	372,718
$	444,087	1,036,294	1,906,120	1,209,064	2,224,462
Total.....bush	**314,655**	**1,214,281**	**1,760,383**	**2,164,943**	**1,784,282**
$	**875,493**	**3,638,526**	**5,914,198**	**10,427,742**	**10,533,375**

GRAIN STATISTICS.

A description of the arrangements for the storage, inspection, grading and shipment of Canadian grain has been given in previous issues of the Year Book (see pp. 454-457 of the edition of 1914). Tables **33** to **37** give the principal grain statistics for a series of years. For the year 1918-19 the total storage capacity of the 3,777 grain elevators in Canada was 221,279,964 bushels, these figures representing an increase fron a total of 523 elevators and warehouses with a capacity of 18,329,352 bushels in 1900-01. Under the Canada Grain Act, 1912, the Dominion Government has power itself to erect and operate terminal grain elevators. Five such elevators are already in operation, and are situated respectively at Port Arthur (Ont.), Saskatoon (Sask.), Moosejaw (Sask.), Calgary (Alberta) and Vancouver (B.C.).

Table **33** shows, for the crop years 1901 to 1919, the number of railway stations at which elevators are placed, the number of elevators and warehouses and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for the country elevators of the West, and by description of elevators for the rest of the country. Tables **34** and **35** give statistics of the inspection of grain for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, and Tables **36** and **37** of the shipment of grain by vessel and rail for 1918 and 1919.

33. Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the crop years 1901-1919.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN MANITOBA.

Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.	Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.
	No.	No.	No.	Bushels.		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
1901..	167	333	76	10,323,272	1910..	312	696	11	21,624,500
1902..	180	427	69	12,255,000	1911	329	707	12	21,813,800
1903..	216	558	59	16,121,400	1912..	336	705	10	22,410,500
1904..	234	651	46	19,297,000	1913..	338	698	10	22,253,150
1905..	247	669	33	19,557,630	1914..	346	689	6	21,690,000
1906..	271	699	33	20,656,100	1915..	348	678	8	22,045,500
1907..	275	685	32	20,502,200	1916..	348	682	6	22,113,000
1908..	282	685	20	21,015,600	1917..	352	672	–	21,250,000
1909..	300	678	13	20,558,500	1918..	366	690	–	21,825,000
					1919..	371	702	–	22,926,300

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

1901..	50	88	21	2,436,080	1904..	86	261	18	7,917,000
1902..	60	111	18	3,194,000	1905..	109	298	13	8,934,000
1903..	66..	176	23	5,105,000					

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

1906 ..	113	307	15	8,951,060	1913..	513	1,246	6	36,503,000
1907..	161	452	10	12,989,500	1914..	647	1,465	5	42,995,000
1908..	176	508	8	14,666,500	1915 ..	653	1,619	5	48,074,500
1909..	254	615	14	17,924,500	1916..	710	1,782	1	52,943,000
1910..	330	835	9	24,314,500	1917..	732	1,945	–	58,625,000
1911..	374	904	5	26,465,000	1918..	752	2,117	–	64,384,200
1912..	430	1,007	5	29,314,000	1919..	753	2,160	–	67,331,664

33.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the crop years 1901-1919—con.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN ALBERTA.

Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.	Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.
	No.	No.	No.	Bushels.		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
1906..	27	43	2	1,715,500	1913.	168	321	19	11,565,500
1907..	49	71	10	2,785,500	1914.	195	397	11	14,793,000
1908..	59	109	6	3,818,900	1915.	219	449	14	16,089,000
1909..	72	120	14	4,386,400	1916.	249	525	11	18,807,000
1910..	121	229	17	8,080,400	1917.	285	670		23,106,000
1911..	130	249	13	8,764,500	1918.	304	808		28,833,000
1912..	142	279	14	9,863,000	1919.	314	830		32,148,000

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1907..	2	3	–	320,000	1914.	6	7	2	562,000
1908..	4	3	2	276,000	1915.	5	7	1	440,000
1909..	3	3	–	168,000	1916.	5	6	1	459,000
1910..	6	6	1	441,000	1917.	6	9	–	527,000
1911..	7	6	2	444,000	1918.	6	10	–	548,000
1912..	7	6	2	487,000	1919.	8	13	–	613,000
1913..	6	7	2	562,000					

TOTALS OF COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

1901..	217	421	97	12,759,352	1911.	840	1,866	32	57,487,300
1902..	240	538	87	15,449,000	1912.	915	1,997	31	62,074,500
1903..	282	734	82	21,226,400	1913.	1,025	2,272	37	70,883,650
1904..	320	912	64	27,214,000	1914.	1,194	2,558	24	80,040,000
1905..	356	967	46	28,491,630	1915.	1,225	2,753	28	86,649,000
1906..	411	1,049	50	31,323,200	1916.	1,312	2,995	19	94,322,000
1907..	487	1,212	52	36,597,200	1917.	1,375	3,296		103,508,000
1908..	521	1,305	36	39,777,000	1918.	1,428	3,625	–	115,600,200
1909..	629	1,416	41	43,037,400	1919.	1,446	3,705		123,018,964
1910 .	769	1,766	38	54,460,400					

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

1913-14..	1	1	–	1,000,000	1916.17.	(1)	4		10,500,000
1914-15..	3	3	–	8,000,000	1917-18.	(5)	5		11,500,000
1915-16..	(1)	4	–	10,500,000	1918-19.	5	5		11,500,000

INTERIOR HOSPITAL ELEVATORS.

1913-14..	(3)	5	–	680,000	1916-17.	(3)	6		805,000
1914-15..	(3)	6		805,000	1917-18.	(4)	5		505,000
1915-16..	(3)	7		825,000	1918-19.	5	5		460,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA TERMINAL AND PUBLIC ELEVATORS.

1915-16..	(1)	2	–	1,266,000	1917-18.	(1)	2		1,266,000
1916-17..	(1)	2	–	1,266,000	1918-19.	(1)	2		1,266,000

33.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the crop years 1901-1919—concluded.

ONTARIO TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.	Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.
	No.	No.	No.	Bushels.		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
1901....	2	5	–	5,570,000	1911...	4	15		25,700,400
1902....	3	6	–	7,100,000	1912...	4	15		25,700,400
1903....	3	6	–	8,580,000	1913[1]...	4	20		29,380,000
1904....	3	7	–	13,422,000	1914[1]...	4	23		41,455,000
1905....	3	10	–	17,912,000	1915[1]...	4	25	–	42,180,000
1906....	3	9	–	18,580,000	1916[1]...	4	25	–	43,085,000
1907....	3	8	–	18,075,000	1917[1]...	4	26	–	45,325,000
1908....	3	10	–	17,058,700	1918[1]...	4	29	–	49,370,000
1909....	3	10	–	18,852,700	1919[1]...	4	31	–	51,405,000
1910....	3	13	–	21,740,700					

ONTARIO MILLING ELEVATORS.

1906....	1	1		550,000	1913...	3	3		1,700,000
1907....	1	1	–	550,000	1914...	2	3	–	1,700,000
1908....	2	3	–	1,700,000	1915...	2	3	–	1,700,000
1909....	1	2	–	1,300,000	1916...	2	3	–	1,700,000
1910....	2	3	–	1,700,000	1917...	2	3	–	1,700,000
1911....	2	3	–	1,700,000	1918...	2	3	–	1,700,000
1912.....	2	3	–	1,700,000	1919...	2	3	–	1,800,000

ONTARIO COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

1911....	–	1	–	40,000	1916...		1		40,000
1912....	–	1	–	40,000	1917...		1		40,000
1913....	–	1	–	40,000	1918...	–	1		40,000
1914....	–	1	–	40,000	1919...		1		40,000
1915....	–	1	–	40,000					

PUBLIC ELEVATORS.

1909....	14	18	–	14,826,000	1915...	15	22	–	29,250,000
1910....	14	20	–	16,365,000	1916...	15	22	–	29,250,000
1911....	17	24	–	20,535,000	1917...	16	22	–	30,700,000
1912....	16	21	–	19,135,000	1918...	17	24	–	31,610,000
1913....	17	23		25,220,900	1919...	17	25	–	31,790,000
1914 ..	16	22	–	29,850,000					

GRAND TOTAL OF CANADIAN ELEVATORS.

1901....	219	426	97	18,329,352	1911[2]...	863	1,909	32	105,462,700
1902....	243	544	87	22,549,000	1912[2]...	937	2,037	31	108,649,900
1903....	285	740	82	29,806,400	1913[2]...	1,049	2,319	37	127,224,550
1904....	323	919	64	40,636,000	1914[2]...	1,220	2,613	24	154,765,000
1905....	359	977	46	46,403,630	1915[2]...	1,252	2,813	28	168,624,000
1906....	415	1,059	50	50,453,200	1916...	1,338	3,059	19	180,988,000
1907....	491	1,221	52	55,222,200	1917...	1,402	3,360		193,844,000
1908....	526	1,318	36	58,535,700	1918...	1,461	3,694	–	211,591,200
1909[2]....	647	1,446	41	78,016,100	1919...	1,480	3,777		221,279,964
1910[2]....	788	1,802	38	94,266,100					

[1]Including Hospital Elevators.

NOTE.—The present average capacity of railway cars for the carriage of grain is for Wheat 1,150, Oats 1,950, Barley 1,300, Flax 1,100 and Rye 1,000 bushels for the crop of 1916.

[2]Including Public Elevators in the Eastern Inspection Division.

34.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years 1917-1919.

Grades of Grain.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat, Spring—						
Manitoba No. 1		90,850	–	1,244,300	–	714,000
Northern No. 1		21,000,150	56,799	71,305,750	98,959	51,423,600
" No. 2	–	37,101,300	2,010	37,688,950	201,289	21,534,000
" No. 3	–	34,738,050	–	27,547,100	13,000	19,188,000
" No. 4	–			11,956,550	–	12,135,600
" No. 5	–	–		6,671,150	–	6,477,600
" No. 6	–	–	–	4,200,950	–	4,201,200
Feed		–	–	1,975,700	–	1,095,600
Rejected Smutty—						
No. 1		3,646,650	–	907,350	–	931,200
No. 2	–	937,250	–	4,192,900	24,079	2,194,800
No grade	–	39,142,550	–	22,001,800	41,185	4,645,200
Condemned	–	106,950		98,900	–	42,000
No established grade		–	–	66,700	–	24,000
Commercial grades—						
No. 1		–	81,133		88,604	–
No. 2	• –	–	2,000	–		–
No. 4	–	16,615,200		–		–
No. 5	–	8,674,450		–		–
No. 6	–	5,345,200		–	–	
No. 1 White	218,313	–		–	–	–
No. 2 White	45,657	9,200	–	–	–	–
No. 3 White	34,921	–	–	–	–	–
Goose No. 1	–	–	3,098	10,350	7,000	3,600
" No. 2	1,000	–	2,998		86,782	7,200
" No. 3	1,964	–	–		30,643	–
Rejected	1,319	–	2,000		13,000	–
No. 1 Special	–		–	–		112,800
No. 2 "	–			–	–	57,600
No. 3 "	–	–		–	–	9,600
No. 4 "	–	7,048,350		1,459,350	–	–
No. 5 "	–	6,085,800	–	1,383,450	–	–
No. 6 "	–	3,446,550	–	635,950	–	–
No grade		–	–		1,000	–
Feed		66,700	–	–		–
No est. grade	–	7,824,600	–	–	–	
Other grade	5,375			–	–	
Total Spring Wheat	**308,549**	**191,879,800**	**150,038**	**193,347,200**	**605,541**	**124,797,600**
Wheat, Winter—						
U.S. Red Winter—						
No. 1	–		–	–	–	
No. 2	8,000			–	–	
White Winter—						
No. 1	13,157		–	–	–	–
No. 2	181,152	–	255,588	2,300	47,171	–
No. 3	–	–	15,315	2,300	6,523	–
Rejected	25,250	–	7,092	–	6,400	–
No grade	2,042	–	2,000	3,450	10,018	1,225
Mixed Winter—						
No. 1	–	–	–	1,150	–	
No. 2	53,545	3,450	221,835	–	28,727	–
No. 3	2,102	–	36,344	2,300	18,000	–
No grade	–	1,150	10,065	–	6,000	–
Rejected	30,992	–	7,210		20,709	–

34.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years 1917-1919—con.

Grades of Grain.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
Wheat, Winter—con.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Alberta Red Winter—						
No. 1	–	1,150	–	70,150	1,000	9,725
No. 2	–	23,000	18,781	70,150	4,114	25,575
No. 3	7,250	95,450	5,850	29,900	1,000	13,100
No. 4	–	–		8,050		–
5 Winter	–	–		1,150	–	2,300
Rejected	–	37,950		–	1,000	–
No grade	–	–			2,000	
Alberta White Winter—						
No. 2	–	2,300				–
No. 3	–	9,200				–
No. 4	–	5,750			–	–
Rejected	–	3,450			–	–
No grade	–	3,450			–	–
Commercial grades—						
No. 5	–	4,600			–	–
Total Winter Wheat	**323,490**	**199,900**	**580,080**	**199,900**	**152,662**	**51,925**
Total Spring and Winter Wheat	**632,039**	**192,970,700**	**730,118**	**193,538,100**	**758,203**	**124,849,525**
Indian Corn—						
No. 2 American	1,142,688		539,506		5,570	–
No. 3 American	143,091		89,983		111,482	–
Rejected	1,000		102,430		171,156	
American, other	–		13,106		304,132	–
Total Corn	**1,286,779**		**745,025**		**592,340**	–
Oats—						
Extra No. 1	–	9,750	–	–	–	–
No. 1	1,454	204,750	–	87,750	1,600	292,000
No. 2	117,367	24,583,650	234,901	13,503,750	792,778	5,052,000
No. 3	350,470	8,572,200	473,700	6,224,400	1,794,656	4,438,000
No. 4	139,932	–	71,052		317,784	–
U.S. Rejected	106,000	–	–	–	–	–
Feed extra No. 1	–	13,398,450	–	13,911,300	–	6,410,000
Feed No. 1		6,351,150	–	12,275,250	–	7,508,000
Feed No. 2	–	6,949,550	–	9,227,400	–	6,724,000
Rejected	171,344	1,552,200	100,369	3,034,200	435,142	1,576,000
No grade	7,732	32,032,650	6,120	19,757,400	96,212	3,320,000
Condemned	–	107,250	–	85,800	–	116,000
Other grades	–	1,398,150	1,560	1,302,600	–	718,000
Total Oats	**894,299**	**95,159,750**	**887,702**	**79,409,850**	**3,438,172**	**36,154,000**
Buckwheat—						
No. 1	–		–		1,400	
No. 2	92,228		101,736	–	222,542	
No. 3	8,942		3,458		20,307	
No grade	3,100		6,750		6,000	
Rejected	11,269		14,094		105,715	
Total	**115,539**		**126,038**		**355,964**	

34.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years 1917-1919—concluded.

Grades of Grain.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Eastern Division	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Barley—						
No. 1	–	–	–		1,545	–
No. 2	3,750	–	2,605	–	106,086	–
No. 3, extra	7,450	59,800	190,321	32,500	668,384	10,400
No. 3	73,063	2,450,500	267,438	2,607,800	578,442	3,616,600
No. 4	4,666	3,559,400	15,335	4,275,700	62,035	2,776,800
Feed	–	2,174,900	–	949,000	–	660,400
Rejected	56,689	468,000	5,020	829,400	72,575	932,700
No grade	–	1,911,000	3,800	1,645,800	11,400	1,428,700
Other	–	3,900	1,000	403,000	–	171,000
Total	**145,618**	**10,627,500**	**485,519**	**10,743,200**	**1,500,467**	**9,596,600**
Rye, all grades	943,040	190,000	608,127	478,000	195,750	1,020,000
Flaxseed—						
No. 1 N.W.C	–	5,208,500		5,124,900	14,086	2,295,200
No. 1 M	–	1,138,500		–	–	–
No. 2, C.W	–	–		1,128,600	–	505,600
No. 3, C.W	–	445,500		306,900	231	174,700
No grade	–	201,300		216,700	–	57,400
Rejected	–	78,100		72,600	34	41,000
Condemned	–	14,300		13,200	–	2,000
Total	–	**7,086,200**	–	**6,862,900**	**14,351**	**3,075,900**
Peas, all grades	13,644	–	4,100	–	11,729	–

35.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1914-1919.

Grain.	Eastern Division.					Western Division.	Grand Total.
	Kingston.	Peterboro.	Toronto.	Montreal.	Total.		
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat. 1914	1,000	40,968	104,590	128,000	274,558	154,995,750	155,270,308
1915	–	38,402	139,702	2,628,670	2,806,774	107,916,750	110,723,524
1916	–	–	376,777	1,412,246	1,789,023	251,277,000	253,066,023
1917	–	–	423,871	209,168	632,039	192,070,700	192,702,739
1918	–	–	281,704	448,414	730,118	193,538,100	194,268,218
1919	–	–	386,814	371,389	758,203	124,849,525	125,607,728
Corn. 1914	–	–	21,130	72,990	94,120	–	94,120
1915	–	–	16,405	111,501	127,906	–	127,906
1916	–	–	18,252	112,321	130,573		130,573
1917	–	–	–	1,286,779	1,286,779		1,286,779
1918	–	–	1,676	743,349	745,025		745,025
1919	–	–	–	592,340	592,340		592,340
Oats. 1914	–	62,200	543,657	73,582	679,439	73,035,300	73,714,739
1915	–	109,388	933,680	1,706,349	2,749,417	35,837,800	38,587,217
1916	–	–	1,376,546	1,723,966	3,100,512	68,649,000	71,749,512
1917	–	–	445,031	449,268	894,299	95,159,750	96,054,049
1918	–	–	459,802	427,900	887,702	79,409,850	80,297,552
1919	–	–	1,537,863	1,900,309	3,438,172	36,154,000	39,592,172

35.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1914-1919.

Grain.	Eastern Division.					Western Division.	Grand Total.
	Kingston.	Peterboro.	Toranto.	Montreal.	Total.		
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Buckwheat. 1914	–	62,771	72,730	4,108	139,609	–	139,609
1915	–	23,760	284,324	28,008	336,092	–	336,092
1916	–		339,747	127,508	467,255	–	467,255
1917	–	–	77,802	37,737	115,539	–	115,539
1918		–	71,652	54,386	126,038	–	126,038
1919		-	293,914	62,050	355,964	–	355,964
Barley 1914		–	125,812	9,297	135,109	15,944,500	16.079,609
1915		1,100	230,122	24,146	255,368	4,953,000	5,208,368
1916		–	322,367	30,220	352,587	9,574,100	9,926,687
1917		–	134,691	10,927	145,618	10,627,500	10,773,118
1918		–	319,592	165,927	485,519	10,743,200	11,228,719
1919		–	727,047	773,420	1,500,467	9,596,600	11,097,067
Rye... 1914		11,857	4,980	162,900	179,737	72,000	251,737
1915		4,854	144,765	97,178	246,797	123,000	369,797
1916		–	374,782	179,157	553,939	116,000	669,939
1917	–		251,592	691,448	943,040	190,000	1,133,040
1918	–		218,994	389,133	608,127	478,000	1,086,127
1919	–		162,461	33,289	195,750	1,020,000	1,215,750
Flaxseed.. 1914	–		–	–	–	18,432,750	18,432,750
1915	–		–	–		4,001,600	4,001,600
1916	–		–	–	–	3,303,600	3,303,600
1917	–		–		–	7,086,200	7,086,200
1918	–		–	–	–	6,862,900	6,862,900
1919			–	14,351	14,351	3,075,900	3,090,251
Peas... 1914			1,667	2,900	4,567		4,567
1915	–		12,300	–	12,300		12,300
1916	–		14,944	400	15,344		15,344
1917	–		10,619	3,025	13,644		13,644
1918	–		1,000	3,100	4,100	–	4,100
1919			8,871	2,858	11,729	–	11,729
Screenings.. 1916		–	–	–		281,000	281,000
1917		–	–	–	–	452,000	452,000
1918	–	–		–		–	–
1919		–		–	–	–	–
Total.. 1914	**1,000**	**177,796**	**874,566**	**453,777**	**1,507,139**	**262,667,300**[1]	**264,174,439**[1]
" **1915**		**177,504**	**1,761,298**	**4,674,160**[2]	**6,612,962**[2]	**153,038,150**[3]	**159,651,112**
" **1916**		–	**2,823,415**	**3,585,818**	**6,409,233**	**333,200,700**	**339,609,933**
" **1917**	–	–	**1,343,606**	**2,688,352**	**4,030,958**	**305,586,150**	**309,617,108**
" **1918**	–	–	**1,354,420**	**2,232,209**	**3,586,629**	**291,032,050**	**294,618,679**
" **1919**	–	–	**3,116,970**	**3,750,006**	**6,866,976**	**174,696,025**	**181,563,001**

[1]Includes 186,000 bushels of screenings and 1,000 bushels of speltz.
[2]Includes 78,308 bushels of Argentine corn.
[3]Includes 206,000 bushels of screenings.

36.—Shipments of Grain by vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1918 and 1919.

Vessels.	1918.			1919.		
	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Canadian Vessels—						
Wheat	60,693,523	2,205,437	62,898,960	86,486,174	3,785,323	90,271,497
Oats	9,886,130	404,380	10,290,510	12,108,823	2,468,948	14,577,771
Barley	3,174,393	–	3,174,393	11,059,234	1,085,367	12,144,601
Flaxseed	725,854	1,310,454	2,036,308	494,567	612,241	1,106,808
Rye	106,474	–	106,474	785,550	303,422	1,088,972
Total	**74,586,374**	**3,920,271**	**78,506,645**	**110,934,348**	**8,255,301**	**119,189,649**
Mixed grains, lb.	2,740,310	–	2,740,310	20,182	–	20,182
Screenings, Tons.	–	16,603	16,603	162	41,767	41,929

NOTE.—390,151 bush. wheat in wrecked steamers in 1918.. 2,497,823 wheat, 1,150,310 oats, 261,260 barley, 100,397 flax..... (In winter storage cargoes in 1919.

37.—Shipments of Grain by vessels and all rail route from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended August 31, 1918 and 1919.

Grain.	1917–18.			1918–19.		
	Vessels.	Rail.	Total.	Vessels.	Rail.	Total.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Hard	834,273	58,843	893,116	158,466	23,589	182,055
No. 1 Northern	57,151,224	5,578,106	62,729,330	37,520,884	2,122,919	39,643,803
No. 2 Northern	19,801,214	3,328,554	23,129,768	13,957,748	1,106,027	15,063,775
No. 3 Northern	11,428,552	2,767,771	14,196,323	14,856,243	1,165,002	16,021,245
Sundry grades	10,538,716	5,675,213	16,213,929	23,923,586	2,346,793	26,270,379
Total wheat	**99,753,979**	**17,408,487**	**117,162,466**	**90,416,927**	**6,764,330**	**97,181,257**
Oats	18,002,124	11,508,066	29,510,190	6,774,293	6,913,392	13,687,685
Barley	5,108,398	1,690,737	6,799,135	9,100,841	1,381,013	10,481,854
Flaxseed	3,261,534	906,909	4,168,443	1,393,230	769,826	2,163,056
Rye	63,586	139,415	203,001	691,796	109,180	800,976
Total Grain	**126,189,621**	**31,653,614**	**157,843,235**	**108,377,087**	**15,937,741**	**124,314,828**

BOUNTIES.

The only bounties now being paid are for crude petroleum and zinc. Bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911 and on lead in 1918. A deferred payment on lead of $51.92 on 86,528 lb. was paid in 1918-19, which makes the total paid on lead bounties from 1899 to 1918 amount to $1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb. of lead, as in Table **38.** For crude petroleum the amount paid in 1919 was $162,187.21 on 10,812,482 gallons, making the total paid from 1905 to 1919 $2,914,124 on 194,274,947 gallons. Zinc bounties are granted under provisions of the Act, 8-9 Geo. V, c. 51, not to exceed $400,000 to 31 July,

1920. The bounty to be paid equals the difference between the standard market price of zinc and 9c. per lb. There was paid in 1918-19 the sum of $108,563.32 on 10,107,704 lb. of zinc sold.

The total amount of bounties paid from 1896 to 1919 was $22,155,692; of this amount $16,785,827 was for iron and steel; $1,979,216 for lead; $2,914,124 for crude petroleum; $367,962 for manila fibre; and $108,563 for zinc. The Year Book of 1915, pages 459 and 460, gave a description of the bounties that have been payable since 1883, as well as tables showing for each commodity the quantities on which bounties were annually paid, and the amounts of such bounties for the years 1896 to 1915 inclusive.

38.—Bounties paid in Canada on Lead, 1899-1918.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	lb.	$		lb.	$
1899	449,636,000	76,665	1909	42,533,287	307,434
1900	177,990,000	43,335	1910	45,467,545	340,542
1901	245,792,000	30,000	1911	33,351,909	248,535
1902	–	–	1912	27,823,221	179,288
1903	2,576,000	4,380	1913	23,985,569	68,065
1904	26,748,104	195,627	1914	7,197,038	8,179
1905	56,489,523	330,645	1915	3,237,897	3,217
1906	28,708,428	90,196	1916	99,797	60
1907	21,479	1,995	1918	86,528	52
1908	15,425,553	51,001			
			Total	**1,187,169,878**	**1,979,216**

39.—Bounties paid in Canada on Crude Petroleum, 1905-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	gal.	$		gal.	$
1905	23,336,478	350,047	1913	8,616,767	129,252
1906	19,410,480	291,157	1914	7,834,219	117,513
1907	17,770,205	266,553	1915	7,685,127	115,277
1908	26,081,139	391,217	1916	7,278,452	109,177
1909	17,379,871	260,698	1917	6,761,886	101,428
1910	13,572,587	203,589	1918	7,566,133	113,497
1911	10,706,418	160,596	1919	10,812,482	162,187
1912	9,462,380	141,936			
			Total	**194,274,624**	**2,914,124**

PATENTS, COPYRIGHT, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

Patents.—Applications for patents in Canada from inventors in other countries were first received in 1872. In that year the total number of applications for patents made to the Canadian Patent Office, Department of Agriculture, was 752, and the total fees amounted to $18,652. The business of the Office has continued gradually to expand, and the number of applications and total fees have increased each year without a break since the beginning of the present century

until the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, when 8,681 applications were received, and the total fees amounted to $218,125. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, the number of patents granted was 7,233, of which 5,631, or 78 p.c. of the total, were issued to United States inventors. Patents to Canadian inventors numbered 973, the other principal countries in order of the number of patents granted being the United Kingdom 318, Australia 53, France 34, New Zealand 35 and Sweden 47. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, the number of patents granted was 6,052, the decline from the previous year in spite of an increased number of applications being attributed to the orders and regulations made under the War Measures Act, 1914, and to the request of the British and United States Patent Offices, where the publication of the patent might assist the enemy Of the patents granted, 4,569, or 75 p.c., were issued to United States inventors, 875 to Canadian and 314 to British patentees, while Sweden with 59 and Australia with 51 patents came next in number of patents issued. Table **40** shows the distribution of the Canadian patentees by province of residence for the years 1910 to 1919.

40.—Number of Canadian Patentees, by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years 1910-1919.

Provinces.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island..	2	–	–	4	2	2	3	3	3	9
Nova Scotia.....	29	31	30	20	39	33	21	29	18	21
New Brunswick.....	30	23	17	25	30	20	17	29	14	9
Quebec.....	267	271	233	277	278	278	237	287	220	172
Ontario.....	610	610	531	584	607	586	540	465	398	386
Manitoba.....	88	102	72	105	115	97	89	84	91	66
Saskatchewan.....	40	47	47	58	59	66	65	62	84	76
Alberta.....	39	54	56	61	46	71	60	59	61	75
British Columbia.....	90	108	97	122	157	126	92	72	83	70
Teritories and Yukon...	3			–	1	2	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	**1,198**	**1,246**	**1,083**	**1,256**	**1,334**	**1,281**	**1,125**	**1,091**	**973**	**876**

It will be seen from the table that the more populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec obtained the largest absolute number of patents; but a calculation of the number of patentees in relation to population shows that for the fiscal year 1918 the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia. Thus in this province, in 1918, one patent was granted to every 4,728 persons, the other provinces as regards the number of persons to each patent granted being placed in order as follows: Manitoba, 5,006; Saskatchewan, 5,862; Alberta, 6,142; Ontario, 6,339; Yukon, 8,512; Quebec, 9,105; New Brunswick, 25,134; Nova Scotia, 27,352 and Prince Edward Island, 31,242. For 1919 the number of persons to each patent was as follows: Alberta, 4,995; British Columbia, 5,607; Saskatchewan, 6,479; Ontario, 6,537; Manitoba, 6,903; Quebec, 11,652; Nova Scotia, 23,444; New Brunswick, 39,099.

Copyright, Trade Marks, Etc.,—The report for the year ended March 31, 1919, of the Copyright and Trade Marks Branch of

the Department of Trade and Commerce shows that the fees received for copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks amounted to $47,973 for the fiscal year 1918–19, as compared with $41,472 in 1917–18, and $35,829 in 1916–17. Registrations of copyright in 1918-19 numbered 1,436 against 1,440 in 1917-18 and 1,384 in 1916–17, of trade marks 919 against 987 in 1917–18, of industrial designs 169 against 177 and of timber marks 121 against 31.

IX.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Statistics of transportation and communications comprise those of steam and electric railways, motor vehicles, express companies, shipping, canals, telegraphs, telephones, and the Post Office[1].

RAILWAYS.

Steam Railways.—The increase in the railway mileage of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1918, was 275, as compared with 1,170 in 1917, 1,852 in 1916, 4,787 in 1915, 1,491 in 1914 and 2,577 in 1913, the increases respectively over the mileage of the previous year. The increase in mileage was thus the smallest of recent years, owing to the growing pressure of the war and the scarcity of capital. The total railway mileage in actual operation on June 30, 1918, was 38,879. The railway year runs from July 1 to June 30, and the railway statistics throughout this section are for the years ended June 30. Table **1** records the steam railway mileage in Canada annually from 1835 to 1918, and Table **2** the steam railway mileage of Canada by provinces for each of the eight years 1911 to 1918.

Capital Liability of Steam Railways.—The capitalization of railways in operation during the year ended June 30, 1918, was $1,999,880,494, an increase of $14,760,503 for the year. Of the total capitalization, $877,600,613 are stocks, $216,284,882 are consolidated debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway and $905,994,999 are funded debt.

Statistics of Individual Companies.—Table **5** gives the mileage, capital, aid paid up, earnings and operating expenses of the steam railways of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1918. It shows that the aggregate earnings were $330,220,150, an increase compared with 1917 of $19,448,671, or 6.2 per cent. Operating expenses in 1918 amounted to $273,955,436, an increase of $51,064,799, or 22.9 per cent. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings was 82.96 per cent, as compared with 71.7 per cent in 1917. The total aid paid up, as given in Table **5,** amounting to $160,294,331, includes $117,682,628 paid by the Dominion Government, $29,940,865 paid by the Provincial Governments and $12,670,838 paid by municipalities.

[1] The statistics of railways and canals, telegraphs, and telephones are taken from the Reports for the year ended June 30, 1918, of the Department of Railways and Canals, especially the Reports of the Comptroller of Statistics (Nos. 20, 20a, 20b, 20d, 20f, 1919). The statistics of express companies are furnished by the Comptroller of Railway Statistics. The shipping statistics are taken from the Report of the Department of Marine and the Trade and Navigation Returns. The postal statistics are from the Report of the Post Office Department.

Passengers and Freight.—Table **6**, giving the statistics of steam railways from 1901 to 1918, shows that in 1918 the steam railways of Canada carried 50,737,294 passengers and 127,543,687 tons of freight, a decrease of 3,012,386 passengers, or 5.6 per cent, and an increase of 5,627,415 tons of freight, or 4.6 per cent, as compared with 1917. The volume of freight traffic in 1918 was again the largest in the history of Canadian railways. The distribution of freight as between different classes of products is shown in Table **15.** The proportions per cent are for 1918 as follows: Agriculture, 18.72; animals, 3.34; mines, 36.99; forests, 16.35; manufactures, 17.54; merchandise, 3.96 and miscellaneous, 3.10.

Government Aid to Railways.—The railways of Canada have been built largely under different forms of Government aid. Tables **4** and **9** to **11** show its nature and extent. The principal forms of aid granted have consisted in land grants, cash subsidies, loans, the issue of debentures and the guarantee of bonds or interest. Aid has been granted both by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and also by municipalities. Table **4** shows the areas of the land granted as subsidies to steam railway companies by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the names of the companies in the case of the Dominion Government. The total area so granted up to June 30, 1918, extends to 55,740,249 acres.

Canadian Government Railways.—As a condition of Confederation the Government of the Dominion undertook the completion of a line of railway between the old province of Canada and the ice-free Atlantic ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This railway, known as the Intercolonial, was completed in 1876. In 1903, the Dominion Government undertook the construction of the eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for a period of 50 years. On the failure of the latter company to take over the operation of the road when completed, at an expenditure up to March 31, 1918, of $164,488,237 (Table **13**), the Government itself undertook its operation. The Prince Edward Island railway, opened in April, 1875, is also the property of the Dominion Government. Thus, on March 31, 1918, the Canadian Government railways had a total mileage of 5,150.08, comprising the Intercolonial railway, 2,305.23 miles; St. John and Quebec railway (leased), 127.72 miles; Prince Edward Island railway, 313.82 miles; and National Transcontinental railway, 2,403.31 miles. On June 1, 1918, several short company-owned branch lines in New Brunswick, aggregating 143 miles, were taken over for operation, pending completion of purchase. Further, in pursuance of an Act passed in 1917 (7-8 George V, c. 24), intituled an Act providing for the acquisition by His Majesty of the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and an agreement entered into under the Act, the Government acquired the entire capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, except five shares issued in exchange for Canadian Northern Railway income charge convertible debenture stock. Having thus acquired control, the Government, in September,

1918, appointed a new board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. This board, under Order in Council of November 20, 1918, became also a board of management of the Canadian Government railways, with all the powers theretofore vested in the general manager of the Canadian Government railways. The use of the general term "Canadian National Railways" to describe both systems was authorized by Order in Council of December 20, 1918, the corporate entity of each system being, however, preserved. The Canadian Northern system, at the time of its acquisition by the Government, had a total mileage of 9,566.5 miles. In addition, the Quebec and Saguenay railway, with 62.3 miles of lines, when offered for sale, was purchased by the Government under statutory authority, and by Order in Council of September 24, 1918, placed under the jurisdiction of the board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The Lotbinière and Megantic railway, again, about 30 miles in length, was acquired by the Dominion Government under authority of an Order in Council of December 1, 1919, and is to be operated as part of the Canadian Government railways system by the board of directors of the Canadian Northern railway. The Hudson Bay railway, with 334 miles completed at the end of 1919 out of its total of 424, has been declared to be comprised in the Canadian Government Railways, and is being operated to a limited extent by the board of directors of the Canadian Northern railway.

Aid to Railways by Dominion Government.—From 1851 up to June 30, 1918, as shown analytically in Table **10,** the total value of public aid granted to steam railways in Canada, exclusive of the capital of two government railways (I.C.R. and P.E.I.R.), amounted to $274,067,049. Of this sum $218,714,318 represents aid granted by the Dominion Government, $37,437,895 that granted by the Provincial Governments, and $17,914,836 that granted by municipalities. During 1918 the total cash subsidies paid to railways amounted to $720,404, paid wholly by the Dominion Government. Table **11** shows for each year from 1901 to 1918 the amount of aid to date given to steam railways by the Dominion Government. The total at June 30, 1918, of $372,252,310 is made up of the capital of the two government-owned lines, amounting to $153,537,992, and $218,714,-318, representing the aid granted by the Dominion Government to other railways. The latter includes in 1912 the sum of $4,994,417 paid to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. under the implement clause of the agreement between the Government and the Company, increased in 1916 to $6,263,716. This clause provides that the Government shall make up the difference between the amount realized by certain bonds and their par value. In each year since 1886 the aid granted to other railways includes the sum of $10,189,521 paid by the Government to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for land taken over by the Government from the Company's land subsidy. From 1885 to 1909 the amounts in the third column represent the accumulated annual payment by the Dominion to the Quebec Government of interest at 5 p.c. on a sum of $2,394,000 and amounting to $119,700 on account of the transfer of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa

and Occidental Railway. The item of $5,160,054 in 1909 includes the payment of the principal. From 1910, the amounts include the loan of $10,000,000 made to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company under federal legislation of 1909 (8-9 Edw. VII, c. 19). During the year ended June 30, 1918, loans of $25,000,000 were made to the Canadian Northern Railway, and of $7,500,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by the Dominion Government.

Dominion and Provincial Guarantees.—Guarantees of bonds have been substituted in large measure for other forms of aid during recent years, and in 1918 the total value of the guarantees authorized by the Dominion and Provincial Governments was $405,444,992. Of this value, the sum of $189,666,539 represents bonds authorized by the Dominion Government and the sum of $215,778,453 bonds authorized by the Provincial Governments. Of the total value of bonds authorized, viz., $405,444,992, bonds to the value of $358,488,395 have been executed and the sum of $342,317,649 represents the value of guarantees earned. Grand Trunk Pacific bonds of the value of $33,116,000, purchased by the Dominion Government, are included in the amount of guarantees authorized, although in this case the guarantee does not apply.

Hudson Bay Railway.—The route of the Hudson bay railway lies between Pas, Manitoba, where connection is made with the Canadian Northern Railway, and Port Nelson on Hudson bay, a total distance of 424 miles. The work of construction was placed under contract in August, 1911. The entire line has now been graded and track laid from Pas north to the second crossing of the Nelson river at Kettle rapids, a distance of 334 miles, to which point also telegraphic communication has been established. All bridges up to and including that at Kettle rapids, have been completed. Between this point and Port Nelson two bridges have yet to be constructed. Considerable progress has been made on railway terminals, docks and other harbour works at Port Nelson. The total expenditure up to March 31, 1919, was $20,796,445.

Quebec Bridge.—The Quebec Bridge was built by the Dominion Government to replace the structure which fell during the erection in 1907. The contract for the substructure was let in 1909, and for the superstructure in 1911. The bridge was opened for traffic in October, 1917, although not entirely completed until August, 1918. It was officially opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on August 22, 1919. The main span is the longest in the world, being 1,800 feet centre to centre of piers, or 100 feet longer than that of the Forth Bridge in Scotland. The total cost of this structure was in the neighbourhood of $15,000,000. The bridge is of the cantilever type and carries a double track railway and accommodation for foot traffic, but no highway. The bridge forms a connecting link in the Canadian National Railways system, and is operated as a part of such system

1.—Record of Steam Railway Mileage, 1835-1918.

Year.	Number of miles in operation.	Year.	Number of miles in operation.	Year.	Number of miles in operation.	Year.	Number of miles in operation.
1835	–	1856	1,414	1877	5,782	1898	16,870
1836	16	1857	1,444	1878	6,226	1899	17,250
1837	16	1858	1,863	1879	6,858	1900	17,657
1838	16	1859	1,994	1880	7,194	1901	18,140
1839	16	1860	2,065	1881	7,331	1902	18,714
1840	16	1861	2,146	1882	8,697	1903	18,988
1841	16	1862	2,189	1883	9,577	1904	19,431
1842	16	1863	2,189	1884	10,273	1905	20,487
1843	16	1864	2,189	1885	10,773	1906	21,353
1844	16	1865	2,240	1886	11,793	1907	22,452
1845	16	1866	2,278	1887	12,184	1908	22,966
1846	16	1867	2,278	1888	12,163	1909	24,104
1847	54	1868	2,270	1889	12,628	1910	24,731
1848	54	1869	2,524	1890	13,151	1911	25,400
1849	54	1870	2,617	1891	13,838	1912	26,727
1850	66	1871	2,695	1892	14,564	1913	29,304
1851	159	1872	2,899	1893	15,005	1914	30,795
1852	205	1873	3,832	1894	15,627	1915	35,582
1853	506	1874	4,331	1895	15,977	1916	37,434
1854	764	1875	4,804	1896	16,270	1917	38,604
1855	877	1876	5,218	1897	16,550	1918	38,879

2.—Steam Railway Mileage by Provinces, 1911-1918.

Provinces.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Ontario	8,322	8,546	9,000	9,255	10,702	11,320	11,049	11,057
Quebec	3,882	3,882	3,986	4,043	4,677	4,733	4,734	4,791
Manitoba	3,466	3,520	3,993	4,076	4,498	4,309	4,194	4,168
Saskatchewan	3,121	3,754	4,651	5,089	5,327	5,378	6,124	6,162
Alberta	1,494	1,897	2,212	2,545	3,174	3,894	4,444	4,273
British Columbia	1,842	1,855	1,951	1,978	3,100	3,604	3,885	4,247
New Brunswick	1,548	1,545	1,545	1,839	1,962	1,957	1,959	1,959
Nova Scotia	1,354	1,357	1,360	1,365	1,367	1,436	1,422	1,428
P. Edward Island	269	269	279	279	275	275	278	279
Yukon	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
In United States			225	224	398	426	413	413
Canada	**25,400**	**26,727**	**29,304**	**30,795**	**35,582**	**37,434**	**38,604**	**38,879**

NOTE.—The mileage shown in the United States relates entirely to lines which cross American territory in passing from one point in Canada to another: such lines, although not heretofore included in Canadian mileage, are operated wholly for the purposes of Canadian traffic. There is a large additional mileage in the United States, which is owned and operated by Canadian Railways, but of which no account is taken in these statistics.

3.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, 1876-1918.

Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1876...	180,955,657	76,079,531	257,035,188	1897	367,611,048	348,834,086	716,445,134
1877...	182,578,994	79,676,382	262,255,376	1898	378,151,790	354,946,865	733,098,655
1878...	191,331,767	83,710,938	275,042,705	1899	391,300,360	362,053,495	753,353,855
1879...	192,674,553	81,151,628	273,826,181	1900	410,326,095	373,716,704	784,042,799
1880...	189,956,177	80,661,316	270,617,493	1901	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837
1881...	199,527,981	84,891,313	284,419,294	1902	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,208,710
1882...	214,468,465	92,487,932	306,956,397	1903	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074
1883...	269,092,615	102,134,295	371,226,910	1904	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565
1884...	285,077,822	109,310,963	394,388,785	1905	526,353,951	465,543,967	991,897,918
1885...	312,182,162	141,370,963	453,553,125	1906	561,655,395	504,226,234	1,065,881,629
1886...	317,141,948	169,359,306	486,501,254	1907	588,568,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808
1887...	324,128,738	194,801,553	518,930,291	1908	607,891,349	631,869,664	1,239,761,013
1888...	327,493,882	228,617,728	556,111,610	1909	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416
1889...	332,559,672	251,675,226	584,234,898	1910	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687
1890...	338,177,386	266,885,707	605,063,093	1911	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201
1891...	339,769,786	292,291,654	632,061,440	1912	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526
1892...	344,400,282	305,120,200	649,520,482	1913	755,316,516	613,256,952	1,531,830,692[1]
1893...	371,877,287	307,225,888	679,103,175	1914	853,110,653	782,402,638	1,808,820,761[1]
1894...	361,760,508	327,003,803	688,764,311	1915	847,801,101	851,724,905	1,875,810,888[1]
1895...	361,449,590	330,785,546	692,235,136	1916	847,979,443	868,861,449	1,893,125,774[1]
1896...	361,075,340	336,137,601	697,212,941	1917	872,829,993	896,005,116	1,985,119,991[1]
				1918	877,600,613	905,994,999	1,999,880,494[1]

[1]Including consolidated debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway, $163,257,224 in 1913, $173,307,470 in 1914, $176,284,882 in 1915 and 1916, $216,284,882 in 1917 and 1918.

4.—Areas of Land Subsidies granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to June 30, 1918.

By the Dominion Government to	Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. (formerly Northwest Coal and Navigation Co.)	1,114,368
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co	1,888,448
Canadian Northern Railway Co. (from points on C.P.R. to Hudson Bay)	2,624,128
Canadian Northern Railway Co. (formerly Lake Manitoba Ry. and Canal Co.)	798,400
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (main line)	18,206,986
C. P. R. Pipestone extension, Souris Branch	200,320
C. P. R. Souris Branch	1,408,704
Great Northwestern Central Railway Co. (formerly Northwest Central Railway Co.)	320,000
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co	1,501,376
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co	1,396,800
C. N. Railway (formerly Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Co.)	680,320
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co	1,625,344
Saskatchewan and Western Railway Co	98,880
Total by Dominion Government	**31,864,074**
By Provincial Governments:	
Quebec	13,324,950
British Columbia	8,119,221
New Brunswick	1,647,772
Nova Scotia	160,000
Ontario	624,232
Total by Provincial Governments	**23,876,175**
Total area of Dominion and Provincial land grants to steam railways	**55,740,249**

5.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1918.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Aid paid up.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Alberta Central	–	–	404,480	–	–
Algoma Eastern	89·45	5,804,500	812,648	879,159	591,428
Alberta Southern (aband.)	–	–	113,694	–	–
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay	347·80	20,710,800	2,248,324	2,000,843	1,422,227
Atlantic, Quebec and Western	103·08	4,548,675	902,800	182,304	180,669
Alberta and Great Waterways	113·20	7,450,000	–	90,707	100,564
Bedlington and Nelson (abandoned, tracks removed)		1,000,000		–	–
British Yukon	101·12	4,978,879	–	215,797	122,841
Bruce Mines and Algoma	–	–	105,338	–	–
Buctouche and Moncton	34·00	310,000	196,100	34,788	61,138
Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay	69·45	2,150,000	–	49,704	144,381
Canada and Gulf Terminal	35·80	1,340,000	230,654	72,340	62,637
Canada Southern	380·54	37,630,000	521,559	15,364,792	10,126,270
Canadian Government Railways—					
Intercolonial	1,592·35	–	927,616[1]	20,259,233	22,338,235
Prince Edward Island	278·81	–	–	653,146	1,190,379
Canadian Northern System	9,320·15	419,358,227	39,329.002	44,067,826	38,524,266
Canadian Pacific, including leased lines	13,294·60	620,290,139	65,461,733[2]	150,274,102	111,569,949
Cape Breton	31·00	1,000,000	306,000	14,619	26,703
Caraquet	84·78	1,750,000	499,649	105,825	105,045
Central Canada	48·50	2,625,000	30,145	23,365	51,878
Central Vermont	125·20	2,964,615	–	348,599	366,679
Colchester Coal & Ry. Co.	–	–	12,800	–	–
Crows Nest Southern	74·18	4,295,000	–	92,764	197,318
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co	32·00		213,500	129,816	115,147
Detroit River Tunnel	1·45	21,000,000	–	–	–
Dominion Atlantic	274·16	8,431,499	3,358,422	1,212,774	915,554
Eastern British Columbia	14·00	420,000	–	41,352	41,650
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia	406·80	9,670,000	125,203	664,186	546,019
Essex Terminal	21·00	720,000	–	119,187	88,859
Elgin and Havelock	27·00	94,000	203,153[3]	16,057	20,598
Esquimalt and Nanaimo	199·20	7,332,000	1,520,560	821,826	525,471
Fredericton and Grand Lake	35·00	605,000	216,576	150,922	86,056
Grand Trunk Pacific (including branch lines)	2,714·20	216,512,540	6,990,036[4]	9,692,427	10,725,402[4]
Grand Trunk	3,567·07	429,589,117	12,993,059	50,966,329	43,252,004[4]
Hereford	53·06	1,600,000	254,786	69,168	155,048
International Bridge Coy	–	2,012,260	–	–	–
International of New Brunswick	111·30	–	1,006,080	165,935	336,621

[1]St. Mary's Bridge Co., $30,000, Canada Eastern, $374,840, Drummond County, $438,936, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.'s Ry., $83,840. [2]Includes $10,189,521 paid to the company for 6,793,014 acres of land relinquished. [3]Includes value of used iron rails. [4]Includes $6,263,716 paid to the company under the "Implement Clause" by the Dominion Government.

5.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1918—con.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Aid paid up.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Inverness Railway and Coal Co. (C.N.R.)	60·91	–	–	–	–
Kent Northern	27·00	107,000	236,734[2]	32,064	23,609
Kettle Valley	355·68	13,905,000	3,284,890	607,770	646,063
Kootenay Central	–	–	1,065,856	–	
Klondike Mines	31·81	2,466,250	197,184	–	
Lake Erie and Nothern	–	–	320,191	–	
Lake Erie & Detroit River	–	4,400,000	1,011,351	–	
L'Assomption (road abandoned)	–	–	11,200	–	–
Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction	–	978,000	286,280	–	–
Lotbinière and Megantic	30·00	50,000	222,994	41,507	35,908
Maganetawan River	1·91	–	13,552	–	–
Maine Central	5·10	–	–	20,869	19,772
Midland Railway of Manitoba	6·40	4,300,000	–	283,394	364,068
Maritime Coal and Ry.Co.	15·00	3,647,600	80,488	107,194	78,241
Massawippi Valley	35·46	800,000	10,376	220,443	313,704
Montreal and Atlantic	184·40	4,265,000	315,892	1,445,714	1,436,752
Montreal & Province Line		–	314,682	–	–
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel	10·85	1,263,000		94,771	82,528
Manitoba Great Northern	91·77	2,066,000	–	23,158	125,705
Minudie Coal and Ry. Co.	–	–	18,544	–	–
Napierville Junction	27·06	600,000	183,440	293,375	201,396
National Transcontinental	2,002·92	–	–	8,976,204	11,175,709
Nelson and Fort Sheppard	55·42	2,846,800		55,291	108,484
New Brunswick Coal and Ry. Co	58·00	[1]	414,400	58,427	53,597
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	–	–	213,149	–	–
New Westminster Southern	15·18	600,000	–	5,007	17,618
North Shore, N.B	8·63	133,000	43,816		–
Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard	19·80	595,500	108,160		–
Nosbonsing and Nipissing	5·50	–	–	–	–
Ottawa and New York	56·90	2,100,000	382,384	280,647	356,803
Pere Marquette in Canada	198·81	5,870,000	–	3,289,199	2,035,563
Pacific Great Eastern	180·27	45,160,000	–	–	–
Phillipsburg Ry. and Quarry Co	6·00	164,500	49,379	–	–
Pontiac and Renfrew	–	–	31,034	–	–
Quebec Bridge and Railway Co	–	–	915,170	–	–
Quebec Central	277·00	9,615,009	1,764,162	1,962,558	1,409,308
Quebec Oriental	100·00	2,166,848	1,803,084	301,609	275,635
Quebec Ry., Light and Power Co	30·82	–	402,946	120,841	98,763
Quebec, Montreal and Southern	192·18	7,000,000	1,506,392	645,671	674,936
Quebec and Saguenay	–	–	248,801	–	–
Roberval and Saguenay	36·80	3,270,000	244,153	199,543	149,987
Red Mountain	9·59	412,600	–	12,187	34,070
Rutland and Noyan	3·39	200,000	–	10,657	16,532
Salisbury and Albert	45·00	400,000	554,391[2]	50,678	50,580
Schomberg and Aurora	–		46,144	–	–
Southampton (N.B.)	–		81,280	–	–
St. John & Quebec	119·87	–	884,237	98,684	157,680
St. Clair Tunnel	1·23	3,200,000	375,000	–	–
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	46·14	2,155,567	219,882	1,362,885	725,539

[1]Owned and operated by New Brunswick Government. [2]Includes value of used iron rails.

5.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1918—concluded.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Aid paid up.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$	$
St. Martins	30·00	189,000	229,212[2]	14,660	18,451
Sydney and Louisburg (Dom. Coal Co.)	70·27	[1]	169,808	920,713	813,539
Temiscouata	113·00	4,099,669	1,099,200	300,961	233,955
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario[3]	328·50		2,134,080	2,651,110	2,172,303
Thessalon and Northern (Ont.)	–	–	6,112	–	–
Thousand Islands	6·33	110,000	39,840	46,888	32,200
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	100·30	10,542,500	323,100	2,565,708	1,667,238
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern	269·61	23,500,000	–	661,600	1,189,319
Victoria and Sydney, B.C.	15·97	403,000		31,145	34,432
Victoria Terminal Ry. and Ferry Co.	0·99	500	–	2,203	2,185
Wabash Ry. Co. in Canada	–	–	–	3,635,278	3,123,998
York and Carleton	10·50	105,000	58,143	9,645	8,230
Total	**38,878,52**	**1,999,880,494**	**160,294,331**	**330,220,150**	**273,955,436**

[1]General capital of Dominion Coal Co. [2]Includes value of used iron rails. [3]Constructed and operated by Ontario Government Commission.

6—Steam Railway Statistics, 1901-1918.

Year.	Miles in operation.	Total Train miles.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	$	$	p.c.
1901...	18,140	53,349,394	18,385,722	36,999,371	72,898,749	50,368,726	69·06
1902...	18,714	55,729,856	20,679,974	42,376,527	85,666,503	57,343,592	68·54
1903...	18,988	60,382,920	22,148,742	47,373,417	96,064,527	67,481,524	70·25
1904...	19,431	61,312,002	23,640,765	48,097,519	100,219,436	74,563,162	74·40
1905...	20,487	65,934,114	25,288,723	50,893,957	106,467,198	79,977,573	75·12
1906...	21,353	72,723,482	27,989,782	57,966,713	125,322,865	87,129,434	69·52
1907...	22,452	75,115,765	32,137,319	63,866,135	146,738,214	103,748,672	70·70
1908...	22,966	78,637,526	34,044,992	63,071,167	146,918,314	107,304,143	73·04
1909...	24,104	79,662,216	32,683,309	66,842,258	145,056,336	104,600,084	72·11
1910...	24,731	85,409,241	35,894,575	74,482,866	173,956,217	120,405,440	69·22
1911...	25,400	89,716,533	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785	69·43
1912...	26,727	100,930,271	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540	68·70
1913...	29,304	113,437,208	46,230,765	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690	70·90
1914...	30,795	107,895,272	46,702,280	101,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259	73·63
1915...	35,582	93,218,479	46,322,035	87,204,838	199,843,072	147,731,099	73·92
1916...	37,434	111,075,890	49,027,671	109,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259	68·94
1917...	38,604	115,797,100	53,749,680	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637	71·72
1918...	38,879	109,857,560	50,737,294	127,543,687	330,220,150	273,955,436	82·96

NOTE.—For the years 1875 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 434.

7.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per mile of line, 1909-1918.

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Earnings.	Expenses.
	per mile of line.			per train mile.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$
1909	6,017 89	4,339 53	1,678 36	1.816	1.309
1910	7,033 93	4,868 60	2,165 33	2.036	1.409
1911	7,430 45	5,158 85	2,271 60	2.103	1.460
1912	8,209 07	5,639 48	2,569 59	2.173	1.493
1913	8,760 50	6,211 38	2,549 12	2.263	1.604
1914	7,893 60	5,811 83	2,081 77	2.253	1.659
1915	5,616 41	4,151 57	1,464 84	2.144	1.585
1916	6,943 00	4,823 00	2,120 00	2.358	1.623
1917	8,051 00	5,774 00	2,277 00	2.683	1.925
1918	8,493 00	7,046 00	1,447 00	3·006	2·494

8.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1916-1918.

Items of Expenditure.	1916.		1917.		1918.	
	$ cts.	p.c.	$ cts.	p.c.	$ cts.	p.c.
Ways and structures	36,040,945 06	19·96	41,154,193 11	18·46	51,614,857 71	18·84
Equipment	35,822,484 20	19·84	46,371,178 39	20·80	57,304,234 84	20·92
Traffic expenses	5,560,515 12	3·08	6,236,810 91	2·79	6,342,393 99	2·32
Transportation	93,067,485 37	51·55	117,599,236 33	52·76	146,660,354 98	53·52
General expenses	10,050,829 23	5·57	11,529,218 34	5·19	12,033,594 27	4·40
Total	**180,542,258 98**	**100·00**	**222,890,637 08**	**100·00**	**273,955,435 79**	**100·00**

9.—Aid to Railways in the form of Guarantees of Bonds, Interest, etc., by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to June 30, 1918.

Government.	Authorized.	Bonds executed.	Guarantees earned.
	$	$	$
Dominion	189,666,539	183,532,523	183,532,523
Manitoba	25,519,553	25,519,553	25,519,553
Alberta	59,495,900	45,120,450	45,120,450
Saskatchewan	46,725,000	28,095,345	22,683,994
Ontario	7,860,000	7,860,000	7,860,000
British Columbia	68,135,000	60,317,524	50,889,567
New Brunswick	7,763,000	7,763,000	6,431,562
Quebec	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total	**405,444,992**	**358,488,395**	**342,317,649**

10.—Analysis of the Total Financial Aid given to Steam Railways up to June 30, 1918.

By the Dominion Government.		By Provincial Governments.	
	$		$
Cash subsidies	111,428,695	Cash subsidies	29,940,865
Loans	58,076,533	Loans	7,197,030
Paid to Quebec Government	5,160,054	Subscriptions to shares	300,000
Cost of lines handed over to C.P.R.	37,785,320	**Total**	**37,437,895**
Implement Clause of Grand Trunk Pacific	6,263,716	By Municipalities.	
		Cash subsidies	12,670,837
		Loans	2,404,499
		Subscriptions to shares	2,839,500
		Total	**17,914,836**
Total	**218,714,318**	**Grand Total**	**274,067,049**

11.—Total Amount of Dominion Government Aid paid to Steam Railways up to June 30 of each year, 1901-1918.

Year.	Capital of Government Railways.	Aid to Other Railways.	Paid by Dominion Government to Quebec Government.	Total aid paid to Railways other than Government Railways.	Grand Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1901	68,097,799	108,205,453	1,975,050	110,225,503	178,323,302
1902	72,910,445	110,229,341	2,094,750	112,324,091	185,234,536
1903	76,290,546	111,576,663	2,214,450	113,791,113	190,081,659
1904	78,870,281	113,541,518	2,334,150	115,875,668	194,745,949
1905	84,193,801	114,701,648	2,442,864	117,145,512	201,339,313
1906	88,454,383	115,923,722	2,550,594	118,474,316	206,928,699
1907	90,387,853	126,169,324	2,658,324	128,827,648	219,215,501
1908	95,273,779	130,283,322	2,766,054	133,049,376	228,323,155
1909	95,714,248	130,389,934	5,160,054	135,549,988	231,264,236
1910	100,738,439	146,932,180	–	146,932,180	247,670,619
1911	101,595,694	148,217,072		148,217,072	249,812,766
1912	103,434,184	154,075,235		154,075,235	257,509,419
1913	105,929,173	163,251,469		163,251,469	269,180,642
1914	111,956,203	178,834,529		178,834,529	290,790,732
1915	118,717,647	183,479,193		183,479,193	302,196,840
1916	127,077,098	184,719,628		184,719,628	311,796,726
1917	132,577,693	185,493,914		185,493,914	318,071,607
1918	153,537,992	218,714,318		218,714,318	372,252,310

NOTE.—For the years 1876 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916–17, page 436.

12.—Cost of Construction, Working Expenses and Revenue of Government Railways, 1868-1900 and 1901-1918, and before Confederation.

Year.	Cost of construction.	Working Expenses.[2]	Revenue.[2]	Surplus (+) and deficit (−).
	$	$	$	$
Before Confederation	13,881,461	–	–	–
1868–1900	110,781,980	81,391,472	73,226,382	−8,165,090
1901	3,922,989	5,739,052	5,213,381	−525,671
1902	5,386,611	5,861,099	5,918,990	+57,891
1903	3,083,681	6,474,134	6,584,599	+110,465
1904	2,619,060	7,599,959	6,627,256	−972,703
1905	6,125,482	8,906,154	7,050,892	−1,855,262
1906	6,102,566	7,893,653	7,950,553	+56,900
1907 (9 mos.)	7,174,370	6,328,746	6,509,186	+180,440
1908	23,684,005	9,595,295	9,534,569	−60,726
1909	29,414,227	9,764,587	8,894,420	−870,167
1910	21,505,976	9,095,904	9,647,964	+552,060
1911	24,532,466	10,037,879	10,249,394	+211,515
1912	23,108,806	11,074,853	11,034,166	−40,687
1913	17,375,968	12,499,926	12,442,203	−57,723
1914	21,628,095	13,559,225	13,394,317	−164,908
1915	21,865,664	12,474,454	12,149,357	−325,097
1916	21,155,255	19,407,380	18,427,909	−979,471
1917	12,003,650	25,795,907	23,539,759	−2,256,148
1918	34,699,417	33,400,460	27,240,957	−6,159,503
Total	**413,360,859**[1]	**296,900,139**	**275,636,254**	**−21,263,885**

[1]Less $40,000 received from St. John City for the Carleton Branch Railway = $413,320,859. Cost of Quebec Bridge not included. [2]Includes Windsor Branch.

NOTE—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada year Book, 1916–17, page 437.

13.—Capital Expenditure by Dominion Government for construction of Government Steam Railways to March 31, 1918.

Railways.	$
Intercolonial	116,366,438
Now forming parts of the Intercolonial:	
Cape Breton	3,860,679
Oxford and New Glasgow	1,949,063
Eastern Extension	1,324,043
Drummond County	1,464,000
Montreal and European Short Line	333,943
Canada Eastern	819,000
Canadian Government Railways	24,392,986
Prince Edward Island	11,829,557
National Transcontinental	164,488,237
Canadian Pacific	62,789,776
Annapolis and Digby	660,683
Yukon Territory Works (Stikine-Teslin Ry.)	283,324
Carleton Branch	48,410
Hudson Bay Railway	20,233,887
International Railway of New Brunswick	13,032
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway	391,454
Quebec and Saguenay Ry	1,703,590
Governor-General's Cars	71,539
European and North American Ry	88,363
Nova Scotia Ry	208,510
Miscellaneous Expenditure	18,345
Quebec Bridge	14,175,862
Grand Total	**427,514,721**

14.—Mileage and Rolling Stock of Steam Railways, 1913-1918.

Mileage and Engines.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Miles in operation	29,304	30,795	35,582	37,434	38,604	38,879
Miles of sidings	6,977	7,560	7,852	8,456	9,224	9,294
Miles of steel rails in main line	29,301	30,795	35,582	37,434	38,604	38,879
Miles of steel rails in double track	1,984	2,293	2,451	2,489	2,481	2,523
Engines in use	5,119	5,447	5,486	5,490	5,626	5,756
Passenger Cars.						
First Class	2,058	2,167	2,213	2,187	2,168	2,172
Second Class	627	627	632	706	687	595
Combination	492	491	486	409	418	406
Emigrant	437	466	509	519	534	568
Dining	176	204	215	215	216	196
Parlour	117	130	138	138	155	166
Sleeping	440	500	538	556	562	555
Baggage, express and postal	1,275	1,378	1,457	1,458	1,462	1,514
Other	74	39	138	138	175	204
Freight Cars.						
Box	128,511	146,607	145,307	144,696	145,290	150,074
Flat	25,117	26,151	25,315	25,542	25,322	23,414
Stock	6,745	7,589	7,638	7,775	7,883	8,556
Coal	14,746	15,955	15,703	15,598	15,649	16,949
Tank	479	496	563	416	731	485
Refrigerator	3,911	4,716	4,713	4,740	5,234	5,893
Other	2,712	2,676	2,551	2,847	3,390	3,664

15.—Freight hauled on Steam Railways, 1914-1918.

Products.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Products of Agriculture—					
Grain	11,473,733	9,159,793	18,957,627	16,491,090	13,985,361
Flour	2,432,673	2,514,609	3,184,922	3,374,965	3,919,476
Other mill products	1,347,491	1,486,665	1,685,147	1,684,176	1,722,985
Hay	1,182,804	1,211,835	1,323,954	1,042,395	1,522,626
Tobacco	49,819	38,580	47,694	44,482	51,252
Cotton	105,429	108,877	143,950	154,256	349,385
Fruit and vegetables	1,374,992	1,474,314	1,299,063	1,649,779	1,604,126
Other products of agriculture	403,539	391,236	463,354	686,311	722,459
Products of animals—					
Live stock	1,424,528	1,387,103	1,428,887	1,554,560	1,515,471
Dressed meats	587,174	608,062	630,992	645,094	764,121
Other packing house products	358,607	395,364	615,701	596,349	644,023
Poultry, game and fish	292,734	282,856	360,892	373,514	424,728

15.—Freight hauled on Steam Railways, 1914-1918—concluded.

Products.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Products of animals—con.					
Wool	38,867	41,156	105,912	62,456	90,455
Hides and leather	183,646	211,411	277,580	249,794	250,713
Other products of animals	457,944	430,705	486,395	499,120	559,821
Products of mines—					
Anthracite coal	6,624,763	6,477,642	7,057,628	7,623,874	9,033,037
Bituminous coal	18,384,819	16,114,480	18,122,835	21,782,484	25,076,008
Coke	1,552,298	1,171,427	1,772,854	1,641,448	1,735,596
Ores	4,570,745	3,524,211	5,610,548	5,570,215	5,491,452
Stone, sand, etc	6,211,671	4,841,415	3,801,874	3,910,562	3,850,855
Other products of mines	915,874	998,360	1,484,345	2,006,054	2,002,543
Products of forests—					
Lumber	8,809,572	7,985,885	8,551,087	10,100,749	10,478,969
Other products of forests	7,202,525	5,990,670	8,007,442	8,989,933	10,372,485
Manufactures—					
Petroleum and other oils	901,324	868,214	1,117,315	1,414,800	1,636,594
Sugar	779,276	707,714	744,866	797,763	912,113
Naval stores	17,195	28,961	81,768	108,958	133,168
Iron, pig and bloom	1,227,528	488,216	1,259,343	1,723,249	1,745,383
Iron and steel rails	1,031,361	450,764	749,993	1,100,245	1,104,996
Castings and machinery	1,258,886	891,063	1,316,572	1,920,301	1,997,184
Bar and sheet metal	904,859	635,150	1,213,797	1,562,313	1,784,228
Cement, brick and lime	3,479,186	2,419,240	2,216,868	2,698,166	2,192,898
Agricultural implements	468,156	285,491	366,461	469,142	529,677
Wagons, carriages, tools, etc	275,060	339,749	516,368	672,939	566,720
Wines, liquors and beers	349,635	247,944	269,271	218,977	223,350
Household goods and furniture	459,990	295,496	366,399	438,483	499,751
Other manufactures	5,681,670	4,928,391	6,648,762	8,795,971	9,036,745
Merchandise	5,113,603	5,272,163	4,622,224	6,070,858	5,047,616
Miscellaneous	3,397,601	2,393,123	2,748,398	3,151,203	3,952,872

SUMMARY.

Products of agriculture	18,370,480	16,385,909	27,105,711	25,127,454	23,877,670
Products of animals	3,343,500	3,356,657	3,906,359	3,980,887	4,249,332
Products of mines	38,260,170	33,127,535	37,850,084	42,534,637	47,189,491
Products of forests	16,012,097	13,976,555	16,558,529	19,090,782	20,851,454
Manufactures	16,834,126	12,586,393	16,867,783	21,921,307	22,362,807
Merchandise	5,113,603	5,272,163	4,622,224	6,070,858	5,047,616
Miscellaneous	3,397,601	2,393,123	2,748,398	3,151,203	3,952,872
Totals	**101,394,753**[1]	**87,204,838**[1]	**109,659,088**	**121,916,372**[1]	**127,543,687**[1]

[1] Includes as not distributed, 63,176 tons in 1914, 106,503 tons in 1915, 39,244 tons in 1917 and 12,945 tons in 1918.

16.—Total Salaries and Wages, with Ratios of same to Gross Earnings and Operating Expenses on Steam Railways, 1907-1918.

Year.	Salaries and wages.	Ratio to gross earnings.	Ratio to operating expenses.	Year.	Salaries and wages.	Ratio to gross earnings.	Ratio to operating expenses.
	$	p.c.	p.c.		$	p.c.	p.c.
1907	58,719,493	40·01	56·60	1913	115,749,825	45·09	63·59
1908	60,376,607	41·09	56·26	1914	111,762,972	45·97	62·43
1909	63,216,662	43·58	60·43	1915	90,215,727	45·15	61·09
1910	67,167,793	38·61	55·78	1916	104,300,647	39·82	57·95
1911	74,613,738	39·53	56·94	1917	129,626,187	41·85	58·34
1912	94,237,623	39·79	57·92	1918	152,274,953	46·14	55·59

17.—Number of Steam Railway Employees and Amount of Salaries and Wages, 1911-1918.

Year.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Year.	Employees.	Salaries. and Wages.
	No.	$		No.	$
1911	141,224	74,613,738	1915	124,142	90,215,727
1912	155,901	94,237,623	1916	144,770	104,300,647
1913	178,652	115,749,825	1917	146,175	129,626,187
1914	159,142	111,762,972	1918	143,493	152,274,953

18.—Number of Passengers, Employees and Others Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, 1888-1918.

Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.
1888-1900	176	966	1,104	8,459	1,661	1,785	2,941	11,210
1901	16	135	118	970	183	212	317	1,317
1902	14	176	152	932	164	220	330	1,328
1903	53	258	186	945	181	250	420	1,453
1904	25	234	192	912	178	259	395	1,407
1905	35	244	208	919	225	194	468	1,355
1906	16	233	139	890	206	242	361	1,365
1907	70	355	259	1,569	269	228	598	2,152
1908	28	345	224	1,793	184	222	436	2,360
1909	36	281	209	1,679	260	226	505	2,186
1910	62	279	295	1,605	258	255	615	2,139
1911	28	297	227	2,715	236	317	493	3,329
1912	48	493	234	2,924	288	363	568	3,780
1913	41	667	324	3,407	377	498	742	4,572
1914	27	415	224	3,161	349	463	600	4,039
1915	17	336	115	2,573	247	362	379	3,271
1916	20	309	174	4,332	274	337	468	4,978
1917	24	438	209	4,596	219	401	452	5,435
1918	32	344	178	5,352	200	393	410	6,089
Total	**768**	**6,805**	**4,771**	**49,733**	**5,959**	**7,227**	**11,498**	**63,765**

NOTE.—For the years 1888 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 448.

19.—Number of Persons Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, 1916-1918.

(A) In Accidents Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars.

Description of Persons.	1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	20	291	24	410	32	322
Employees	149	1,455	177	1,909	154	1,868
Trespassers	191	141	150	124	129	140
Non-trespassers	77	158	64	193	64	173
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc	–	13	4	46	4	46
Total	**437**	**2,058**	**419**	**2,682**	**383**	**2,549**
Description of Accident—						
Coupling and uncoupling	12	135	16	187	9	182
Collisions	50	170	25	239	34	198
Derailments	14	162	14	203	12	162
Parting of trains	–	38	–	50	2	32
Locomotives or cars breaking down	–	14	1	31	–	27
Falling from trains or cars	35	297	41	358	22	336
Jumping on or off	29	260	31	310	34	310
Struck by trains, etc	269	337	256	356	233	385
Overhead obstruction	1	27	4	32	3	35
Other causes	27	618	31	916	34	882
Total	**437**	**2,058**	**419**	**2,682**	**383**	**2,549**

(B) In Accidents other than those Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars.

Description of Persons.	1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Stationmen	–	237	–	371	3	434
Shopmen	1	1,184	7	952	4	1,188
Trainmen and Trackmen	8	520	8	653	6	798
Other employees	16	936	17	711	11	1,064
Passengers	–	18	–	28	–	22
Others	6	25	1	38	3	34
Total	**31**	**2,920**	**33**	**2,753**	**27**	**3,540**
Description of Accident—						
Handling traffic	2	243	1	434	2	516
Handling tools, machinery, etc	6	990	13	918	3	1,197
Handling supplies	–	419	2	393	–	450
Getting on or off engines or cars	–	113	–	130	1	154
Other causes	23	1,155	17	878	21	1,223
Total	**31**	**2,920**	**33**	**2,753**	**27**	**3,540**

Electric Railways.—During 1918 the total capital liability of electric railways, which for the most part consist of urban street tramways, was increased from $161,234,739 to $167,253,093. Of this amount, $73,864,820 are in stocks, and $93,388,273 are in funded debt. The number of fare passengers carried in 1918, was 487,365,456. Comparisons cannot be made with preceding years, owing to the

omission of facts relating to the Montreal Tramways and several other units. The freight hauled in 1918 was 2,497,530 tons, as compared with 2,335,539 tons in 1917. Gross earnings were $24,299,890, as against $30,237,664 in 1917, and operating expenses were $17,535,975, against $20,098,634 in 1917. These and other particulars, with comparative figures, are set out in Tables **20-24.** The number of employees in the service of electric railways on June 30, 1918, was 11,646, as compared with 11,696 in 1917. The total salaries and wages for the year 1918 were $11,840,864, as against $9,451,685 in 1917. The total mileage of electric railways computed as single track in 1918 was 2,276, as compared with 2,278 in 1917.

20.—Electric Railway Statistics, 1901-1918.

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Total Car Mileage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	$	$	p.c.
1901..	674.58	31,750,754	120,934,656	287,926	5,768,283	3,435,162	59·55
1902..	557·59	35,833,841	135,681,402	266,182	6,486,438	3,802,855	58·63
1903..	759·36	38,028,529	155,662,812	371,286	7,233,677	4,472,858	61·83
1904..	766·50	42,066,124	181,689,998	400,161	8,453,609	5,326,516	63·01
1905..	793·12	45,959,101	203,467,217	510,350	9,357,125	5,918,194	63·25
1906..	813·74	50,618,836	237,655,074	506,024	10,966,871	6,675,037	60·87
1907..	814·52	53,361,227	273,999,404	479,731	12,630,430	7,373,251	58·38
1908..	992·03	56,964,881	299,099,309	732,475	14,007,049	8,695,880	62·08
1909..	988·97	60,152,846	314,026,671	–	14,611,484	8,885,235	60·81
1910..	1,047·07	65,249,166	360,964,876	852,294	17,100,789	10,121,781	59·19
1911..	1,223·73	72,618,806	426,296,792	1,228,362	20,356,952	12,096,134	59·42
1912..	1,308·17	82,070,064	488,865,682	1,435,525	23,499,250	14,266,675	60·71
1913..	1,356·63	89,005,216	597,863,801	1,957,930	28,216,111	17,765,372	62·96
1914..	1,560·82	98,917,808	614,709,819	1,845,923	29,691,007	19,107,818	64·36
1915..	1,590·29	96,964,829	562,302,373	1,433,602	26,922,900	18,131,842	67·35
1916..	1,673·77	82,516,612	580,094,167	1,936,674	27,416,285	18,099,906	66·02
1917..	1,743·54	84,073,046	629,441,997	2,333,539	30,237,664	20,098,634	66·47
1918..	1,616·36	84,435,323[1]	487,365,456[1]	2,497,530[1]	24,299,890[1]	17,535,975[1]	72·16

21.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways, 1916-1918.

Mileage.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Cars.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Length of first main track	1,673.77	1,743.54	1,616.36	Passenger cars, closed	1,986	2,041	2,061
Length of second main track	333.48	345.72	453.11	Passenger cars, open	513	447	387
Total length of main track	2,007.25	2,089.26	2,069.47	Passenger cars, combination	765	628	618
Length of sidings and turnouts	184.79	188.70	206.57	Freight cars	658	621	703
Total, computed as single track	2,192.04	2,277.96	2,276.04	Mail, express & baggage cars	42	49	39
				Combination, freight	13	16	15
				Work cars	197	198	186
				Snow ploughs	45	48	52
				Sweepers	102	99	91
				Miscellaneous	121	148	162

[1]Not including Montreal Tramways and several other units.

22.—Capital Liability of Electric Railways, 1908-1918.

Year	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total[1].	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total[1].
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1908.	50,295,266	37,114,619	87,409,885	1914..	66,311,098	81,284,244	147,595,342
1909.	51,946,433	39,658,556	91,604,989	1915..	66,696,675	83,647,327	150,344,002
1910.	58,653,826	43,391,153	102,044,979	1916..	67,738,275	87,157,309	154,895,584
1911.	62,251,203	49,281,144	111,532,347	1917..	70,606,520	90,628,219	161,234,739
1912.	70,829,118	52,012,828	122,841,946	1918..	73,864,820	93,388,273	167,253,093
1913.	62,079,767	79,155,864	141,235,631				

[1]Not including $493,346 aid paid by Governments and Municipalities.

23.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Railways, 1918.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$
Brandon Municipal	10.31	450,000	[1]	[1]
Brantford Municipal	14·61	270,000	111,301	81,362
Brantford and Hamilton	23.19	960,000	207,233	119,072
British Columbia	244.22	16,241,138	3,218,698	2,708,514
Calais Street	7.00	–	41,927	33,021
Cape Breton and leased lines	30.59	2,455,000	286,902	203,460
Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie	38.05	1,455,100	130,585	97,591
Cornwall Street	4.00	200,000	35,263	38,184
Calgary Municipal	55.50	2,365,173	612,029	424,558
Canadian Resources Development Co	1.75	486,000	96	943
Edmonton Radial	31.09	3,065,660	499,024	360,371
Edmonton Interurban (not operated)	–	600,000	–	–
Fort William	19.88	1,112,000	147,988	107,486
Fort William Terminal Ry. and Bridge Co	–	125,000	–	–
Grand Valley (now Brantford Mun.)	–	1,788,800	–	–
Guelph Radial	8.03	193,000	50,150	41,280
Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., Ltd	12.29	6,836,000	421,693	275,424
Hamilton and Dundas	6.98	200,000	83,746	57,892
Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville	22.60	385,000	152,023	135,048
Hamilton Radial	22.86	271,150	173,490	169,251
Hamilton Street	17.40	1,605,000	787,430	549,205
Hull	15.67	292,000	207.245	147,803
International Transit Co	4.30	310,000	140,771	87,403
Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui	7.00	182,350	49,809	42,517
Kitchener and Waterloo Street	3.28	141,763	57,926	37,529
Kitchener and Northern	3.15	20,200	8,160	7,909
Kitchener, Waterloo, Wellesley and Lake Huron	17.81	551,000	221,340	165,341
Lethbridge Municipal	7.00	463,439	54,145	47,247
Lake Erie and Northern	51.00	3,817,500	211,238	154,975
Levis County	11.75	574,000	96,733	113,306
London Street	27.48	1,200,480	442,713	345,161
London and Lake Erie Ry	29.75	2,840,000	[1]	[1]
London and Port Stanley	24.50	1,131,000	368,914	255,670
Moncton Tramway Co	4.47	1,414,400	15,216	22,117

[1] No return.

23.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Railways, 1918— concluded.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$
Montreal Tramways	124.26	39,002,453	[3]	[3]
Montreal and Southern Counties	52.20	1,000,000	303,216	316,580
Moosejaw	9.00	795,372	107,182	85,686
Nelson Street, B.C.	2.13	81,000	14,596	13,627
Nipissing Central	15.37	530,000	97,426	83,553
Niagara Falls, Park and River	11.91	600,000	113,514	90,377
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto	61.58	2,020,000	766,423	569,961
Niagara, Welland and Lake Erie	1.87	298,000	31,607	12,717
Oshawa	9.00	58,452	172,991	99,317
Ottawa	28.11	2,286,900	1,294,187	760,956
Peterborough Radial	6.55	100,000	74,864	62,074
Port Arthur	12.43	850,602	144,747	108,234
Pictou County	–	600,000		
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. (Citadel division)	16.75	5,775,670[1]	545,547	363,727
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. (Montmorency division)	28.60	–	208,915	183,644
Regina Municipal	25.34	1,675,000	244,013	207,630
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg	41.37	897,000	331,419	222,774
Sarnia	8.25	180,000	68,955	59,312
Saskatoon Municipal	12.63	793,036	208,099	156,844
Shawinigan Falls Terminal	3.75	493,800	61,365	50,233
Sherbrooke Street	9 00	2,241,700	65,281	61,007
St. John, N.B.	–	1,800,000	–	
St. Stephen, N.B.	–	200,000	–	–
St. Thomas Street	6.25	85,028	20,497	20,706
Suburban Rapid Transit (Winnipeg)	17.26	600,000	110,439	110,207
Sudbury, Copper Cliff Suburban	9.00	267,100	41,524	32,046
Sydney and Glace Bay	–	885,000	–	–
Toronto Street	61.86	16,210,200	6,511,304	4,124,060
Toronto Suburban	19.54	4,128,000	277,413	224,213
Toronto and York Radial	72.17	3,640,000	710,253	529,142
Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid	36.17	1,500,000	158,644	121,237
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg	38.48	1,153,200	145,167	101,076
Winnipeg Street	63.26	18,380,000[2]	2,180,299	1,569,538
Yarmouth Street	3.00	500,990[2]	45,397	16,709
Windsor and Tecumseh	–	289,000	–	–
Schomberg and Aurora	14.40	550,000	17,892	18,676
Three Rivers Traction Co.	7.10	700,700	86,005	60,466
Toronto Civic Railway	10.26	2,082,737	306,921	270,006
Totals	**1616.36**	**167,253,093**	**24,299,890**	**17,535,975**

[1]Including capital for lighting, power and gas plants.
[2]Capitalization covers outside operations.
[3]No return.

24.—Number of Passengers, Employees and others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, 1894-1918.

Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1894-1899	1	23	2	9	9	12	12	44
1900	–	6	–	–	2	7	2	13
1901	3	158	1	58	11	98	15	314
1902	9	410	1	33	22	120	32	563
1903	10	504	7	62	22	212	39	778
1904	10	508	3	64	40	272	53	844
1905	30	862	3	87	23	347	56	1,296
1906	11	1,085	2	127	34	441	47	1,653
1907	27	988	7	216	37	532	71	1,736
1908	18	1,156	6	188	43	539	67	1,883
1909	11	1,303	7	218	50	618	68	2,139
1910	14	1,595	13	227	68	716	95	2,538
1911	11	1,784	8	300	83	586	102	2,670
1912	16	1,950	8	442	86	736	110	3,128
1913	17	1,662	12	392	44	490	73	2,544
1914	9	1,757	13	469	42	581	64	2,807
1915	14	1,554	6	413	44	638	64	2,605
1916	18	1,905	4	305	28	819	50	3,029
1917	11	1,541	10	395	42	792	63	2,728
1918	9	1,451	12	383	56	762	77	2,596
Totals	**249**	**22,202**	**125**	**4,388**	**786**	**9,318**	**1,160**	**35,908**

MOTOR VEHICLES.

The use of motor vehicles has increased so rapidly during recent years that this means of transportation has now become one of the most important in Canada. In 1904 the number of motor vehicles registered in Ontario was only 535; in 1919 the number was 144,804. In Quebec province the number has grown from 254 in 1907 to 33,547 in 1919. For Saskatchewan the number of registered cars has increased from 8,020 in 1914 to 56,855 in 1919. For Alberta the number of registered cars in 1906 was 41; in 1919 the number was 34,000. As will be seen from Table **25** there has been a great increase in the number of motor vehicles registered in each of the provinces, whilst the total number of motor vehicles registered for all Canada in 1919 is 341,316, as compared with 69,598 in 1914, an increase of 390·4 per cent in 5 years. The following is a brief synopsis of the laws and regulations in force in each province, and Table **26** summarizes the legal speed limits by provinces under the varying conditions specified.

Prince Edward Island.—Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1913, with amendments and regulations, all cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary. In addition to the registration fee an annual tax is payable on the 1st of May, but this is not required of non-residents unless the car is used in the province during more than four weeks in one year. All drivers of cars, owners included, must be eighteen years old and must be licensed. Every car must have a lock, or other device, to prevent it from being operated when left unattended. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, in places which are closely built up 10 miles, where there is not a clear

view of the road for at least 200 yards 12 miles, and in all other places 15 miles an hour. The number of cars registered in 1919 (up to November 1) was 967.

Nova Scotia.—The Motor Vehicle Act, 1918, requires cars to be registered by the Provincial Secretary, who issues permits renewable annually on January 1. Cars belonging to persons residing out of Nova Scotia need not be registered if cars are registered in the place where owners reside, and if owners do not reside or carry on business in Nova Scotia for more than three months in each year. No person under 16 may operate a motor vehicle, and paid chauffeurs must be at least 18 and must take out licenses. Cars must have devices which will prevent their operation when left unattended and must also have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages and in places where there is no clear view of the road for at least 50 yards 15 miles an hour, at cross-roads and bridges 15 miles, and in other places 25 miles an hour. During 1918 the number of permits issued for cars was 8,247.

New Brunswick.—Under the Motor Vehicle Law, 1915, as amended May, 1917, the registering and licensing authority is the Department of Public Works. Cars must be re-registered every third year, and besides the registration fee, an annual fee is payable on January 1. Non-residents may operate cars registered in another province or state during not more than 21 days in any year without registration in New Brunswick. The driver of a car must be 18 years old, and must be the owner or a member of his household, a licensed chauffeur or a person accompanied by a chauffeur; all chauffeurs must take out licenses and must pass a qualifying examination before issue of the license. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages 12 miles an hour, in places which are closely built up 15 miles an hour, and in other places where the road cannot be seen clearly for 200 yards 20 miles an hour.

Quebec.—The law as to motor vehicles is contained in the Revised Statutes, 1909, chapter 4, s. xxi and amending Acts. Cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Treasurer and re-registered annually on March 1, save in the cases of taxi-cabs and auto-busses or similar vehicles which run daily or periodically between the province and neighbouring provinces or states. No registration in the province is required of cars registered outside the province, provided that similar exemption is granted by law of the state or province in which the tourist resides. All drivers of cars must be licensed and must be not less than 18 years old. Cars, when left unattended, must be locked in such a way as to prevent their use, and all cars must have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages 16 miles an hour, on highways where the land is closely built up 16 miles an hour, at bridges and cross-roads 8 miles an hour, and in open country 25 miles an hour. Motors must stop for street cars which are standing to take on or discharge passengers.

Ontario.—The Acts concerning motor vehicles are the Motor Vehicles Act, R.S.O., 1914, ch. 207, the Highway Travel Act, R.S.O., 1914, ch. 206, with amending Acts, and the Load of Vehicles Act,

1916. The registering authority is the Department of Public Highways, which issues permits that remain in force for the calendar year. Cars may be used without registration for not more than three months in one year, if registered in some other province, or for 30 days in one year if registered in certain of the United States which have entered into agreement with the province of Ontario. No person less than 16 years old may drive a car, and those between the ages of 16 and 18, as well as all paid chauffeurs, must be licensed. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limit in cities, towns and villages is 20 miles an hour, in other places 25 miles an hour. A motor may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. At street intersections a vehicle approaching from the right has the right-of-way.

Manitoba.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act, cars must be registered in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and the registration is renewable annually on January 1. A person not resident in the province may operate an unregistered car for not more than thirty days. Chauffeurs must be not less than 18 years old, and must have licenses; other drivers must be not less than 16, if male, or 18 if female. Cars must have mufflers and devices to prevent their use when left unattended. The speed limits in cities, towns or villages are 10 miles an hour at street intersections and 15 miles an hour elsewhere. There is also a limit of 20 miles an hour in certain rural municipalities. Motors must stop when behind standing street cars.

Saskatchewan.—The licensing authority under the Vehicles Act is the Provincial Secretary. Licenses expire annually on December 31. On and after January 1, 1919, every motor vehicle, except motor cycles, must expose two number plates: one on the front and one on the rear. Motor cycles must carry lights at night. Motor liverymen must be licensed. Non-residents may use cars for 30 days under permit from the Provincial Secretary without registration in the province. No person under the age of 16 may drive a car, and paid chauffeurs must take out licenses. A chauffeur's license may be granted to applicants over 16 and under 18 on passing special examination test. Cars must have mufflers. There are no speed limits, but special precautions are prescribed against accidents. Motor vehicles must stop for street cars which are taking on or discharging passengers.

Alberta.—The law relating to motor vehicles is contained in the Motor Vehicle Act, 1911, and amending Acts, and the Highways Act, 1911. Cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary, who issues certificates which are renewable annually on January 1. Paid chauffeurs must be licensed, and all drivers must be not less than 16 years old, if male, or 18 years, if female. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limits are, 20 miles an hour in cities, towns and villages and 10 miles an hour at street crossings and bridges. A motor car may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council providing for permits to a resident of the United States or of any province in Canada who has complied with provi-

sions of the law regarding registration of his motor vehicle in the state or province in which he resides, to operate an unregistered car in Alberta, such exemption or privilege shall apply to such persons only to the extent to which under the laws of the said state or province similar exemptions or privileges are granted with respect to motor vehicles registered under the laws of and owned by residents of Alberta. The same applies to drivers' licenses. The Provincial Secretary may revoke or suspend the license of any chauffeur convicted under the provisions of the Liquor Act of selling or having for sale intoxicating liquor.

25.—Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Canada by Provinces, 1914-19.

Province.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Prince Edward Island	31	34	50	303	639	967
Nova Scotia	1,324	1,841	3,012	5,350	8,100	10,210
New Brunswick	1,328	1,900	2,965	5,251	6,434	8,306
Quebec	7,413	10,112	15,335	21,213	26,897	33,547
Ontario	31,724	42,346	54,375	83,308	114,376	144,804
Manitoba	7,359	9,225	12,765	17,507	24,012	30,118
Saskatchewan	8,020	10,225	15,900	32,505	50,531	56,855
Alberta	4,728	5,832	9,516	20,624	29,300	34,000
British Columbia	7,628	8,360	9,457	11,645	15,370	22,420
Yukon Territory	43	69	89	93	87	89
Total	**69,598**	**89,944**	**123,464**	**197,799**	**275,746**	**341,316**

26.—Speed Limits in miles per hour for Motor Vehicles by Provinces.

Province.	In cities, towns or villages.	At street intersections, bridges, etc.	Where closely built up.	Open country.	Wooded country or obstructed view.
	miles per hour.	miles per hour.	miles per hour.	miles per hour.	miles per hour.
Prince Edward Island	7½	—	10	15	12
Nova Scotia	15	15	—	25	15
New Brunswick	12	—	15	—	20
Quebec	16	8	16	25	—
Ontario	20	—	—	25	—
Manitoba	15	10	20[1]	—	—
Alberta	20	10	—	—	—
British Columbia	15	—	—	25	15
Yukon Territory	15	10	—	—	—

[1]Limit in certain specified rural municipalities.

British Columbia.—Under the Motor Traffic Regulation Act, and amending Acts, cars are required to be registered with the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Licenses expire on December 31. Foreign registered cars may be used for touring in the province under a touring license issued by the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Cars registered outside the province may be used for 60 days free. No person under the age of 17 may drive a car, and paid chauffeurs must take out licenses. Every car must have a lock or device to prevent its use when left unattended. The speed limits are, in cities,

towns and villages 15 miles an hour, in wooded country 15 miles and in open country 25 miles an hour. A motor may not pass a standing street car at more than 4 miles an hour and must stop if it overtakes the car while taking on or discharging passengers.

Yukon Territory.—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, requires all cars to be registered in the office of the Territorial Secretary, who issues certificates, renewable annually on July 15. A non-resident may operate an unregistered motor for not more than 90 days. No male under 16 and no female under 18 years of age may drive a motor. In cities, towns and villages the speed limit is 15 miles an hour, or 10 miles an hour at street intersections.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

There are five distinctly Canadian express companies, viz., the Canadian Express Co., the Canadian Northern Express Co., the Central Canada, the Dominion Express Co. and the British America Express Co. They are organized under powers conferred by Acts of the Dominion Parliament, and their business consists in the forwarding of parcels through the railway companies, in the transfer of luggage and in the issue of money orders, travellers' cheques, letters of credit and other forms of financial paper. Three other express companies situated in the United States, but consolidated during the war period, like the United States railways, under the operation of a single management appointed by the United States Government, and referred to here as "American Railway", also do business in Canada. The total capital liability of the five Canadian companies on June 30, 1918, stood at $4,852,000. The total operating mileage of all nine express companies in Canada for the year ended June 30, 1918, was 62,546, as compared with 59,880 in 1917. The gross operating receipts were $18,680,092, compared with $16,836,374 in 1917, an increase of $1,843,718. A deduction of $8,875,181 for express privileges, that is, the amount paid to railways, steamboat and stage lines for the carrying of express matter, leaves $9,804,911 as the operating revenue for the year. Operating expenses amounted to $9,354,667, as compared with $7,687,656 in 1917, and the net operating revenue to $450,244, as compared with $1,096,112 in 1917.

27.—Operating Mileage of Express Companies in Canada, 1916-1919.

Routes and Provinces.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
By routes over—				
Steam roads	38,538·91	39,568·20	39,900·88	40,259·54
Electric lines	338·70	369·70	365·70	336·70
Steamboat lines	3,055·00	3,091·00	2,945·30	2,912·30
Stage lines	59·00	17·00	36·00	57·00
Miscellaneous	2·75	22·75	19,298·00	16,813·00
Totals	**41,994·36**	**43,068·65**	**62,545·88**	**60,378·54**

27.—Operating Mileage of Express Companies in Canada, 1916-1919—concluded.

Companies.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
By Provinces—	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Prince Edward Island	569·20	569·20	495·90	500·05
Nova Scotia	1,509·55	1,509·55	1,512·27	1,538·27
New Brunswick	2,015·26	2,015·26	2,264·27	2,291·28
Quebec	5,980·87	6,007·91	6,108·40	6,281·78
Ontario	11,135·74	11,170·37	11,107·88	11,178·20
Manitoba	4,321·46	4·329,06	4,313·56	4,359·00
Saskatchewan	5,993·30	6,006·50	6,155·10	6,124·70
Alberta	3,704·40	4,561·10	4,458·50	4,341·60
British Columbia	5,660·36	5,841·18	5,846·48	5,889·80
Yukon	692·70	647·00	647·00	728·00
Foreign	411·52	411·52	19,626·52	17,145·80
Totals	**41,994·36**	**43,068·65**	**62,545·88**	**60,378·54**
By companies—				
American Express Co	1,224·14	1,228·64	1,189·34	2,821·94[1]
British Express Co	414·38	414·04	414·04	414·04
Canadian Express Co	12,049·93	12,049·93	15,077·14	14,855·12
Canadian Northern Express Co	8,251·62	8,435·67	8,371·49	8,657·29[2]
Central Canada	–	728·80	728·80	728·80
Dominion Express Co	18,493·81	18,541·07	35,112·19	32,901·35
Great Northern Express Co	624·12	675·24	675·24	[3]
Wells Fargo & Co	936·36	995·26	977·64	[3]
Totals	**41,994·36**	**43,068·65**	**62,545·88**	**60,378·54**

NOTE.—In 1918 and 1919 ocean going mileage is included.
[1] American Railway [2] Canadian National. [3] Included under American Railway.

28A.—Operating Expenses of Express Companies, 1915-1918.

Companies	Maintenance.	Traffic expenses.	Transportation expenses.	General expenses.	Total operating expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Express[1]	7,016	2,024	315,910	19,593	344,545
British America Express	–	668	3,528	2,358	6,555
Canadian Express	123,864	9,534	2,432,193	134,048	2,699,640
Canadian Nor. Express	19,725	7,939	809,546	66,278	903,489
Central Canada	–	158	13,859	8,684	22,701
Dominion Express	190,428	73,167	4,641,787	408,612	5,313,996
Great Northern Express	487	415	41,402	1,652	43,962
Wells Fargo Express	322	100	18,503	849	19,776
Total, 1918	**341,845**	**94,008**	**8,276,730**	**642,083**	**9,354,667**
Total, 1917	**269,576**	**78,219**	**6,510,790**	**829,071**	**7,687,656**
Total, 1916	**194,726**	**73,962**	**5,041,155**	**484,674**	**5,794,517**
Total, 1915	**107,618**	**90,693**	**4,981,846**	**452,747**	**5,632,904**

Companies.	Total privileges.	Taxes.	Total expenses.
	$	$	$
American Express[1]	256,726	8,937	610,208
British America Express	12,377	977	19,909
Canadian Express	2,510,997	59,701	5,270,338
Canadian Northern Express	822,913	4,959	1,731,361
Central Canada	16,909	–	39,610
Dominion Express	5,190,423	68,754	10,573,173
Great Northern Express	51,460	2,095	97,517
Wells Fargo Express	13,375	1,079	34,230
Total, 1918	**8,875,181**	**146,505**	**18,376,346**
Total, 1917	**8,052,606**	**270,387**	**16,010,649**
Total, 1916	**6,146,399**	**146,294**	**12,087,210**
Total, 1915	**5,610,224**	**123,029**	**11,366,157**

[1] Including National Express Co.

28B.—Operating Expenses of Express Companies, 1919.

Companies.	Maintenance.	Traffic expenses.	Transportation expenses.	General.	Total operating expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Railway Express[1]	78,473	2,872	1,356,794	51,592	1,489,731
British America Express	–	931	5,398	2,897	9,226
Canadian Express	89,678	9,577	2,896,753	146,845	3,142,854
Canadian National Express	23,317	5,660	1,018,907	90,246	1,138,131
Central Canada Express	–	185	18,004	16,958	35,147
Dominion Express	202,402	73,746	5,270,747	430,515	5,977,410
Total, 1919	**393,870**	**92,971**	**10,566,603**	**739,053**	**11,792,499**

	Total privileges.	Taxes.	Total Expenses.
	$	$	$
American Railway Express[1]	1,232,771	8,217	2,730,719
British America Express	11,936	1,317	22,479
Canadian Express	2,488,779	59,642	5,691,275
Canadian National Express	847,743	10,746	1,996,620
Central Canada Express	30,765	–	65,912
Dominion Express	6,735,772	75,328	12,788,510
Total, 1919	**11,347,766**	**155,250**	**23,295,515**

[1] "American Railway" in this table includes the American Express Co., Great Northern Express Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., consolidated during the war under the operation of the United States Government.

29.—Business transacted by Express Companies in financial paper, 1916-1919.

Description.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$
Money Orders, domestic	43,385,566	51,169,206	59,635,453	49,371,467
Money Orders, foreign	1,402,027	1,971,436	2,291,157	2,291,459
Travellers' cheques, domestic	514,170	2,085,502	2,196,588	552,570
Travellers' cheques, foreign	282,834	283,220	174,057	334,153
"C.O.D." cheques	9,330,731	11,180,773	14,563,936	15,844,486
Telegraphic transfers	215,444	211,099	341,209	269,704
Letters of credit issued	1,980	22,400	37,820	–
Other forms	1,368,099	1,645,649	1,236,703	1,609,359
Total	**56,500,851**	**68,569,285**	**80,476,926**	**70,273,198**

30A.—Earnings of Express Companies, 1915-1918.

Companies.	Revenue from transportation.	Money Orders, domestic.	Money Orders, foreign.	Travellers' Cheques, domestic.	Travelers' Cheques, foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Express[1]	514,583	11,238	–	1,209	–
British America Express	26,645	–	–		–
Canadian Express	5,159,838	88,389	–		657
Canadian Northern Express	2,057,155	24,544	–		–
Central Canada Express	39,970	–	–	–	–
Dominion Express	10,206,576	141,598	19,790	–	3,654
Great Northern Express	84,864	588		–	
Wells Fargo Express	26,750	795		488	
Total, 1918	**18,116,383**	**267,154**	**19,790**	**1,698**	**4,311**
Total, 1917	**16,353,461**	**239,754**	**20,727**	**4,171**	**2,269**
Total, 1916	**12,428,645**	**202,458**	**23,670**	**4,515**	**429**
Total, 1915	**10,917,619**	**186,580**	**15,239**	**3,429**	**1,704**

Including National Express Co.

30A.—Earnings of Express Companies, 1915-18—con.

Companies.	"C.O.D." Cheques.	Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Total expenses.	Net earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Express[1]	4,377	10,704	542,113	610,208	−68,095
British America Express	–	4	26,649	19,909	6,740
Canadian Express	42,431	32,850	5,324,168	5,270,338	53,830
Canadian Northern Express	23,873	21,765	2,127,338	1,731,361	395,977
Central Canada Express	–	–	39,970	39,610	360
Dominion Express	86,525	47,157	10,505,312	10,573,173	−67,871
Great Northern Express	271	330	86,055	97,517	−11,462
Wells Fargo Express	453	5	28,494	34,230	− 5,736
Total, 1918	**157,933**	**112,819**	**18,680,092**	**18,376,346**	**303,743**
Total, 1917	**133,813**	**82,178**	**16,836,374**	**16,010,649**	**825,725**
Total, 1916	**116,780**	**84,132**	**12,874,902[2]**	**12,087,210**	**787,692**
Total, 1915	**110,829**	**76,398**	**11,338,752[3]**	**11,366,157**	**−27,405**

[1] Including National Express Co.
[2] Includes $14,273, revenue from outside operations.
[3] Includes $26,955 revenue from outside operations.

30B.—Earnings of Express Companies, 1919—concluded.

Companies.	Revenue from transportation.	Money Orders, domestic.	Money Orders, foreign.	Travellers' Cheques, domestic.	Travellers' Cheques, foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Railway Express.[1]	2,460,458		–	–	
British America Express	24,815	–	–	–	
Canadian Express	5,452,337	81,160	–	1,617	
Canadian National Express	2,118,362	18,552	–	–	
Central Canada Express	58,248	–	–		–
Dominion Express	10,537,552	115,715	1,236		3,022
Total	**20,651,772**	**215,427**	**1,236**	**1,617**	**3,022**

Companies.	"C.O.D." Cheques.	Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Total expenses.	Net earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Railway Express[1]	–		2,460,458	2,730,719	−270,261
British America Express	–	–	24,815	22,479	2,336
Canadian Express	47,075	35,337	5,617,527	5,691,275	− 73,748
Canadian National Express	25,849	2,647	2,165,409	1,996,620	168,789
Central Canada Express	–	4,778	63,026	65,912	− 2,886
Dominion Express	90,913	78,254	10,826,694	12,788,510	−1,961,816
Total	**163,837**	**121,016**	**21,157,929**	**23,295,515**	**−2,137,586**

[1] "American Railway" in this table includes the American Express Co., Great Northern Express Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., consolidated during the war under the operation of the United States Government.

CANALS.

Canal Systems.—There are six canal systems under the control of the Dominion Government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers. They consist of the canals (1) between Port Arthur or Fort William and Montreal; (2) from Montreal to the international

boundary near Lake Champlain; (3) from Montreal to Ottawa; (4) from Ottawa to Kingston and Perth; (5) Trenton, Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron (not completed); and (6) the St. Peter's canal from the Atlantic ocean to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton. The total length of the waterways comprised within these systems is about 1,594 statute miles, the actual mileage of canals constructed being 117.2.

Canal Traffic.—For the calendar year 1918 the total volume of traffic through the canals of the Dominion amounted to 18,883,619 tons, as compared with 22,238,935 tons in 1917, 23,583,491 tons in 1916, 15,198,803 tons in 1915, 37,023,237 tons in 1914 and 52,053,913 tons in 1913, the record year. The total tonnage in 1918 was made up of 15,514,142 tons of American traffic, as compared with 16,274,566 tons in 1917, and of 3,369,477 tons of Canadian traffic, as compared with 5,964,369 tons in 1917. In 1918 the American traffic represented 82.2 p.c. of the total, as compared with 73.2 p.c. in 1917, and the Canadian traffic represented 17.8 p.c. of the total, as against 26.8 p.c. in 1917. Of Canadian wheat the total quantity moved in 1918 through the canals of Canada and the United States at Sault Ste. Marie was 62,299,271 bushels, of which 19,987,255 bushels passed through the Canadian canal and 42,312,016 bushels passed through the American canal. In addition, 1,569,314 barrels of wheat flour representing, at 4½ bushels per barrel, 7,061,913 bushels of wheat passed through the canals; so that the total movement of Canadian wheat by canal in 1918 was 69,361,184 bushels. Of oats 10,120,625 bushels, of barley 3,470,358 bushels and of flaxseed 1,588,-052 bushels passed through the Canadian and American canals at Sault Ste. Marie in 1918.

Expenditure and Revenue for Canals.—In Table **38** are given the annual expenditure and revenue for canals from the beginning up to the year 1918. The column for expenditure chargeable to capital ($1,781,957 in 1918) includes all the items for canals specified. For 1918 the expenditure chargeable to income, amounting to $111,553, includes $21,297 chargeable to canals in general. The expenditure chargeable to revenue, $149,859 in 1918, is for canals in general only. The items for 1918, $743,857 for staff and $540,331 for repairs, are for canals specified. The sum of these totals, viz., $3,327,-557, represents the aggregate expenditure on canals for the year ended March 31, 1918. The total expenditure on canals up to March 31, 1918, is $167,468,291.

Panama Canal.—In the Year Book of 1914, page 680, particulars were given of the Panama Canal in connection with its formal opening to commercial traffic on August 15 of that year. In Tables **40** and **41** of this section are given statistics of the traffic through the canal by months from January, 1918, to June, 1919, with yearly totals since 1914. Table **40** shows that for the calendar year 1918 there passed through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, a total of 7,253,419 long tons of cargo, as compared with 7,542,496 long tons in 1917.

31.—Canal Traffic during the Navigation Season 1918.

Canals.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	225,857	877,507	9,520	241,094	342,237	10,481,093
Welland	95,285	385,684	76,712	–	9,923	5,985
St. Lawrence	183,694	407,728	261,309	66,369	–	–
Chambly	2,897	11,833	247,826		–	–
St. Peter's	13,915	45,801	–		–	–
Murray	40,370	3,531	35	–	–	–
Ottawa	13,715	83,732	–	63,486	–	–
Rideau	34,564	19,572	–		–	–
Trent	16,796	48,097	–		–	–
St. Andrew's	4,626	14	–		–	–
Total	**631,719**	**1,883,499**	**595,402**	**370,949**	**352,160**	**10,487,078**

Canals.	From United States to Canadian Ports.		Total Freight.		Total.	Origin of Cargo.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		Canadian.	United States.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	651,247	85,156	1,228,861	11,684,850	12,913,711	1,336,861	11,576,850
Welland	–	1,600,709	181,920	1,992,378	2,174,298	495,607	1,678,691
St. Lawrence	6,551	2,105,483	451,554	2,579,580	3,031,134	890,940	2,140,194
Chambly	–	106,630	250,723	118,463	369,186	262,556	106,630
St. Peter's	–	–	13,915	45,801	59,716	59,716	–
Murray	–	799	40,405	4,330	44,735	43,901	834
Ottawa	6,237		19,952	147,218	167,170	159,700	7,470
Rideau			34,564	19,572	54,136	50,663	3,473
Trent		–	16,796	48,097	64,893	64,893	–
St. Andrew's			4,626	14	4,640	4,640	–
Total	**664,035**	**3,898,777**	**2,243,316**	**16,640,303**	**18,883,619**	**3,369,477**	**15,514,142**

32.—Distribution of Total Canal Traffic by Months, 1913-1918.

Months.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January	397	494	–	–	533	–
April	875,226	554,111	398,350	474,710	63,651	88,446
May	7,260,227	5,307,123	1,426,805	2,967,906	3,026,990	3,351,440
June	7,647,189	6,136,657	1,472,670	4,232,338	3,575,885	2,749,323
July	8,137,169	6,339,831	1,587,611	3,655,110	4,013,982	2,580,177
August	7,625,782	6,261,380	1,829,021	3,643,436	3,520,647	2,332,796
September	7,531,379	6,069,946	2,424,717	3,318,774	2,708,184	2,687,581
October	7,350,914	4,660,484	3,354,829	2,754,812	2,544,732	2,940,663
November	4,891,143	1,470,471	2,278,245	1,967,168	2,500,096	1,933,627
December	734,487	222,740	426,555	569,237	284,235	219,566
Total	**52,053,913**	**37,023,237**	**15,198,803**	**23,583,491**	**22,238,935**	**18,883,619**

33.—Distribution of Canal Traffic in Canada, 1918.

Canal System.	Tons.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Canal System.	Tons.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Sault Ste. Marie	12,913,711	−2,533,381	Murray	44,735	−12,868
Welland	2,174,298	− 316,244	Ottawa	167,170	−47,665
St. Lawrence	3,031,134	− 360,010	Rideau	54,136	−30,413
Chambly	369,186	− 65,632	Trent	64,893	+15,969
St. Peter's	59,716	− 2,538	St. Andrews	4,640	− 2,534

34.—Tonnage of Traffic by Canals and Classes of Products, 1917-1918.

Canals.	Farm Products.	Manufactures.	Forest Products.	Mine Products.	Total.
1917.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	2,670,916	322,113	32,889	12,421,174	15,447,092
Welland	562,669	184,290	243,965	1,499,618	2,490,542
St. Lawrence	569,084	236,197	469,433	2,116,430	3,391,144
Chambly	15,418	18,664	259,713	141,023	434,818
St. Peter's	9,322	6,931	2,218	43,783	62,254
Murray	325	6,956	9	50,313	57,603
Ottawa	6,877	24,682	98,539	84,737	214,835
Rideau	5,097	10,779	11,826	56,847	84,549
Trent	1,411	2,384	44,810	319	48,924
St. Andrew's	12	162	7,000	–	7,174
Total	**3,841,131**	**813,158**	**1,170,402**	**16,414,244**	**22,238,935**
1918.					
Sault Ste. Marie	1,513,446	259,983	41,808	11,098,474	12,913,711
Welland	287,986	229,829	123,979	1,532,504	2,174,298
St. Lawrence	337,862	235,014	397,678	2,060,580	3,031,134
Chambly	21,124	30,271	219,387	98,404	369,186
St. Peter's	9,790	6,793	1,940	41,193	59,716
Murray	–	7,796	–	36,939	44,735
Ottawa	6,450	19,048	84,540	57,132	167,170
Rideau	3,311	9,408	7,378	34,039	54,136
Trent	2,155	2,274	59,367	1,097	64,893
St. Andrew's	7	54	4,579	–	4,640
Total	**2,182,131**	**800,470**	**940,656**	**14,960,362**	**18,883,619**

35.—Principal Articles carried through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons of 1917 and 1918.

Articles.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Barley	137,518	145,620	8,102	–
Buckwheat	16	4	–	12
Corn	15,658	3,626		12,032
Oats	398,376	231,240	–	167,136
Rye	5,789	27,805	22,016	
Flax	35,232	54,788	19,556	–
Peas	112	67		45
Wheat	2,815,253	1,330,740	–	1,484,513
Flour	356,428	319,733	–	36,695
Hay	23,628	32,682	9,054	–
Other mill products	32,872	5,525	–	27,347
Fruit and vegetables	3,449	3,578	129	–
Potatoes	3,361	4,209	848	–
Live stock	1,249	1,167	–	82
Poultry, game and fish	2,451	3,224	773	–
Dressed meats	128	8,854	8,726	–
Other packing house products	688	327	–	361
Hides and leather	107	41	–	66
Wool	115	1,293	1,178	–
All other animal products	8,701	7,608		1,093
Agricultural implements	22,160	1,296	–	20,864
Cement, bricks and lime	25,107	4,869		20,238
Household goods and furniture	5,879	1,897	–	4,072
Iron, pig and bloom	7,466	7,991	525	–
Iron and steel, all other	44,555	61,606	17,051	
Petroleum and other oils	200,857	251,105	50,248	–
Sugar	6,834	16,904	10,070	–
Salt	21,915	26,315	4,400	–

35.—Principal Articles carried through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Season of 1917 and 1918.—concluded.

Articles.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wines, liquors and beer	4,448	1,884	–	2,564
Merchandise not enumerated	473,937	426,693	–	47,244
Pulpwood	692,737	510,868	–	181,869
Sawed lumber	408,846	376,315	–	32,531
Squared timber	5,273	1,731	–	3,542
Shingles	1,994	3,408	1,414	–
Other woods	61,552	48,334	–	13,218
Hard coal	832,924	593,411	–	239,513
Soft coal	3,887,353	3,870,350	–	17,003
Coke	4,907	4,500	–	407
Copper Ore	8,644	22,107	13,463	–
Iron ore	11,140,499	10,102,495	–	1,038,004
Other ore	27,708	14,473	–	13,235
Sand, etc	512,209	353,026	–	159,183
Total	**22,238,935**	**18,883,619**	**167,553**	**3,522,869**

36.—Traffic through the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the Navigation Seasons 1898-1918.

Year	Canadian Vessels.		U.S. Vessels.		Total No.	Total Vessel Tonnage.	Tonnage of Freight.		
	No.	Vessel Tonnage.	No.	Vessel Tonnage.			Canadian.	United States.	Total.
1898	1,811	403,931	1,864	2,353,699	3,675	2,757,630	146,539	2,908,748	3,055,287
1899	2,000	558,552	1,769	2,389,457	3,769	2,948,009	299,975	2,706,689	3,006,664
1900	1,790	577,310	1,291	1,617,438	3,081	2,194,748	255,264	1,780,413	2,035,677
1901	2,796	775,151	1,408	1,674,597	4,204	2,449,748	494,613	2,325,781	2,820,394
1902	3,080	1,366,930	1,964	3,237,372	5,044	4,604,302	1,140,623	3,588,645	4,729,268
1903	2,711	1,615,939	1,640	3,146,807	4,351	4,762,746	1,362,820	4,149,048	5,511,868
1904	2,637	1,555,042	1,325	2,675,663	3,962	4,230,705	1,212,145	3,818,560	5,030,705
1905	3,970	1,803,288	1,692	3,734,349	5,662	5,537,637	1,304,355	4,169,051	5,473,406
1906	3,922	1,959,252	1,758	4,399,872	5,680	6,359,124	1,632,683	4,941,363	6,574,046
1907	3,217	2,154,688	3,132	9,961,281	6,349	12,115,969	1,957,334	13,630,831	15,588,165
1908	3,289	2,603,232	2,004	7,035,655	5,293	9,638,887	2,092,231	10,666,985	12,759,216
1909	2,597	2,988,936	3,734	14,850,738	6,331	17,839,674	3,666,495	24,494,750	27,861,245
1910	2,744	3,173,494	5,228	20,187,704	7,972	23,361,198	3,345,619	33,050,068	36,395,687
1911	2,713	3,108,880	4,068	16,252,340	6,781	19,361,220	3,177,581	27,774,128	30,951,709
1912	2,643	3,296,229	5,213	22,536,015	7,856	25,832,244	4,090,362	35,579,293	39,669,655
1913	3,279	3,793,434	5,006	22,181,007	8,285	25,974,441	4,954,734	37,744,590	42,699,324
1914	3,011	3,473,292	2,966	13,827,870	5,977	17,301,162	3,609,747	23,989,437	27,599,184
1915	3,000	3,041,003	1,331	5,443,812	4,331	8,484,815	2,561,734	5,189,223	7,750,957
1916	4,595	4,089,937	2,094	8,703,187	6,689	12,793,124	4,155,911	12,657,738	16,813,649
1917	3,199	3,182,960	2,138	8,712,604	5,337	11,895,564	2,875,590	12,571,502	15,447,092
1918	3,067	2,436,500	1,992	7,594,042	5,059	10,030,542	1,336,861	11,576,850	12,913,711

37.—Traffic through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1911-1918.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

Year	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passengers.	Freight carried.
	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911	2,493	220	2,713	3,108,880	4,000	68	4,068	16,252,340	39,044	30,951,709
1912	2,492	151	2,643	3,296,229	5,190	23	5,213	22,536,015	37,549	39,669,655
1913	3,003	276	3,279	3,793,434	4,996	10	5,006	22,181,007	36,872	42,699,324
1914	2,674	337	3,011	3,473,292	2,955	11	2,966	13,827,870	30,446	27,599,184
1915	2,742	258	3,000	3,041,003	1,327	4	1,331	5,443,812	25,047	7,750,957
1916	3,098	687	4,595	4,089,937	2,072	22	2,094	8,703,187	31,734	16,813,649
1917	2,923	276	3,199	3,182,960	2,107	31	2,138	8,712,604	26,555	15,447,092
1918	2,786	281	3,067	2,436,500	1,976	16	1,992	7,594,042	26,986	12,913,711

37.—Traffic through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1911-1918—con.

WELLAND CANAL.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passengers.	Freight carried.
	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911	1,375	289	1,664	1,541,548	701	115	816	755,631	1,288	2,537,629
1912	1,613	333	1,946	1,814,965	867	92	959	864,535	1,317	2,851,915
1913	2,111	300	2,441	2,376,778	756	62	818	787,752	1,620	3,570,714
1914	2,592	310	2,902	2,878,483	735	55	790	757,212	25	3,860,969
1915	1,760	366	2,126	2,032,348	758	38	796	822,847	7	3,061,012
1916	1,658	434	2,092	1,794,722	786	61	847	718,897	–	2,544,964
1917	2,096	458	2,554	2,284,873	631	66	697	491,388	–	2,490,542
1918	1,726	362	2,088	1,760,301	970	134	1,104	835,088	–	2,174,298

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

1911	4,106	4,261	8,367	3,103,957	1,033	523	1,556	819,078	101,750	3,105,708
1912	4,382	4,819	9,201	3,496,502	1,164	641	1,805	846,333	106,492	3,477,188
1913	4,997	4,848	9,845	4,240,399	1,208	603	1,811	961,371	127,638	4,302,427
1914	5,304	3,678	8,982	4,505,235	854	409	1,263	776,490	106,618	4,391,493
1915	4,474	2,625	7,099	3,422,991	981	561	1,542	841,792	78,303	3,409,467
1916	4,258	2,389	6,647	3,129,072	1,194	484	1,678	1,016,367	81,623	3,368,064
1917	4,068	3,259	7,327	3,511,986	1,026	348	1,374	819,102	81,249	3,391,144
1918	3,430	2,257	5,687	2,839,918	1,122	488	1,610	970,107	45,943	3,031,134

CHAMBLY CANAL.

1911	208	289	497	51,451	2	3,509	3,511	367,978	2,708	599,829
1912	279	207	486	45,550	1	3,318	3,319	344,435	2,422	618,415
1913	290	182	472	62,140	–	2,725	2,725	273,671	2,507	555,602
1914	167	179	346	52,736	–	2,348	2,348	241,672	2,677	436,905
1915	308	180	488	58,998	1	2,300	2,301	235,193	2,640	478,707
1916	247	261	508	64,064	1	1,810	1,811	186,298	1,669	398,977
1917	142	258	400	65,806	–	2,060	2,060	202,970	707	434,818
1918	146	425	571	86,402	–	1,726	1,726	177,320	1,783	369,186

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

1911	269	991	1,260	89,270	–	–	–	–	709	75,298
1912	353	852	1,205	88,519	2	6	8	626	1,240	74,809
1913	382	942	1,324	94,890	6	7	13	1,048	1,582	71,514
1914	451	741	1,192	80,252	1	7	8	413	351	54,180
1915	37	34	71	5,650	–	–	–	–	8	2,895
1916	30	103	133	9,201	–	–	–	–	6	9,629
1917	316	828	1,144	82,405	1	1	2	89	585	62,254
1918	232	835	1,067	68,741	–	4	4	546	479	59,716

MURRAY CANAL.

1911	940	416	1,356	368,189	69	15	84	3,021	26,187	163,457
1912	834	176	1,010	386,302	65	10	75	2,761	20,679	170,081
1913	887	337	1,224	395,494	51	2	53	2,133	20,210	180,576
1914	656	258	914	210,747	47	10	57	2,889	15,893	83,907
1915	478	74	552	124,506	48	–	48	1,407	12,223	30,728
1916	514	135	649	108,260	30	–	30	1,025	4,868	46,680
1917	669	197	866	134,929	25	–	25	2,570	1,996	57,603
1918	342	96	438	114,573	15	–	15	1,146	4	44,735

37.—Traffic through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1911-1918—concluded.

OTTAWA CANAL.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passengers.	Freight carried.
	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911	981	1,128	2,109	377,925	–	304	304	30,536	25,497	320,071
1912	1,007	1,655	2,662	480,751	–	397	397	40,598	27,271	392,350
1913	1,007	1,640	2,647	497,649	–	291	291	29,718	24,759	365,438
1914	930	1,267	2,197	392,516	–	275	275	27,257	23,835	335,132
1915	788	861	1,649	297,434	–	391	391	39,464	27,258	272,370
1916	782	877	1,659	302,012	–	328	328	33,851	22,812	237,651
1917	693	821	1,514	293,997	–	282	282	29,085	22,774	214,835
1918	572	593	1,165	218,992	–	323	323	34,498	14,939	167,170

RIDEAU CANAL.

1911	2,361	670	3,031	222,562	1	30	31	3,038	25,298	172,227
1912	2,257	703	2,960	208,689	–	9	9	887	20,534	160,133
1913	2,185	613	2,798	200,898	–	22	22	2,088	19,653	171,223
1914	2,208	392	2,600	176,904	22	13	35	2,611	19,730	151,739
1915	1,817	253	2,070	144,787		6	6	586	18,664	120,781
1916	1,512	160	1,672	117,341	–	12	12	1,214	12,544	105,430
1917	1,350	154	1,504	105,666		16	16	1,964	11,552	84,549
1918	1,031	125	1,156	75,487		8	8	3,316	16,926	54,136

TRENT CANAL.

1911	3,088	1,077	4,165	196,973	–	–		–	77,078	57,290
1912	3,227	771	3,998	208,855	–	–		–	73,861	77,150
1913	3,021	645	3,666	217,081	–	–		–	99,162	55,800
1914	2,915	732	3,647	174,647	–	–		–	85,218	67,715
1915	2,855	578	3,433	172,780	–	–			82,391	49,904
1916	3,011	484	3,495	165,486	–	–			104,736	45,009
1917	2,548	419	2,967	142,979	–	–	–	–	93,599	48,924
1918	2,711	829	3,540	171,996	9	–	9	137	98,437	64,893

ST. ANDREW'S CANAL.

1911	341	82	423	111,437	–	–			5,345	47,135
1912	743	517	1,260	210,973	–	–			902	95,549
1913	616	372	988	199,278	–	–			1,796	81,295
1914	197	137	334	106,044	–	–			2,533	42,013
1915	664	423	1,087	97,710	–	–			4,295	21,982
1916	302	250	552	58,934	–	–			3,656	13,438
1917	85	28	113	26,093	–		–		5,902	7,174
1918	99	31	130	28,062	–		–		6,554	4,640

SUMMARY.

1911	16,162	9,423	25,585	9,172,192	5,806	4,564	10,370	18,231,622	304,904	38,030,353
1912	17,187	10,184	27,371	10,237,335	7,289	4,496	11,785	24,636,190	292,267	47,587,245
1913	18,499	10,155	28,654	12,078,041	7,017	3,722	10,739	24,238,788	335,799	52,053,913
1914	18,094	8,031	26,125	12,050,856	4,614	3,128	7,742	15,636,414	287,326	37,023,237
1915	15,923	5,652	21,575	9,398,207	3,115	3,300	6,415	7,385,101	250,836	15,198,803
1916	16,222	5,780	22,002	9,839,029	4,083	2,717	6,800	10,660,839	263,648	23,583,491
1917	14,890	6,698	21,588	9,831,694	3,790	2,804	6,594	10,259,772	244,919	22,238,935
1918	13,075	5,834	18,909	7,800,972	4,092	2,699	6,791	9,616,200	212,151	18,883,619

38.—Total Expenditure and Revenue of Canals 1868-1918 and before Confederation.

Fiscal Year.	Expenditure Chargeable—					Revenue of Canals.
	To Capital.	To Income.	To Revenue.[1]	For Staff.	For Repairs.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Before Confederation.....	20,593,866	98,378		-	-	-
1868-1900.....	58,449,977	2,857,040	820,973	7,618,245	5,915,591	12,401,918
1901.....	2,360,570	147,768	61,939	314,095	262,876	315,426
1902.....	2,114,690	216,703	65,771	317,839	263,768	300,414
1903.....	1,823,274	277,596	63,175	390,282	294,114	230,213
1904.....	1,880,787	302,409	66,067	381,017	350,279	79,537
1905.....	2,071,594	354,353	64,515	431,500	401,743	78,009
1906.....	1,552,121	319,877	62,172	447,963	375,889	108,068
1907 (9 months)	887,839	264,111	66,251	329,630	287,231	105,003
1908.....	1,723,156	508,010	105,519	473,639	411,661	144,882
1909.....	1,873,869	728,125	106,066	475,515	433,958	199,501
1910.....	1,650,707	489,256	111,756	515,585	491,793	193,384
1911.....	2,349,474	440,270	103,398	511,306	471,530	221,138
1912.....	2,560,939	442,012	110,049	585,900	555,710	264,114
1913.....	2,259,257	331,987	121,371	605,248	535,136	307,568
1914.....	2,829,661	389,285	147,729	642,845	574,039	380,188
1915.....	5,490,796	444,730	140,236	675,771	562,599	427,763
1916.....	6,142,149	397,665	139,952	697,532	529,565	446,722
1917.....	4,304,589	399,414	137,907	700,022	486,168	461,423
1918.....	1,781,957	111,553	149,859	743,857	540,331	414,868
Totals.....	**124,701,272**	**9,520,542**	**2,644,705**	**16,857,791**	**13,743,981**	**17,080,139**

[1]Expenditure for Staff and Repairs, Canals in General.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book 1916-17, page 462.

39.—Capital Expenditure for Construction and Enlargement of Canals 1868-1918 and before Confederation.

Canals.	Expenditure, Previous Years.	Expenditure, 1917–18.	Total Cost.
	$	$	$
Beauharnois	1,636,690	–	1,636,690
Carillon and Grenville[1]	4,182,093	–	4,182,093
Chambly	780,996	–	780,996
Cornwall	7,246,304	–	7,246,304
Culbute Lock and Dam	382,391	–	382,391
Lachine	14,132,685	–	14,132,685
Lake St. Francis	75,907	–	75,907
Lake St. Louis	298,176	–	298,176
Murray	1,248,947	–	1,248,947
Rideau	4,201,804	470	4,202,274
Sault Ste. Marie	4,994,372	−58,563[2]	4,935,809
Soulanges	7,904,045	–	7,904,045
Ste. Anne's Lock and Canal	1,170,216	–	1,170,216
St. Lawrence River and Canals—			
North Channel	1,995,143	–	1,995,143
River Reaches	483,830	–	483,830
Galops Channel	1,039,896	–	1,039,896
St. Peter's	648,547	–	648,547
St. Ours Lock	127,229	–	127,229
Tay	489,599		489,599
Trent	16,239,384	602,777	16,842,161
Welland	29,399,406		29,399,406
Welland Ship Canal	13,693,923	1,235,047	14,928,970
Williamsburg—Farrans Point	877,091		877,091
Williamsburg—Galops	6,141,242	2,226	6,143,468
Williamsburg—Rapide Plat	2,159,881	–	2,159,881
Williamsburg—Williamsburg	1,334,551	–	1,334,551
Canals in general	34,967		34,967
Totals	**122,919,315**	**1,781,957**	**124,701,272**

[1] The records relating to cost of construction by Imperial Government were destroyed by fire in 1852, and the statistics are not included in this table.

[2] Amount received for the sale of lands to the Lake Superior Corporation..... $64,063
Less—Amount of expenditure chargeable to Capital during the fiscal year..... 5,500

Difference credited as above..... $58,563

40.—Traffic through the Panama Canal, August, 1914, to June, 1919.

From the Panama Canal Record. (Ton=2,240 lb.)

Month and Year.	Atlantic to Pacific.				Pacific to Atlantic.				Total.			
	Vessels.	Canal Tonnage.		Cargo, Tons.	Vessels.	Canal Tonnage.		Cargo, Tons.	Vessels.	Canal Tonnage.		Cargo, Tons.
		Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.	
1918.												
January	72	329,333	225,427	212,596	91	384,192	270,082	340,910	163	713,525	495,509	553,506
February	63	274,848	187,506	131,567	94	432,758	309,606	339,188	157	707,606	497,112	470,755
March	67	271,695	192,335	164,253	126	555,467	403,763	490,154	193	827,162	596,098	654,407
April	79	339,371	234,992	219,362	95	421,969	307,154	400,696	174	761,340	542,146	620,058
May	77	326,465	228,106	206,233	123	612,096	439,106	573,808	200	938,561	667,212	780,041
June	70	308,560	222,266	181,275	95	489,547	351,687	446,283	165	798,107	573,953	627,558
July	64	207,312	164,762	137,165	105	427,184	332,727	439,857	169	634,496	497,489	577,022
August	62	218,054	168,764	129,746	96	360,999	283,242	401,257	158	579,053	452,006	531,003
September	88	338,407	260,444	184,456	90	314,713	262,897	352,017	178	653,120	523,341	536,473
October	75	264,997	203,535	171,206	114	441,272	349,190	485,382	189	706,269	552,725	656,588
November	69	244,784	190,171	219,157	114	413,364	324,986	404,391	183	658,148	515,157	623,548
December	64	256,515	198,838	214,242	105	410,827	326,986	408,218	169	667,342	525,824	622,460
Total	**850**	**3,380,341**	**2,477,146**	**2,171,258**	**1,248**	**5,264,388**	**3,961,426**	**5,082,161**	**2,098**	**8,644,729**	**6,438,572**	**7,253,419**
1919.												
January	77	314,464	240,636	219,276	94	341,757	263,358	317,539	171	656,221	503,994	536,815
February	80	367,670	286,462	317,499	76	288,258	218,503	241,705	156	655,928	504,965	559,204
March	78	333,514	253,175	256,708	75	292,092	222,134	243,282	153	625,606	475,309	499,990
April	65	299,307	236,740	272,668	96	327,677	244,127	234,261	161	626,984	480,867	506,929
May	75	338,850	269,249	354,372	101	388,410	297,643	287,799	176	727,260	566,892	642,171
June	63	274,543	202,793	228,596	99	411,633	317,213	354,800	162	686,176	520,006	583,396
Total	**438**	**1,928,348**	**1,489,055**	**1,649,119**	**541**	**2,049,827**	**1,562,978**	**1,679,386**	**979**	**3,978,275**	**3,052,033**	**3,328,505**
Total, 1917	**948**	**4,205,809**	**2,940,006**	**3,162,398**	**1,100**	**4,876,831**	**3,474,474**	**4,380,098**	**2,048**	**9,082,640**	**6,414,480**	**7,542,496**
Total, 1916	**627**	**2,846,406**	**2,000,260**	**2,124,918**	**626**	**2,728,255**	**1,933,609**	**2,806,993**	**1,253**	**5,574,661**	**3,933,869**	**4,931,911**
Total, 1915	**582**	**2,873,708**	**1,995,265**	**2,128,996**	**588**	**2,815,112**	**1,975,091**	**2,837,564**	**1,170**	**5,688,820**	**3,970,356**	**4,966,560**
Aug. to Dec., 1914	**181**	**903,291**	**647,588**	**744,682**	**176**	**919,763**	**657,690**	**1,009,252**	**357**	**1,823,054**	**1,305,278**	**1,753,934**

68708—29½

41.—Traffic through the Panama Canal by Nationality of Vessels for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1916-1919.

Nationality.	1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Argentinian	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
British	193	165	371	409	303	396	306	296
Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Chilean	16	17	50	49	50	46	48	45
Chinese	–			–	–	2	2	2
Colombian	–		–	–	–	–	1	–
Costa Rican			11	12	10	10	6	6
Cuban	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Danish	10	8	26	17	44	56	37	42
Dutch	11	4	36	38	31	18	6	13
Ecuadorian		–	–	–	–	–	–	1
French	–	1	4	5	19	33	29	75
German	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–
Greek	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2
Honduran	1	2	–	–	–	–		
Italian	1	–	1	1	2	2	–	–
Japanese	19	5	54	18	33	20	47	40
Mexican	–	–	6	7	–	1		1
Nicaraguan	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Norwegian	19	26	74	76	145	151	56	72
Panaman	5	1	5	2	1	3	–	–
Peruvian	16	14	43	43	41	42	34	31
Russian	1	–	1	1	–	2	3	
Spanish	–	–	10	10	5	7	2	3
Swedish	5	8	7	11	12	14	12	17
United States	114	124	198	266	224	404	268	518
Total	**411**	**376**	**905**	**971**	**921**	**1,209**	**860**	**1,165**

SHIPPING.

Administration of the general shipping interests of Canada is divided between the Marine Department and the Department of the Naval Service.[1] The Marine Department includes the control, regulation, management and supervision of various services, chief amongst which are (1) administration of the Canada Shipping Act and other Acts of the Dominion Government relating to marine transportation; (2) pilotage; (3) the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, fog alarms, buoys and beacons; (4) ports, harbours, piers, wharves and breakwaters; (5) the Meteorological Service of Canada; (6) sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and management of marine and seamen's hospitals; (7) river and harbour police; (8) inquiries into the causes of shipwrecks and casualties and the collection of wreck statistics; (9) the inspection of steamboats; (10) the construction and maintenance of the St. Lawrence River Ship Canal and (11) the maintenance of winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. The net revenue of the Marine Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, derived principally from fees, was $288,812, and the expenditure for the same period was $4,361,498.

[1] For information relating to the Department of the Naval Service, see page 611.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine.—Early in 1918 the Dominion Government, realizing the need for a mercantile fleet to develop Canadian export trade, placed orders with Canadian shipbuilding firms for 45 ships of a total deadweight tonnage of approximately 263,950 tons. These steamers are being operated by a company under the charter name of the "Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited", the directors of which company are members of the board of directors of the Canadian Northern railway. With the boats so far delivered the following services have been established: Between Montreal and St. John's, Newfoundland, Cuba, the West Indies, South America and various United Kingdom ports, which services will continue from Halifax or St. John during the winter months. Cargoes have been carried to French ports and from Vancouver to United Kingdom ports viâ the Panama canal, and a service from Vancouver to Australia has been established. Additional services have been arranged for as soon as further vessels are delivered by the builders.

Of the following statements, Tables **42-49** are compiled from the Reports of the Department of Customs, and Tables **50-57** are from the Reports of the Department of Marine.

42.—Sea-going Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal years 1918 and 1919.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1918 ENTERED.					
British	3,496	8,064,723	1,841,603	114,236	210,467
Canadian	5,375	2,133,014	602,491	101,493	96,257
Foreign	8,358	5,582,423	1,744,942	135,919	159,343
Total	**17,229**	**15,780,160**	**4,189,036**	**351,648**	**466,067**
CLEARED.					
British	3,841	8,895,067	7,259,280	377,815	216,953
Canadian	5,623	2,210,839	837,516	158,112	101,400
Foreign	8,239	5,901,061	1,825,851	209,715	173,485
Total	**17,703**	**17,006,967**	**9,922,647**	**745,642**	**491,838**
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British	7,337	16,959,790	9,100,883	492,051	427,420
Canadian	10,998	4,343,853	1,440,007	259,605	197,657
Foreign	16,597	11,483,484	3,570,793	345,634	332,828
Total	**34,932**	**32,787,127**	**14,111,683**	**1,097,290**	**957,905**
1919 ENTERED.					
British	2,902	6,384,582	1,747,892	134,587	172,741
Canadian	5,406	1,819,687	706,750	80,189	85,310
Foreign	7,495	3,490,344	1,642,340	118,236	119,316
Total	**15,803**	**11,694,613**	**4,096,982**	**333,012**	**377,367**
CLEARED.					
British	3,197	7,669,584	6,608,808	330,096	188,547
Canadian	5,709	1,938,841	825,979	135,439	85,373
Foreign	7,637	3,958,355	1,641,367	155,653	132,751
Total	**16,543**	**13,566,780**	**9,076,154**	**621,188**	**406,671**
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British	6,099	14,054,166	8,356,700	464,683	361,288
Canadian	11,115	3,758,528	1,532,729	215,628	170,683
Foreign	15,132	7,448,699	3,283,707	273,889	252,067
Total	**32,346**	**25,261,393**	**13,173,136**	**954,200**	**784,038**

43.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, 1918.

Ports.	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Anyox, B.C.	92	37,701	64	55,725	156	93,426
Arichat, N.S.	147	3,227	7	584	154	3,811
Baddeck, N.S.	111	4,906	36	2,271	147	7,177
Bathurst, N.B.	34	887	2	318	36	1,205
Bridgewater, N.S.	50	8,702	24	8,675	74	17,377
Campbellton, N.B.	12	33,128	2	508	14	33,636
Campo Bello, N.B.	252	36,766	363	8,964	615	45,730
Canso, N.S.	155	20,146	243	18,381	398	38,527
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	56	14,856	7	2,270	63	17,126
Chatham, N.B.	5	9,685	15	20,794	20	30,479
Chemainus, B.C.	17	7,392	112	9,713	129	17,105
Clark's Harbour, N.S.	17	723	57	1,099	74	1,822
Digby, N.S.	31	1,608	37	1,094	68	2,702
Gaspe, Que.	39	23,984	11	6,314	50	30,298
Halifax, N.S.	2,135	5,814,860	2,193	4,739,839	4,328	10,554,699
Hillsboro, N.B.	18	14,841	22	6,132	40	20,973
Ladysmith, B.C.	168	29,550	301	108,609	469	138,159
La Have, N.S.	207	20,344	11	1,102	218	21,446
Liverpool, N.S.	39	4,464	263	21,254	302	25,718
Lockport, N.S.	98	3,148	67	3,734	165	6,882
Lord's Cove, N.B.	301	2,233	111	1,633	412	3,866
Louisburg, N.S.	296	395,315	229	172,481	525	567,796
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.	40	2,206	84	4,035	124	6,241
Lunenburg, N.S.	603	50,282	45	4,721	648	55,003
Moncton, N.B.	11	713	–	–	11	713
Montreal, Que.	943	3,551,772	100	164,354	1,043	3,716,126
Nanaimo, B.C.	321	74,418	1,278	623,180	1,599	697,598
Newport, B.C.	18	6,422	2	632	20	7,054
New Westminster, B.C.	17	2,747	44	13,704	61	16,451
North Head, N.B.	307	44,987	38	942	345	45,929
North Sydney, N.S.	1,638	454,100	176	108,855	1,814	562,955
Ocean Falls, B.C.	79	17,448	82	20,453	161	37,901
Parrsboro, N.S.	73	113,482	192	220,605	265	334,087
Pictou, N.S.	12	27,920	3	2,735	15	30,655
Powell River, B.C.	21	43,385	190	97,064	211	140,449
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	25	2,339	58	12,112	83	14,451
Port Simpson, B.C.	4	512	9	113	13	625
Prince Rupert, B.C.	1,434	322,989	1,708	63,504	3,142	386,493
Quebec, Que.	211	686,760	12	16,506	223	703,266
Rimouski, Que.	88	438,716	2	5,092	90	443,808
St. Andrews, N.B.	461	34,022	1,666	66,916	2,127	100,928
St. George, N.B.	28	245	153	12,065	181	12,310
St. John, N.B.	763	1,473,959	1,134	526,063	1,897	2,000,022
St. Martin's, N.B.	60	27,527	99	17,597	159	45,124
St. Stephens, N.B.	32	762	135	3,199	167	3,961
Sandy Point, N.S.	33	2,298	253	17,969	286	20,267
Shelburne, N.S.	33	2,669	56	6,673	89	9,342
Sidney, B.C.	131	7,925	67	7,195	198	15,120
Steveston, B.C.	93	2,780	227	8,141	320	10,921
Sydney, N.S.	1,353	2,338,518	269	603,793	1,622	2,942,311
Three Rivers, Que.	38	125,422	–	–	38	125,422
Union Bay, B.C.	118	185,638	430	174,723	548	360,361
Vancouver, B.C.	1,726	2,337,464	1,231	1,239,402	2,957	3,576,866
Victoria, B.C.	1,471	1,941,244	1,578	1,962,041	3,049	3,903,285
White Rock, B.C.	122	12,778	62	995	184	13,773
Windsor, N.S.	174	172,221	76	37,826	250	210,047
Yarmouth, N.S.	268	135.523	299	180,404	567	315,927

44.—Sea-going Vessels Entered Inwards and Outwards by Countries, 1918.

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.

Countries whence arrived.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Great Britain	805	3,474,421	72,719	30	29,739	691	7	18,600	394
Australia	39	209,452	6,428	–	–	–	2	4,690	53
Gibraltar	94	278,181	4,251	1	3,007	45	1	1,013	19
British W. Indies	69	128,301	4,863	101	12,660	1,610	20	13,902	415
Newfoundland	998	485,607	18,809	340	158,834	5,286	58	152,543	1,956
Other British possessions	6	13,427	204	1	1,268	18	14	41,168	634
Chile	4	15,535	413	–	–	–	7	7,886	199
China	18	111,969	5,998	32	172,245	10,435	34	140,345	3,071
France	57	180,099	3,213	1	1,197	30	8	18,659	392
Denmark	–	–	–	–		–	105	193,244	4,198
Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	224	556,124	8,962
Italy	11	34,157	537	–	–	–	1	1,690	35
Japan	15	61,347	2,283	5	34,555	2,209	47	167,366	4,306
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	139	320,257	5,552
Peru	4	11,792	138	2	2,768	45	13	43,904	487
St. Pierre	15	1,022	85	7	492	31	44	9,046	935
Russia	–	–	–	2	5,596	96	4	11,976	199
Spain	10	27,679	374	2	198	12	–	–	–
United States	1,118	2,928,992	84,058	3,241	1,615,935	61,450	6,172	3,712,984	110,174
Sea Fisheries	193	17,201	3,393	1,584	60,416	13,808	1,390	52,738	15,392
Mexico	–	–	–	14	32,110	407	6	25,070	204
Other countries	16	35,739	603	9	968	58	53	77,673	1,278
Sea Cable and Admiralty	24	49,802	2,098	3	1,026	26	9	11,545	488
Total	**3,496**	**8,064,723**	**210,467**	**5,375**	**2,133,014**	**96,257**	**8,358**	**5,582,423**	**159,343**

Countries to which departed.	VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS.								
Great Britain	837	4,011,250	88,665	7	4,348	144	35	134,237	3,070
Australia	43	218,494	6,384	9	11,039	143	7	13,466	170
British Oceania	6	24,815	829	3	3,756	48	4	6,238	71
British S. Africa	14	43,277	652	2	880	15	11	9,985	129
British W. Indies	7	1,583	43	41	5,324	251	11	8,074	241
Newfoundland	1,031	462,820	18,797	484	169,046	6,701	115	169,534	2,727
British Guiana	23	59,732	2,027	4	374	23	–		–
Other British Possessions	8	27,508	539	4	2,169	63	1	491	9
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	26,818	443
China	19	106,849	5,099	37	221,434	14,094	26	111,277	2,368
Cuba	4	1,025	24	21	4,489	141	17	7,611	202
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	144,131	3,184
France	154	427,504	6,673	15	23,407	505	70	150,913	2,368

44.—Sea-going Vessels Entered Inwards and Outwards by Countries, 1918—concluded.

VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS—concluded.

Countries to which departed.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Holland	–	–	–	–			236	557,463	8,767
Italy	4	11,507	186	–	–	–	2	7,067	116
Japan	1	2,162	133	3	15,565	845	54	179,501	4,44
Mexico		–	–	9	21,459	265	2	8,614	71
Norway		–	–	–	–	–	125	292,775	5,430
Peru	4	11,792	143	1	59	8	1	568	25
St. Pierre	24	1,740	119	21	1,867	106	51	11,165	1,144
United States	701	1,075,768	41,516	3,085	1,618,424	61,143	5,703	3,766,764	116,022
Sea fisheries	197	16,754	3,496	1,827	70,430	15,951	1,559	66,553	18,231
Russia	3	11,324	166	7	19,647	411	17	52,996	867
Other countries	1	178	6	32	4,289	189	69	101,797	2,007
Sea, Cable and Admiralty	760	2,378,985	41,456	11	12,833	354	34	73,023	1,382
Total	**3,841**	**8,895,067**	**216,953**	**5,623**	**2,210,839**	**101,400**	**8,239**	**5,901,061**	**173,485**

45.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, 1902-1919.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1902	4,363	6,865,924	11,413	1,937,227	14,530	5,928,337	14,731,488
1903	4,647	7,753,788	11,282	2,085,568	12,403	6,001,819	15,841,175
1904	4,997	8,045,817	11,045	1,979,803	14,002	5,801,085	15,826,705
1905	4,614	8,034,652	11,279	2,269,834	11,904	5,283,969	15,588,455
1906	5,104	9,059,453	12,201	2,304,942	12,511	5,479,034	16,843,429
1907 (9 mos)	4,488	7,576,721	7,880	1,899,141	8,107	4,429,012	13,904,874
1908	6,356	10,329,515	10,562	2,606,660	12,886	6,555,096	19,491,271
1909	5,795	10,405,370	10,946	2,806,278	13,441	6,554,228	19,765,876
1910	5,780	11,038,709	10,875	3,498,361	13,147	6,267,243	20,804,313
1911	6,870	12,712,337	10,607	3,341,998	12,467	6,242,851	22,297,186
1912	6,766	13,342,929	10,966	4,618,153	15,134	6,628,513	24,589,605
1913	7,307	13,896,353	11,810	4,530,835	16,549	7,803,910	26,231,098
1914	7,418	15,711,849	12,786	5,160,799	15,811	8,695,838	29,568,486
1915	6,949	13,931,091	11,903	4,005,011	15,060	7,466,484	25,402,586
1916	6,817	12,417,944	12,386	3,894,731	18,559	8,514,975	24,827,650
1917	7,387	16,144,873	12,241	4,343,448	18,500	8,788,753	29,267,074
1918	7,337	16,959,790	10,998	4,343,853	16,597	11,483,484	32,787,127
1919	6,099	14,054,166	11,115	3,758,528	15,132	7,448,699	25,261,393

46.—Sea-going and Inland Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) arrived at and departed from Canadian Ports, 1906-1919.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1906	5,104	9,059,453	32,239	11,241,915	37,644	14,430,804	34,732,172
1907 (9 mos.)	4,408	7,576,721	30,654	11,582,409	25,263	11,436,761	30,595,891
1908	6,356	10,329,515	28,795	11,717,846	40,461	17,527,670	39,575,031
1909	5,795	10,405,370	29,247	13,805,790	38,677	16,490,443	40,701,603
1910	5,780	11,038,709	28,635	15,680,534	41,650	17,848,748	44,567,991
1911	6,870	12,712,337	29,670	16,380,146	40,892	18,337,062	47,429,545
1912	6,766	13,342,929	27,949	18,069,983	45,399	21,560,215	52,973,127
1913	7,307	13,896,353	42,624	20,677,938	47,303	23,275,492	57,849,783
1914	7,418	15,711,849	30,234	17,026,121	55,835	29,181,513	61,919,483
1915	6,949	13,931,091	29,359	17,504,751	48,635	22,168,311	53,604,153
1916	6,817	12,417,944	37,900	17,372,836	75,411	27,930,318	57,721,098
1917	7,387	16,144,873	39,978	20,290,252	74,850	29,277,419	65,712,544
1918	7,337	16,959,790	34,786	19,890,461	70,781	29,952,237	66,802,488
1919	6,099	14,054,166	37,023	17,567,061	52,273	21,607,821	53,229,048

47.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, 1914-1918.

Vessels Arrived.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
British—					
Steam.....No.	72,470	68,505	66,145	65,846	63,586
Tons register	36,914,752	32,856,755	32,051,456	29,433,729	28,208,601
Number of crew	1,631,917	1,436,800	1,378,957	1,304,873	1,210,763
Sail.....No.	20,717	19,914	18,239	17,161	14,945
Tons register	3,718,813	3,509,585	2,915,808	3,260,636	3,082,450
Number of crew	82,190	78,221	72,213	65,247	54,663
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	466	880	452	391	479
Tons register	774,356	1,587,007	562,311	299,883	681,724
Number of crew	12,374	23,826	11,198	7,142	11,515
Sail.....No.	308	355	457	418	296
Tons register	70,480	97,205	94,499	79,144	43,914
Number of crew	2,148	2,605	3,627	3,257	1,871
Description of vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	62,615	61,948	59,659	59,680	58,745
Steam, paddle..... "	8,099	6,128	5,821	5,057	4,088
Steam, sternwheel..... "	2,222	1,309	1,387	1,500	1,232
Sail, ships..... "	5	4	28	38	–
Sail, barks..... "	17	22	16	932	1
Sail, barkentines..... "	7	4	12	10	1
Sail, brigs..... "	6	–		–	–
Sail, brigantines..... "	15	14	1	1	–
Sail, schooners..... "	15,258	15,428	14,990	13,347	11,733
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc..... "	5,717	4,797	3,649	3,251	3,506
Vessels Departed.					
British—					
Steam.....No.	66,017	63,029	60,950	62,500	60,750
Tons register	32,233,008	30,083,292	29,606,475	28,411,647	26,033,657
Number of crew	1,515,052	1,332,671	1,255,655	1,242,047	1,160,981
Sail.....No.	20,845	20,204	18,311	17,507	15,217
Tons register	3,743,733	3,208,071	2,801,400	3,204,652	2,910,028
Number of crew	78,934	76,213	71,473	64,303	56,502
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	489	961	429	260	354
Tons register	831,337	1,663,222	585,053	118,383	457,605
Number of crew	14,674	25,018	10,657	3,742	7,846
Sail.....No.	340	401	418	376	311
Tons register	70,330	94,845	92,422	87,548	44,621
Number of crew	2,489	4,104	3,782	3,184	1,613

47.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, 1914-1918—concluded.

Vessels Departed.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	57,636	57,398	54,975	56,569	55,928
Steam, paddle..... "	6,651	5,283	5,051	4,703	3,948
Steam, sternwheel... "	2,219	1,309	1,353	1,488	1,228
Sail, ships..... "	4	3	7	26	–
Sail, barks..... "	16	21	24	934	1
Sail, barkentines.... "	7	1	5	11	–
Sail, brigs..... "	6	–	–	–	–
Sail, brigantines..... "	11	30	–	2	2
Sail, schooners..... "	15,259	14,705	15,216	13,665	12,050
Sail, sloops, barges, canal, boats, etc... "	5,882	5,845	3,477	3,245	3,475

48.—Canadian and American Vessels, trading on Rivers and Lakes between Canada and United States, exclusive of ferriage, 1914-1918.

Vessels Arrived.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Canadian—					
Steam.....No.	7,863	8,398	12,191	13,026	10,292
Tons register.....	5,830,926	7,104,254	6,590,696	7,697,451	7,326,058
Number of crew.....	211,317	236,161	242,201	239,914	275,804
Sail.....No.	1,028	718	804	875	1,518
Tons register.....	244,778	224,992	228,199	341,931	418,482
Number of crew.....	4,741	3,531	3,675	4,387	5,475
American—					
Steam.....No.	16,270	13,893	25,821	25,788	24,594
Tons register.....	9,378,264	6,340,243	9,104,989	9,617,072	8,643,144
Number of crew....	238,010	218,230	276,539	275,494	264,221
Sail.....No.	3,155	2,459	2,187	2,139	2,196
Tons register.....	752,322	504,437	562,894	622,010	661,297
Number of crew.....	8,962	5,856	7,113	7,693	7,348
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	20,564	18,892	34,828	36,200	32,923
Steam, paddle ..... "	3,481	3,282	3,124	2,562	1,911
Steam, sternwheel... "	88	117	60	52	52
Sail, schooners..... "	1,163	701	801	781	1,063
Sail, sloops..... "	59	26	19	18	21
Sail, barges..... "	2,961	2,450	2,171	2,215	1,970
Sail, barques..... "	–	–	–	–	660
Canadian—					
Steam.....No.	7,548	7,540	11,754	12,941	10,454
Tons register.....	5,586,139	5,944,096	6,446,516	7,565,126	7,351,692
Number of crew.....	191,672	187,139	231,211	250,397	223,094
Sail.....No.	1,009	800	765	895	1,524
Tons register.....	303,479	226,398	212,694	342,296	450,376
Number of crew.....	4,270	3,454	3,541	4,555	5,574
American—					
Steam.....No.	16,454	14,052	25,410	25,455	24,419
Tons register.....	9,526,231	7,269,707	9,076,845	9,550,386	8,417,326
Number of crew.....	235,933	212,239	279,449	272,675	270,472
Sail.....No.	4,145	3,171	3,434	2,968	2,975
Tons register.....	728,858	587,440	670,615	709,198	746,986
Number of crew.....	10,707	7,761	9,320	9,077	8,426
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	20,907	18,484	34,156	35,764	32,901
Steam, paddle..... "	2,983	2,990	2,945	2,560	1,697
Steam, sternwheel... "	112	118	63	73	275
Sail, schooners..... "	1,145	809	778	938	869
Sail, sloops..... "	77	29	22	4	22
Sail, barges..... "	3,932	3,133	3,399	2,921	3,608

49.—Vessels built and registered in Canada and Vessels sold to other Countries, 1901-1919.

Fiscal Year.	Built.		Registered.		Sold to other Countries.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
							$
1901	240	21,956	327	35,156	5	4,490	66,468
1902	260	28,288	316	34,236	27	11,360	235,865
1903	295	30,856	312	41,405	21	11,172	220,602
1904	214	28,397	243	33,192	11	7,208	87,115
1905	248	21,865	335	27,583	21	3,696	100,363
1906	323	18,724	420	37,639	45	9,487	187,725
1907 (9 months)	229	33,205	257	31,635	17	3,855	68,190
1908	361	49,928	357	78,144	28	4,515	132,900
1909	303	29,023	277	32,899	16	3,644	98,643
1910	264	24,059	220	33,383	14	5,047	133,800
1911	247	22,812	234	50,006	17	5,885	201,526
1912	326	31,065	302	30,021	18	4,265	140,350
1913	324	24,325	328	30,225	20	7,976	610,650
1914	289	46,887	230	46,909	27	8,258	169,618
1915	224	45,721	237	55,384	21	17,044	1,150,950
1916	167	13,497	325	102,239	21	4,529	192,575
1917	184	28,638	334	105,826	47	24,954	4,398,570
1918	216	53,912	336	70,350	63	25,252	5,330,850
1919	277	104,444	327	102,883	85	48,965	14,612,338

50.—Number and Net Tonnage of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping, Canada, 1914-1917.

Description.	1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers[1]	4,054	453,171	4,132	459,182	4,202	491,181	4,264	523,200
Ships	4	4,589	3	2,791	3	2,791	2	1,364
Barks	16	20,765	16	20,236	12	14,442	12	14,128
Barkentines	10	5,862	11	6,006	9	5,329	7	4,269
Brigantines	9	1,390	7	914	7	1,013	5	818
Schooners	2,650	164,276	2,614	159,142	2,566	155,167	2,471	158,438
Sloops	702	27,182	744	23,895	589	18,417	558	16,213
Barges	641	115,701	610	109,397	528	98,741	493	95,650
Scows	451	64,420	478	68,869	495	73,529	499	75,277
Yachts	1	3	1	3	1	3	–	–
Yawls	14	359	14	359	14	360	14	360
Cutters	10	100	10	100	9	99	9	99
Drill boats	4	1,379	4	1,379	4	1,379	4	1,379
Drill scow	–	–	–	–	1	15	1	15
Dredges	169	52,509	178	56,336	189	59,440	189	59,536
House-boats	11	1,035	11	1,035	11	1,035	11	1,035
Horse-ferries	5	59	4	49	3	42	3	42
Floating lights	6	331	6	331	6	331	6	331
Pile drivers	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	17
Light ships	4	472	4	472	4	472	4	472
Cat boats and luggers	5	13	4	10	1[2]	6	1[2]	6
Lighters	2	238	2	238	2	238	2	238
Floating Dry Dock	1	17,964	1	17,964	1	17,964	1	17,964
Rock Breaker	2	587	2	587	2	587	2	587
Totals	**8,772**	**932,422**	**8,757**	**929,312**	**8,660**	**942,598**	**8,559**	**971,438**

[1]Embracing 316 paddle-wheel steamers with a registered tonnage of 59,512 tons and 3,948 screw steamers with a registered tonnage of 463,688 tons for the year 1917. [2]Lugger only.

51.—Steamboat Inspection during the Fiscal Year 1917-1918.

Division.	Number of Vessels Inspected.				Number of Vessels not Inspected.	
	Vessels registered or owned in the Dominion.		Vessels registered or owned elsewhere.			
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Halifax	154	54,507	10	17,090	18	4,270
St. John, N.B.	113	22,232	13	27,863	70	20,595
Quebec	115	26,647	1	348	25	9,702
Sorel	112	48,863	–	–	15	4,388
Montreal	178	39,732	1	1,757	77	9,386
Kingston	106	39,473	13	11,454	40	3,366
Toronto	337	244,553	40	35,778	164	20,950
Collingwood	78	124,345	1	1,772	9	1,679
Port Arthur	97	27,312	4	5,116	81	7,666
Edmonton	24	3,619	–	–	16	1,249
Vancouver	215	86,538	9	37,079	30	5,557
Victoria	115	57,835	20	31,689	24	3,688
Prince Rupert	36	10,392	8	9,149	–	–
Total	**1,680**	**786,048**	**120**	**179,095**	**569**	**92,496**
	Number of Vessels subject to Inspection when in Commission.		Number of Vessels added to the Dominion register.		Number of Vessels lost, broken up or destroyed.	
Halifax	199	80,137	7	2,930	33	23,834
St. John, N.B.	201	70,691	1	195	3	550
Quebec	141	36,697	6	4,246	1	39
Sorel	127	51,251	4	671	4	231
Montreal	256	50,875	6	3,464	8	1,915
Kingston	159	54,293	2	2,178	1	33
Toronto	561	301,296	20	16,757	6	3,799
Collingwood	88	127,796	3	3,089	3	1,037
Port Arthur	176	37,186	6	5,169	3	706
Edmonton	40	4,867	1	15	1	132
Vancouver	241	91,205	8	51,713	4	305
Victoria	159	93,211	6	5,919	3	160
Prince Rupert	36	19,041	3	1,128	–	–
Total	**2,384**	**1,018,546**	**73**	**97,474**	**70**	**32,741**

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—Table **52** shows, for each year from 1908 to 1917, the number of seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S. 1906, c. 113, ss. 141-143).

52.—Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, 1908-1917.

Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.
1908	18,013	11,542	1913	16,975	13,749
1909	20,502	11,573	1914	18,987	14,989
1910	16,735	11,069	1915	22,797	14,319
1911	13,748	11,301	1916	20,902	16,689
1912	13,708	11,290	1917	16,998	14,145

Wrecks and Casualties.—The statement in Table **53**, supplied by the Department of Marine, applies to vessels of every nationality in respect of wrecks and casualties in Canadian waters and to Canadian vessels in respects of wrecks and casualties in other waters. The returns in some years cover wrecks and casualties of previous ears

53.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties for the years ended June 30, 1870-1900 and for 1901-1918.

Year.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.	Damages.	Year.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.	Damages
	No.	Tons.	No.	$		No.	Tons.	No.	$
1870-1900.	9,670	3,577,367	5,096	61,525,760	1911..	271	122,619	48	942,093
1901.....	136	47,181	126	285,782	1912..	293	269,569	59	1,053,768
1902.....	222	105,814	132	835,916	1913..	275	270,905	160	1,963,870
1903.....	237	162,297	32	409,991	1914..	255	210,368	1,083[1]	4,983,775
1904.....	192	81,143	9	489,699	1915..	280	214,036	70	1,459,012
1905.....	178	79,588	15	621,267	1916..	308	242,996	67	1,377,442
1906.....	220	139,586	149	573,420	1917..	239	715,384	152	4,850,142[2]
1907.....	317	131,441	55	672,466	1918[4]..	226	312,928	402[3]	1,818,958
1908.....	307	120,269	34	1,390,891					
1909.....	343	189,906	24	1,131,966	**Totals**	**14,290**	**7,204,962**	**7,814**	**87,955,801**
1910.....	321	211,565	101	1,569,580					

[1]Includes 1,042 lives lost in the "Empress of Ireland" disaster. [2]Excluding damage to cargo estimated at $4,310,350. [3]Includes 328 lives lost in the "Princess Sophia" disaster. [4]1918 calendar year.

54.—Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, 1908-1918.

Description.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Light stations....	957	946	969	952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lights.....	1,162	1,193	1,227	1,291	1,452	1,393	1,461	1,521	1,555	1,560	1,575
Lightships.....	11	11	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	9
Lightboats.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Light keepers....	914	923	961	976	975	1,020	1,040	1,066	1,099	1,126	1,128
Fog whistles.....	13	15	14	14	13	14	13	11	11	11	11
Sirens.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diaphones.....	51	65	72	82	83	89	98	105	110	113	124
Fog bells.....	19	20	20	23	29	26	26	29	31	32	30
Hand fog horns..	111	108	121	129	137	145	150	148	151	156	154
Hand fog bells...	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	5
Gas and whistling buoys.....	213	234	254	260	281	299	319	336	327	330	334
Whistling buoys.	20	23	24	28	27	29	30	31	31	32	32
Bell buoys.....	52	58	50	55	65	71	82	86	89	87	87
Submarine bells.	9	9	9	10	10	10	13	21	22	22	13
Fog guns or bombs.....	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
Fog horns.....	24	20	17	12	14	11	12	10	7	5	3
Fog alarm stations.....	8	9	9	9	9	12	11	12	13	13	13
Gas beacons.....	25	27	32	–	–		–	–		–	

NOTE.—Besides the foregoing, in 1918 there were 102 lighted spar-buoys, floats and dolphins, 4,933 unlighted buoys and 368 unlighted dolphins, spindles and beacons.

55.—Revenue of the Department of Marine, 1914-1918.

Heads of Revenue.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Harbours, piers and wharves.....	31,802	34,013	57,829	86,110	95,259
Earnings of Dominion steamers.....	28,653	35,579	35,071	22,802	9,581
Retired pilot's fund.....	5,697	5,949	5,669	5,230	5,316
Steamboat inspection fund.....	3,556	4,065	3,677	2,618	1,589
" engineers' fees.....	1,865	1,642	1,415	1,419	1,204
Sick mariners' fund.....	70,541	72,525	72,546	76,994	63,636
Examination masters and mates.....	5,549	4,546	4,828	4,600	4,486
Casual revenue, sundries.....	68,188	143,588	279,678	373,314	46,225
Sale of steamer "Earl Grey".....	–	493,000	–	–	–
Miscellaneous.....	1,183	643	744	1,411	1,516
Total revenue.....	**217,034**	**795,550**	**461,457**	**574,498**	**288,812**

56.—Expenditure of the Department of Marine, 1914-1918.

Heads of Expenditure.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Ocean and River Service—	$	$	$	$	$
Dominion steamers and ice breakers	999,187	995,546	1,124,708	1,035,251	1,108,539
Rewards for saving life, etc	139,885	–	–	–	–
Wrecking plants (subsidy)	34,281	45,000	45,000	37,500	45,500
Other items of expenditure	42,925	70,403	44,210	33,042	38,635
Total	**1,216,278**	**1,110,949**	**1,213,918**	**1,105,793**	**1,192,674**
Lighthouse and Coast Service—					
Agencies, rent and contingencies	136,528	141,075	143,881	150,437	165,967
Administration of pilotage	40,918	42,905	41,580	44,436	52,068
Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers	420,616	449,999	449,961	462,407	464,091
Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses, etc	699,786	712,448	604,625	652,591	700,707
Construction of lighthouses, etc	851,965	996,638	564,665	331,222	357,543
Breaking of ice in Lake Superior	29,856	38,062	30,600	34,150	25,141
New steamer for St. Lawrence	–	130,957	14,377	–	–
Lighthouse buoy steamer for the St. Lawrence	45,270	–		–	–
New steamer for Pacific Coast		–		–	–
New steamer to replace Maisonneuve		–	10,021	–	–
New lighthouse and buoy steamer Maisonneuve	–	–	–	24,970	–
Signal service	19,176	52,316	57,848	51,859	53,254
Other items of expenditure	79,988	18,760	20,201	17,217	41,538
Total	**2,324,103**	**2,583,160**	**1,937,759**	**1,769,289**	**1,860,309**
Public Works, chargeable to Capital—					
Ship Channel, River St. Lawrence	1,004,145	999,762	981,761	1,084,770	656,422
Dredging plant, River St. Lawrence, Montreal to Father Point	695,614	578,621	767,078	261,221	94,537
New ice-breaking steamer for River St. Lawrence	240	251,082	101,690	–	–
New sweeping testing steamer St. Lawrence	–	62,577	86,561	–	–
Allowance to Mrs. I. Pinard	–	–	–	1,000	–
Total	**1,699,999**	**1,892,042**	**1,937,090**	**1,346,991**	**750,959**
Scientific Institutions—					
Meteorological Service	199,134	201,805	172,390	193,886	193,237
Other items of expenditure	892	–		–	–
Total	**200,026**	**201,805**	**172,390**	**193,886**	**193,237**
Marine hospitals, etc	55,910	65,801	66,741	66,818	53,169
Steamboat inspection	63,714	65,063	64,884	67,560	70,381
Departmental salaries[1]	231,237	239,932	205,496[2]	194,778[2]	211,148[2]
Contingencies	36,760	44,156	23,333	23,669	29,621
Total expenditure	**5,828,027**	**6,202,908**	**5,621,611**	**4,768,784**	**4,361,498**

[1]Including salaries of Fisheries Branch.
[2]Salaries of Marine Department only.

57.—Total Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Marine, 1868-1918.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$		$	$		$	$
1868.....	71,811	371,071	1885...	101,268	1,129,901	1902...	148,607	1,501,619
1869.....	75,351	360,900	1886...	91,885	980,121	1903...	139,876	1,671,495
1870.....	71,490	367,189	1887...	102,238	917,557	1904...	128,507	2,150,940
1871.....	70,254	389,537	1888...	99,920	883,251	1905...	121,815	4,747,723
1872.....	79,324	518,958	1889...	99,940	1,023,801	1906...	139,475	5,066,253
1873.....	114,756	706,818	1890...	115,507	807,417	1907[1]...	106,260	3,637,600
1874.....	108,350	845,151	1891...	104,248	885,410	1908...	177,591	5,374,774
1875.....	91,235	844,586	1892...	106,582	861,427	1909...	169,502	5,498,531
1876.....	107,984	970,146	1893...	107,390	898,720	1910...	156,957	4,692,771
1877.....	105,907	820,054	1894...	165,870	905,654	1911...	154,492	4,197,420
1878.....	100,850	786,156	1895...	99,557	895,828	1912...	185,579	4,911,141
1879.....	84,144	755,359	1896...	103,012	793,634	1913...	185,725	5,213,223
1880.....	91,942	723,391	1897...	111,009	867,773	1914...	217,034	5,828,027
1881.....	108,304	761,731	1898...	120,602	856,192	1915...	795,550[2]	6,202,908
1882.....	109,125	774,832	1899...	126,528	1,102,602	1916...	461,457	5,621,611
1883.....	104,383	825,011	1900...	130,229	982,562	1917...	574,498	4,768,784
1884.....	118,080	927,242	1901...	144,919	1,029,925	1918...	288,812	4,361,498

[1]Nine months.
[2]Includes $493,000 sale of steamer "Earl Grey" sold to Russian Government.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Canadian telegraph systems include lines owned and operated by the Dominion Government and lines, owned and operated by railway and telegraph chartered companies. The Government telegraph service for the year ended March 31, 1919, had a total length of 12,094¾ miles of lines, of which 336 knots, calculated as statute miles, were submarine cables. During the year 1918-19, 46 miles of new lines were constructed. The number of offices was 1,122, and the messages sent numbered 507,027, as compared with 448,797 in 1917-18. Details as to the location of the lines and points connected are given in the Report for the year ended March 31, 1919, of the Minister of Public Works (No. 19, 1920). The total expenditure on the Government telegraph lines for the year was $739,707, and the receipts were $231,332, signal service messages, meteorological service messages and fisheries bulletins being handled free. Table **58** gives the telegraph statistics for the years ended June 30, 1910-19, of the chartered companies, as compiled from information supplied to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Telegraph Statistics.—As reported by the Transportation Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of land messages handled by telegraph organizations in the year ended June 30, 1919, was 13,095,788, as compared with 12,377,754 in 1918 and 11,817,517 in 1917. Cablegrams numbered 869,344, as compared with 1,021,853 in 1918 and 1,084,956 in 1917. Employees in the service of telegraph organizations numbered 7,705 (7,212 in 1918), of whom 4,214 (3,894 in 1918) were male and 579 (503 in 1918)

were female operators; other officers and employees numbered 2,912 (2,815 in 1918). Salaries and wages amounted to $4,939,514, as compared with $3,937,651 in 1918. The aggregate of salaries and wages in 1919 was equal to 71·50 p.c. of operating expenses ($6,900,649) as compared with 67·6 p.c. in 1918.

58.—Telegraph Statistics of Chartered Companies, 1910-1919.

Companies.	Year.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages.	Number of offices.
Great Northwestern Telegraph Co.	1910	11,134	50,092	2,907,494	1,183
	1911	10,726	50,568	3,812,159	1,194
	1912[1]	9,582	46,311	4,400,443	1,175
	1913	9,582	30,134	4,559,972	993
	1914	9,563	30,134	4,756,322	993
	1915[2]	16,337	50,342	4,627,530	1,335
	1916[2]	17,696	53,881	5,580,956	1,393
	1917	No information available.			
	1918	16,521	49,893	5,655,830	1,416
	1919	16,521	49,893	5,768,216	1,518
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1910	12,257	75,758	3,431,493[3]	1,372
	1911	12,866	87,703	3,921,477[3]	1,424
	1912	13,182	96,296[4]	4,642,820[3]	1,524
	1913	13,824	102,857	4,831,119[3]	1,532
	1914	14,561	105,780	4,225,000[3]	1,520
	1915	14,633	106,066	3,965,142[3]	1,564
	1916	14,617	106,143	4,914,519[3]	1,663
	1917	14,649	111,867	5,283,764[3]	1,640
	1918	14,559	112,242	5,351,022[3]	1,600
	1919	14,395	109,153	5,369,074[3]	1,523
Western Union	1910	2,639	11,244	551,764	217
	1911	2,598	11,599	572,081	219
	1912	2,576	11,674	618,214	216
	1913	2,278	12,504	621,423	235
	1914	2,832	17,463	694,447	235
	1915	2,819	17,130	677,976	235
	1916	3,082	18,106	647,445	241
	1917	3,087	17,666	722,633	238
	1918	2,866	15,712	689,281	225
	1919	3,660	15,000	758,682	225
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	1910	265	1,865	131,106	22
	1911	294	2,299	211,920	25
	1912	300	2,670	167,326	26
	1913	343	1,407	147,634	27
	1914	343	1,407	136,258	27
	1915	332	1,413	120,170	28
	1916	332	1,670	111,225	28
	1917	339	1,684	123,787	28
	1918	339	1,684	114,907	29
	1919	330	1,675	119,086	29
Algoma Central Railway[5]	1910	130	174	3,639	4
	1911	214	517	4,497	6
	1912	378	700	–	7
	1913	314	413	–	8
	1914	424	799	–	8
	1915	424	799	–	8
	1916	424	799		8
	1917	424	799		8
	1918	424	799	–	8
	1919	424	801	–	8

[1]This Company leased its property and plant in New York State to the Western Union Co., which accounts for the reduction in the figures of 1912. [2]Including the Canadian Northern Railway Co. [3]Not including press messages. [4]Including 962 miles of cables. [5]There are telephone lines, and are used for both despatching and commercial business.

58.—Telegraph Statistics of Chartered Companies, 1910-1919—concluded.

Companies.	Year.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages.	Number of offices.
Algoma Eastern Railway[1]	1913	85	89	–	3
	1914	85	89		4
	1915	85	171	–	4
	1916	85	171	–	4
	1917	85	171		4
	1918	85	171	–	4
	1919	85	171		4
Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co.	1910	1,699	5,081	71,154	73
	1911	1,963	6,004	101,048	92
	1912	2,310	8,780	133,677	112
	1913	2,948	10,728	155,027	120
	1914	3,185	14,894	146,689	134
	1915	4,639	13,229	182,003	213
	1916	5,190	20,052	218,606	233
	1917	5,179	20,050	252,577	279
	1918	5,273	22,005	251,532	279
	1919[2]	2,820	14,296	307,537	187
The North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.	1910	44	783	38,015	63
	1911	44	783	40,508	62
	1912	44	783	46,999	61
	1913	44	783	49,308	61
	1914	44	783	43,180	59
	1915	44	664	45,451	54
	1916	44	664	53,340	50
	1917	44	664	58,802	46
	1918	44	664	57,439	46
	1919	44	664	112,322	38
Canadian Northern Railway Co.	1910	3,685	7,841		191
	1911	4,367	13,073	–	227
	1912	5,232	15,195	–	–
	1913	5,457	17,209	1,120,676	352
	1914	5,924	18,233	1,040,846	373
	Included in G.N.W.				
National Transcontinental Railway[3]	1911	313	–	–	–
	1912	1,171	–	–	–
	1913	1,429	–	–	–
	1914	1,798	–	–	–
	1915	1,990	4,834	–	–
	1916	2,003	5,089	–	–
	1917	2,009	4,581[4]	–	–
	1918	2,009	6,483	–	–

[1]These are telephone lines and are used for both despatching and commercial business.
[2]Statistics of lines in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick not included.
[3]Number of messages and offices included in returns from the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company.
[4]The decrease in wire mileage is due to the elimination of over 500 miles of metallic train despatching telephone circuits which are not used for the transmission of commercial messages.

Wireless Telegraph Coast Stations.—Table **59** shows the name, situation and range in nautical miles of the radiotelegraph or wireless telegraph coast stations, as operated by the Department of the Naval Service, and Table **61** the number of messages and words handled and the cost of maintenance for the stations of the east and west coasts and of the Great Lakes. For the year 1918-19 the total number of messages was 279,981, as compared with 207,399 in 1917-18 and of words handled 5,805,771, as compared with 3,866,300 in 1917-18. Table **60** gives the names of the Canadian Government steamers that are equipped with radiotelegraphic apparatus, with the range of miles for each steamer. A transatlantic wireless service is carried on by the Glace Bay, N.S.,and Newcastle, N.B., Stations, which work with Clifden and Ballybunion, Ireland, respectively. A commercial wireless service is maintained viâ the Glace Bay Station, the charge being 16 cents per word as against 25 cents by cable. A commercial wireless service is maintained with Bermuda, viâ the Canadian Government wireless station at Barrington Passage, N.S., the rate charged per word being 28 cents as against 42 cents by cable.

59.—Coast Stations for Communication by Wireless Telegraphy with Ships at Sea, fiscal year 1919-20.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
EAST COAST.		
Barrington Passage	Nova Scotia	1,500
Belle Isle, Nfld	Belle Isle Straits	250
Point Armour, Nfld	Belle Isle Straits	150
Point Riche, Nfld	Gulf of St. Lawrence	250
Harrington, Que	Gulf of St. Lawrence	150
Heath Point, Que	Gulf of St. Lawrence (Anticosti Island)	250
Cape Ray, Nfld	Cabot Straits	350
Cape Race, Nfld	North Atlantic	400
Grindstone Island, Que	Gulf of St. Lawrence (Magdalen Island)	200
Fame Point, Que	Gulf of St. Lawrence	250
Clark City, Que	Gulf of St. Lawrence	250
Father Point, Que	St. Lawrence River	250
Grosse Isle, Que	St. Lawrence River	100
Quebec, Que	St. Lawrence River	150
Three Rivers, Que	St. Lawrence River	150
Montreal, Que	St. Lawrence River	200
Cape Cable, N.S	North Atlantic	250
Partridge Island, St. John, N.B	Entrance St. John, N.B., Harbour	250
Cape Bear, P.E.I	Northumberland Strait	150
Pictou, N.S	Northumberland Strait	100
North Sydney, C.B	North Sydney, C.B	100
Camperdown, N.S	Entrance to Halifax Harbour	250
Sable Island, N.S	North Atlantic	300
Halifax, N.S	Halifax Dockyard	100
Direction Finding Stations.		
Canso D/F	Nova Scotia	150
Cape Race D/F	Newfoundland	250
Chebucto D/F	Nova Scotia	150

59.—Coast Stations for Communication by Wireless Telegraphy with Ships at Sea, fiscal year 1919-20—concluded.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
GREAT LAKES.		
Port Arthur, Ont.	Port Arthur, Ont.	350
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	350
Tobermory, Ont.	Entrance Georgian Bay, Ont.	350
Midland, Ont.	Georgian Bay, Ont.	350
Point Edward, Ont.	Lake Huron.	350
Port Burwell, Ont.	Lake Erie.	350
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto Island, Ont.	350
Kingston, Ont.	Barriefield Common.	350
WEST COAST.		
Gonzales Hill, B.C. (Victoria)	Victoria, B.C.	250
Point Grey, Vancouver, B.C.	Entrance Vancouver Harbour	150
Cape Lazo, B.C.	Strait of Georgia, near Comox, B.C.	350
Pachena Point, B.C.	West Coast Vancouver Island, B.C.	500
Estevan Point, B.C.	West Coast Vancouver Island, B.C.	500
Triangle Island, B.C.	South of Hecate Strait	450
Ikeda Head, B.C.	South of Moresby Island, Q.C.I.	250
Dead Tree Point, B.C.	South of Graham Island, Q.C.I.	200
Digby Island, B.C., Prince Rupert	Digby Island, Entrance Prince Rupert Harbour	250
Alert Bay, B.C.	Cormorant Island, B.C.	350
HUDSON BAY.		
Port Nelson	Hudson Bay	750
Pas, Man.	For communication with Port Nelson only	750
LICENSED COMMERCIAL STATIONS.		
Public Commercial.		
Glace Bay, C.B.	Near Glace Bay, C.B.	3,000
Newcastle, N.B.	New Brunswick	2,500
Louisburg, C.B.	Cape Breton	Reception only.
Private Commercial.		
Granby Bay	Granby Bay, B.C.	100
Kingcome Inlet, B.C.	Kingcome Inlet, B.C.	100
Thetford Mines	Thetford Mines, Que.	200
Shawinigan Falls	Shawinigan Falls, Que	200
Maisonneuve	Montreal, Que	200
Swanson Bay	Swanson Bay, B.C.	150
Ocean Falls	Cousins Inlet, B.C.	150
Buckley Bay	Massett Inlet, B.C.	100
Thurston Harbour	Thurston Harbour, B.C.	100
Port Alice	Quatsino Sound, B.C.	100
Margaret Bay	Smith Inlet, B.C.	100

60.—Canadian Government Steamers Equipped with the Radiotelegraph.

Name.	Range.	Name.	Range.
	Miles.		Miles.
Aberdeen	100	Laurentian	150
Acadia	200	Loos	100
Arleux	100	Lurcher Lightship	100
Armentières	100	Malaspina	200
Arras	100	Margaret	200
Bayfield	100	Montcalm	150
Canada	150	Newington	100
Cartier	100	Niobe	400
Dollard	150	St. Eloi	100
Druid	100	P. E. Island	100
Estevan	200	Rainbow	250
Festubert	100	St. Julien	100
Givenchy	100	Sheba	200
Grilse	100	Stadacona	150
Gulnare	100	Stanley	150
Hochelaga	100	Thiepval	100
J. A. McKee	150	Thos. J. Drummond	150
Lady Grey	100	Vimy	100
Lady Evelyn	100	Ypres	100
Lady Laurier	150		

61.—Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the Fiscal Years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919.

Stations.	1917–18.			1918–19.		
	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of maintenance.	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of maintenance.
	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
East Coast	36,771	820,230	76,987	70,179	1,565,698	74,269
Great Lakes	16,809	307,729	28,029	19,130	402,937	28,274
West Coast	147,885	2,308,261	49,689	187,688	3,625,100	60,512
Hudson Bay	5,934	430,080	[1]	3,004	212,036	[1]
Totals	**207,399**	**3,866,300**	**154,705**	**279,981**	**5,805,771**	**163,055**

[1]Borne by Department of Railways and Canals.

TELEPHONES.

The report for 1919 of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Telephone Statistics shows that the number of telephones in Canada in 1919 was 724,500, as compared with 622,330 in 1918, 604,136 in 1917 and 548,421 in 1916, and the wire mileage was 1,951,562 in 1919, as against 1,848,467 in 1918, 1,708,202 in 1917 and 1,600,564 in 1916. In 1919 the gross revenue from telephones was $24,600,536 as against $22,753,290 in 1918, and the net revenue $8,432,544, as against $9,108,766. The number of telephone employees was 19,057, as compared with 17,336, and the salaries and wages amounted to $13,048,055, as compared with $10,410,807 in 1918. The general progress of telephones in Canada since 1916 is shown in Table **62.**

62.—Progress of Telephones in Canada, 1916-1919.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$
Capitalization	76,920,314	79,121,702	85,274,691	91,004,925
Cost	88,520,020	94,469,534	104,368,628	113,296,160
Revenue	18,594,268	20,122,282	22,753,290	24,600,536
Operating expenses	11,147,201	12,095,426	13,644,524	16,167,992
Salaries and wages	7,852,719	8,882,593	10,410,807	13,048,055
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Companies	1,592	1,695	2,007	2,047
Wire mileage	1,600,564	1,708,202	1,848,467	1,951,562
Telephones	548,421	604,136	662,330	724,500
Employees	15,247	16,490	17,336	19,057
Persons per telephone	14·8	13·8	13·0	12·2
Persons per mile of wire	5·1	4·9	4·6	4·5

63.—Number of Telephone Companies reporting to the Department of Railways and Canals, by Provinces, June 30, 1918 and 1919, with totals for 1914-15-16-17.

Provinces.	Government.	Municipal.	Stock.	Co-operative.	Partnership.	Private.	Total.
1918.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	–	–	4	31	–	–	35
Nova Scotia	–	–	35	109	1	7	152
New Brunswick	–	–	18	8	1	4	31
Quebec	–	–	95	47	1	27	170
Ontario	2	63	218	206	9	55	552
Manitoba	1	6	4	25	–	2	38
Saskatchewan	1	4	340	652	–	–	997
Alberta	1	1	8	6	–	1	17
British Columbia	–	1	12	1	–	–	14
Yukon	–		1	–	–	–	1
Totals, 1918	**5**	**74**	**735**	**1,085**	**12**	**96**	**2,007**
Totals, 1917	**5**	**73**	**645**	**841**	**17**	**114**	**1,695**
Totals, 1916	**4**	**67**	**622**	**765**	**23**	**111**	**1,592**
Totals, 1915	**4**	**62**	**584**	**601**	**28**	**117**	**1,396**
Totals, 1914	**4**	**58**	**611**	**297**	**48**	**118**	**1,136**
1919.							
Prince Edward Island		–	5	28		–	33
Nova Scotia	–		24	118		2	144
New Brunswick			19	9	–	2	30
Quebec	–	–	81	48	2	34	165
Ontario	2	69	202	208	9	54	544
Manitoba	1	7	8	14	–	4	34
Saskatchewan	1	4	336	728	–		1,069
Alberta	1	1	4	9	–		15
British Columbia	–	1	10	1	–		12
Yukon	–		1	–	–		1
Totals, 1919	**5**	**82**	**690**	**1,163**	**11**	**96**	**2,047**

64.—Telephones in use and mileage of Wire, by Provinces, June 30, 1918 and 1919, with totals for 1914-15-16-17.

Provinces.	Telephones in use.			Mileage of wire.		
	Central Energy.	Magneto.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
1918.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Prince Edward Island	1,376	1,212	2,588	1,398	2,486	3,884
Nova Scotia	17,528	10,230	27,758	34,124	17,741	51,865
New Brunswick	12,511	10,007	22,518	21,064	10,843	31,907
Quebec	75,696	33,896	109,592	262,072	64,589	326,661
Ontario	164,233	126,156	290,389	477,278	202,535	679,813
Manitoba	33,342	19,840	53,182	117,167	64,561	181,728
Saskatchewan	12,533	49,004	61,537	82,931	178,833	261,764
Alberta	23,436	18,678	42,114	112,374	44,205	156,579
British Columbia	44,032	8,362	52,394	141,006	12,543	153,549
Yukon	–	258	258	213	498	711
Totals, 1918	**384,687**	**277,643**	**662,330**	**1,249,630**	**598,836**	**1,848,466**
Totals, 1917	**352,770**	**251,366**	**604,136**	**1,186,528**	**521,675**	**1,708,203**
Totals, 1916	**323,109**	**225,312**	**548,421**	**1,125,365**	**475,190**	**1,600,564**
Totals, 1915	**313,225**	**219,865**	**533,090**	**1,009,147**	**443,243**	**1,452,360**
Totals, 1914	**310,166**	**210,978**	**521,144**	**962,947**	**380,143**	**1,343,090**
1919.						
Prince Edward Island	1,490	1,244	2,734	1,443	2,509	3,952
Nova Scotia	18,962	10,457	29,419	34,944	18,447	53,391
New Brunswick	14,167	11,242	25,409	21,859	11,552	33,411
Quebec	84,643	35,322	119,965	275,174	67,337	342,511
Ontario	177,451	137,404	314,855	501,194	212,016	713,210
Manitoba	37,599	20,360	57,959	128,208	54,614	182,822
Saskatchewan	14,245	56,011	70,256	82,641	223,440	306,08
Alberta	26,250	19,039	45,289	113,144	44,937	158,081
British Columbia	49,728	8,651	58,379	145,399	11,990	157,389
Yukon	–	235	235	216	498	714
Totals, 1919	**424,535**	**299,965**	**724,500**	**1,304,222**	**647,340**	**1,951,562**

65.—Wire Mileage of Telephones by Classes of Wire, June 30, 1918 and 1919.

Class of Wire.	1918.			1919.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Galvanized	38,806	519,296	558,102	48,285	576,132	624,417
Copper	19,675	74,111	93,786	18,713	65,941	84,654
Cable—Overhead	431,771	4,268	436,039	443,319	4,252	447,571
Underground	758,281	153	758,434	792,680	4	792,684
Submarine	1,096	1,006	2,102	1,225	1,011	2,236
Totals	**1,249,630**	**598,836**	**1,848,466**	**1,304,222**	**647,340**	**1,951,562**

66.—Capital Liability, Cost, Revenue, and Operating Expenses of Telephones, June 30, 1918 and 1919, with totals for 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917.

Provinces.	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.	Cost of Property and Equipment.	Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Net Revenue.
1918.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	155,980	51,150	274,182	69,272	56,275	12,997
Nova Scotia	1,974,060	1,500,000	4,468,422	873,491	680,606	192,885
New Brunswick	1,511,624	51,550	2,255,368	627,683	385,444	242,239
Quebec	19,416,497	11,866,024	46,583,762	12,556,445	7,311,686	5,244,759
Ontario	2,228,601	2,400,974	6,085,673	1,233,790	827,599	406,191
Manitoba	20,867	11,279,941	11,316,530	1,995,778	1,566,308	429,470
Saskatchewan	1,051,410	14,565,194	14,239,545	2,112,788	962,502	1,150,286
Alberta	144,803	11,261,433	11,319,554	1,537,268	530,003	1,007,265
British Columbia	3,234,245	2,495,333	7,631,014	1,709,998	1,305,580	404,418
Yukon	65,000		194,574	36,767	18,515	18,252
Totals, 1918	**29,803,090**	**55,471,601**	**104,368,627**	**22,753,280**	**13,644,524**	**9,108,762**
Totals, 1917	**29,476,367**	**49,645,335**	**94,469,534**	**20,122,282**	**12,095,426**	**8,026,856**
Totals, 1916	**29,416,956**	**47,503,358**	**88,520,021**	**18,594,268**	**11,147,201**	**7,447,067**
Totals, 1915	**28,947,122**	**45,337,869**	**83,792,583**	**17,601,673**	**12,836,716**	**4,764,957**
Totals, 1914	**28,644,340**	**41,647,554**	**80,258,356**	**17,297,269**	**12,882,402**	**4,414,867**
1919.						
Prince Edward Island	154,774	51,100	292,492	75,211	62,065	13,146
Nova Scotia	2,780,756	1,507,170	4,721,390	1,056,142	863,022	193,120
New Brunswick	1,687,580	64,750	2,487,516	701,315	525,074	176,241
Quebec	21,123,489	11,827,030	50,559,826	13,520,494	9,227,791	4,292,703
Ontario	2,282,564	2,309,285	6,361,112	1,381,072	922,342	458,730
Manitoba	27,298	12,280,243	12,327,318	2,168,199	1,601,242	566,957
Saskatchewan	1,001,498	15,879,000	16,724,705	1,984,464	778,373	1,206,091
Alberta	144,207	12,118,933	11,803,892	1,698,913	632,399	1,066,514
British Columbia	3,214,924	2,485,333	7,823,286	1,990,244	1,538,289	451,955
Yukon	65,000	–	194,622	24,482	17,395	7,087
Totals, 1919	**32,482,080**	**58,522,844**	**113,296,159**	**24,600,536**	**16,167,992**	**8,432,544**

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The Post Office Department reports an increase in the fiscal year 1918–19 of 163 miles in the system over which the mails are carried by railway, thus bringing the total actual track mileage for the carriage of mails to 35,384 on March 31, 1919. The total mileage of mail conveyance by railway in the fiscal year 1919 was 37,292,931. The expenditure of the Department increased by $1,227,026 and there was a surplus from the operations of the service of $3,329,129. At the end of the fiscal year 1919 there were 3,705 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 181,505 boxes; the corresponding figures for the fiscal year 1918 were 3,674 routes and 173,150 boxes.

67.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the quinquennial years 1890-1910, and for the years 1911-19.

Fiscal Years.	Net revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	$	$	$	$
1890	2,357,389	3,074,470	717,081	–
1895	2,792,790	3,593,647	800,857	–
1900	3,183,984	3,645,646	461,662	–
1905	5,125,373	4,634,528	–	490,845
1910	7,958,547	7,215,337	–	743,210

67.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the quinquennial years 1890-1910, and for the years 1911-19—concluded.

Fiscal Years.	Net revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	$	$	$	$
1911	9,146,952	7,954,223	–	1,192,729
1912	10,482,255	9,172,035		1,310,220
1913	12,060,476	10,882,805		1,177,671
1914	12,956,216	12,822,058	–	134,158
1915	13,046,650	15,961,191	2,914,541	–
1916	18,858,410	16,009,139	–	2,849,271
1917	20,902,384	16,300,579	–	4,601,805
1918	21,345,394	18,046,558	–	3,298,836
1919	21,602,713	19,273,584	–	2,329,129

68.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1917-1919.

Service.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$
Canada and Great Britain	402,762	502,739	424,323
Canada and South Africa	146,000	85,167	60,833
Canada and Australia or New Zealand or both on Pacific Ocean	180,509	180,509	166,624
Canada (Atlantic) and Australia and New Zealand	93,333	35,000	23,333
Canada, China and Japan	375,000	343,750	180,992
Canada and Newfoundland	58,514	57,923	56,357
Canada and Manchester, England	34,271		–
St. John and Glasgow	6,000		–
St. John, Dublin and Belfast	2,625		–
St. John, Halifax and London	18,750	–	–
St. John and Digby	20,000	19,423	20,000
St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville	1,875	2,000	2,000
St. John, N.B., and Minas Basin and Margaretsville, N.S.	6,122	4,920	2,250
St. John, Westport and Yarmouth	7,000	6,628	10,000
St. John, Halifax, West Indies or South America	340,666	334,115	222,743
St. John and Cumberland Basin	2,750	3,000	–
St. John and Bridgetown	2,500	2,500	2,500
Halifax and Sherbrooke	2,000	2,000	1,692
Halifax, Mahone, Tancook Isle, etc	3,640	3,301	1,927
Halifax, St. John ,Newfoundland and Liverpool	16,000	–	–
Halifax and Newfoundland	10,000	10,000	8,000
Halifax, Canso and Guysboro	5,000	5,000	5,000
Halifax and Spry Bay and Ports in C. Breton	3,840	3,755	4,000
Halifax and West Coast of C.B	2,941	4,000	4,000
Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports	5,625	5,625	4,000
Magdalen Islands and Mainland	16,548	17,769	18,000
Moncton and Way Ports and a Port or Ports on West Coast of Cumberland Co	2,500	–	–
Grand Manan and Mainland	10,000	10,000	10,000
P. E. Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland	20,000	20,000	–
Quebec and Gaspé Basin	8,500	7,933	8,500
Quebec and North Shore Isle of Orleans	4,500	4,500	–
Pictou, Murray Harbour, etc., and Georgetown	6,000	6,000	3,580
Pictou and New Glasgow and Antigonish County Ports and Mulgrave	1,000	1,000	–
Pt. Mulgrave and Guysboro	5,042	5,500	5,500
Pt. Mulgrave, St. Peter's, etc	6,500	6,500	8,500
Pt. Mulgrave and Canso	6,500	6,500	6,500
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	7,000	7,500	7,500
Petit de Grat and Mulgrave I.C.R. Terminus	6,125	5,513	6,208
Baddeck and Iona	5,788	5,825	5,825
Gaspé, Dalhousie and Campbellton	8,125	13,750	–
Sydney and around C.B. Island to Hastings	5,500	5,500	–
Sydney and Whycocomagh	3,000	3,000	3,000

68.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1917-1919—concluded.

Service.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence Ports	6,000	6,000	6,000
St. Stephen, St. Croix, etc	5,324	176	–
St. Catharines Bay and Tadoussac	2,917	3,500	887
Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway	12,500	12,500	11,263
Charlottetown, Victoria and Holiday's Wharf	2,500	2,500	–
Victoria and Vancouver Island (west coast)	5,000	5,000	4,375
Victoria and San Francisco	2,769	3,000	2,481
North Shore River St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Harrington	28,000	28,000	28,000
Newcastle, Neguac and Escouminac, Miramichi River and Bay	2,500	2,500	2,500
Pelee Island and Mainland	8,000	8,000	8,000
Froude's Point and Lockport	600	600	600
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands	16,000	21,000	21,000
Rivière du Loup and Tadoussac	4,843	–	–
St. John and St. Andrews, N.B	4,000	4,000	4,000
Vancouver and Northern ports of B.C	16,800	16,800	16,800
Expenses in connection with the supervision of subsidized steamship services	2,478	1,599	2,257
Total subsidies and subventions	**1,990,582**	**1,853,320**	**1,391,850**

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are taken from the "Canada Public Accounts," as issued by the Finance Department: they represent the amounts paid in connection with contracts made under statutory authority by the Department of Trade and Commerce for trade services, including the conveyance of mails.

69.—Operation of the Money Order System in Canada, 1901-1919.

Fiscal Years.	Orders issued in Canada.	Value of orders issued in Canada.	Payable in		Value of orders issued in other countries payable in Canada.
			Canada.	Other countries.	
	No.	$	$	$	$
1901	1,151,024	17,956,258	14,324,289	3,631,969	2,592,845
1902	1,446,129	23,549,402	18,423,035	5,126,367	3,575,803
1903	1,668,705	26,868,202	20,761,078	6,107,124	4,604,528
1904	1,869,233	29,652,811	21,706,474	7,946,337	5,197,122
1905	1,924,130	32,349,476	23,410,485	8,938,991	5,602,257
1906	2,178,549	37,355,673	26,133,565	11,222,108	6,533,201
1907 (9 mos.)	1,485,278	32,160,098	21,958,855	10,201,243	5,393,042
1908	2,990,691	49,974,007	31,836,629	18,137,378	7,933,361
1909	3,596,299	52,627,770	36,577,552	16,050,218	7,794,751
1910	4,178,752	60,967,162	41,595,205	19,371,957	8,048,467
1911	4,840,896	70,614,862	45,451,425	25,163,437	8,664,557
1912	5,777,757	84,065,891	52,568,433	31,497,458	8,712,667
1913	6,866,563	101,153,272	61,324,030	39,829,242	9,081,627
1914	7,228,369	109,500,670	66,113,221	43,387,449	9,807,313
1915	6,990,813	89,957,806	64,723,941	25,233,965	9,707,383
1916	7,161,375	94,469,871	75,781,582	18,688,289	9,858,137
1917	8,698,502	119,695,535	97,263,961	22,431,574	9,704,610
1918	9,919,665	142,959,168	116,764,491	26,194,676	9,385,627
1919	9,100,707	142,375,809	116,646,096	25,729,713	10,351,021

NOTE.—For 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 289.

70.—Money Orders by Provinces, 1915-1919.

Provinces.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Money order offices in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**4,499**	**4,690**	**4,810**	**4,930**	**4,953**
Prince Edward Island	40	43	45	48	50
Nova Scotia	320	327	327	331	333
New Brunswick	209	213	211	217	216
Quebec	976	1,022	1,044	1,065	1,069
Ontario	1,463	1,480	1,495	1,497	1,483
Manitoba	299	316	319	327	331
Saskatchewan	470	530	567	594	615
Alberta	341	367	404	440	443
British Columbia	375	386	393	406	408
Yukon Territory	6	6	5	5	5
Money orders issued in—					
Canada	**6,990,813**	**7,161,375**	**8,698,502**	**9,919,665**	**9,100,707**
Prince Edward Island	37,255	36,066	40,893	43,806	44,406
Nova Scotia	426,561	436,651	506,145	539,671	590,313
New Brunswick	207,584	211,126	236,791	264,547	279,021
Quebec	992,127	944,912	1,052,738	1,110,542	1,114,461
Ontario	2,194,782	2,165,167	2,695,440	3,136,558	2,757,205
Manitoba	617,520	646,214	722,677	867,968	744,702
Saskatchewan	1,040,816	1,277,599	1,657,826	1,938,431	1,692,030
Alberta	757,890	810,246	1,068,085	1,259,922	1,088,261
British Columbia	702,899	623,149	706,546	748,746	784,115
Yukon Territory	13,379	10,245	11,361	9,474	6,193
Receipts for money orders issued in—	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**89,957,906**	**94,469,871**	**119,695,535**	**142,959,168**	**142,375,809**
Prince Edward Island	562,370	515,805	597,404	684,849	711,259
Nova Scotia	5,376,556	5,687,850	6,780,049	7,877,907	9,376,962
New Brunswick	2,954,844	3,042,197	3,485,667	3,996,863	4,494,810
Quebec	13,621,392	12,664,737	14,352,704	15,669,298	16,750,568
Ontario	25,663,488	25,310,065	32,832,189	40,576,601	40,482,359
Manitoba	7,710,849	8,525,258	9,601,765	11,869,796	12,036,194
Saskatchewan	14,239,241	19,896,903	26,923,050	31,964,231	27,982,176
Alberta	9,594,821	10,656,188	15,295,643	18,399,046	16,338,633
British Columbia	9,856,321	7,836,706	9,512,470	11,671,635	14,045,759
Yukon Territory	378,024	334,162	314,594	248,942	157,089
Number of money orders paid in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**5,642,999**	**6,227,684**	**7,455,696**	**7,923,732**	**8,033,665**
Prince Edward Island	26,433	24,674	29,952	31,999	35,228
Nova Scotia	222,702	219,196	235,466	235,606	247,749
New Brunswick	136,266	135,922	147,600	138,946	142,906
Quebec	800,563	754,002	894,383	1,232,482	875,334
Ontario	2,395,813	2,674,697	2,891,703	2,595,537	3,238,259
Manitoba	1,187,630	1,501,300	1,823,670	1,936,761	1,786,195
Saskatchewan	274,099	317,353	779,872	1,025,124	977,016
Alberta	293,393	297,858	327,758	355,988	364,033
British Columbia	304,537	301,341	323,961	370,261	365,824
Yukon Territory	1,563	1,341	1,331	1,028	1,121
Amount of money orders paid in—	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**75,810,351**	**84,858,956**	**105,772,270**	**125,267,851**	**127,219,233**
Prince Edward Island	546,558	424,791	546,470	617,456	713,725
Nova Scotia	3,615,894	3,642,033	4,032,907	4,432,929	5,027,434
New Brunswick	2,276,618	2,249,360	2,485,838	2,576,597	2,937,008
Quebec	11,187,216	10,678,293	12,588,943	16,761,173	14,647,863
Ontario	27,070,523	30,733,388	35,747,683	40,013,727	44,029,412
Manitoba	14,697,989	19,214,676	25,160,629	31,430,519	29,017,441
Saskatchewan	5,395,096	7,029,022	12,483,206	15,399,242	15,228,040
Alberta	5,414,080	5,683,951	6,862,799	7,420,506	7,675,350
British Columbia	5,553,925	5,163,194	5,826,471	6,587,920	7,914,636
Yukon Territory	52,452	40,248	37,324	27,782	28,324

71.—Number and Total Values of Postal Notes, 1914-1919.

Value.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0.20	191,419	245,240	235,354	286,587	235,579	191,362
0.25	364,104	457,129	353,452	328,095	327,138	306,642
0.30	238,523	314,789	271,804	245,720	229,152	222,590
0.40	219,835	285,225	252,862	251,056	244,294	228,783
0.50	441,807	528,091	464,551	444,677	433,142	417,145
0.60	194,554	250,343	234,171	234,783	233,977	220,299
0.70	108,315	139,791	125,914	127,929	133,578	124,850
0.75	229,502	276,224	249,645	248,858	234,081	225,925
0.80	153,957	199,226	192.601	196,446	198,667	188,117
0.90	147,936	193,437	202,720	201,414	202,228	185,790
1.00	776,118	942,931	923,004	958,563	923,891	891,539
1.50	275,541	343,322	371,291	417,791	426,230	420,503
2.00	443,097	535,497	564,010	599,418	643,685	725,992
2.50	154,083	189,991	220,709	263,419	276,419	266,918
3.00	275,050	312,147	347,682	404,652	424,815	423,243
4.00	165,660	192,501	216,076	257,961	284,362	276,919
5.00	353,766	394,012	400,618	435,429	453,310	472,832
10.00	236,800	247,986	237,401	276,709	303,245	277,764
Total notes received..No.	4,970,067	6,047,882	5,863,865	6,179,507	6,207,793	6,067,213
Total value, including postage stamps affixed.$	9,231,326	10,603,894	10,766,951	11,943,859	12,535,579	12,368,069
Commission received....$	104,311	124,360	122,908	131,757	134,516	131,913
Postal notes issued to postmasters.....No.	5,368,125	6,193,120	6,068,140	6,386,535	6,339,230	6,094,255
Value of notes issued.....$	10,170,355	10,754,438	11,251,125	12,430,270	12,948,457	12,548,384

72.—Issue of Postage Stamps, etc., 1918-1919.

Denominations.	Issue 1918.		Issue 1919.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	No.	$	No.	$
1c. War Tax	20,726,400	207,264	5,621,300	56,213
1	256,818,900	2,568,189	242,862,700	2,428,627
2c. War Tax	15,583,300	311,666	42,973,200	859,464
2	229,740,700	4,594,814	197,610,100	3,952,202
3	323,498,700	9,704,961	347,349,900	10,420,497
5	19,830,000	991,500	21,406,750	1,070,337
7	11,702,050	819,143	11,624,900	813,743
10	17,052,950	1,705,295	20,275,875	2,027,587
20	6,397,650	1,279,530	4,853,975	970,795
50	599,965	299,983	707,615	353,807
10 Sepcial Delivery	243,655	24,366	259,335	25,933
1 cent P. Due	478,700	4,787	532,950	5,329
2 "	979,350	19,587	884,800	17,696
5 "	265,900	13,295	290,400	14,520
1 cent stamp books, 25c. each	462,753	115,688	443,732	110,933
2 cent stamp books, 25c. each	271,284	67,821	258,154	64,539
1 cent rolls (sidewise)	25,103	127,021	20,611	104,292
2 " "	25,110	252,607	23,034	231,722
3 " "	38,454	579,117	33,432	503,486
1 cent rolls (endwise)	86	435	61	309
2 " "	50	503	60	604
1 cent post bands at $1.20 per 100	586,300	7,036	609,000	7,308
1 cent post cards	5,674,500	56,745	6,506,400	65,064

72.—**Issue of Postage Stamps, etc., 1918-1919**—concluded.

Denominations.	Issue 1918.		Issue 1919.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	No.	$	No.	$
2 cent post cards	13,384,200	267,684	13,285,100	265,702
1 cent advertising cards, 16 on sheet	414,000	4,140	322,000	3,220
2 " " "	484,000	9,680	358,000	7,160
1 cent advertising cards, 8 on sheet	816,000	8,160	1,221,000	12,210
2 " " "	2,441,000	48,820	1,999,000	39,980
1 cent advertising cards, single	134,300	1,343	142,500	1,425
2 " " "	88,100	1,762	86,200	1,724
2 cent post cards for Postal Union countries	—	—	—	—
2 cent reply post cards	137,050	2,741	127,900	2,558
1 cent special wrappers	764,600	7,646	754,300	7,543
6 cent reply coupons	18,735	1,124	15,330	920
1 cent stamped envelopes, $1.20 per 100	707,500	8,490	607,400	7,289
2 cent stamped envelopes, $2.20 per 100	2,646,700	58,227	2,597,025	57,135
Totals	**933,038,045**	**24,171,170**	**926,664,039**	**24,511,873**

X.—LABOUR.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 under the authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900 (63–64 Vict., c. 24). Its chief duties originally comprised the administration of certain provisions of this statute designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, the administration of the Government's fair wage policy for the protection of workmen employed on the Dominion Government contracts and works aided by grant of public funds, the collection and classification of statistical and other information relative to conditions of labour, and the publication of a monthly periodical known as the "Labour Gazette." From 1900 to 1909 the Department was administered by the Postmaster General, who was also Minister of Labour. It was constituted a separate Department under the Labour Department Act, 1909 (8–9 Edw. VII, c. 22).

The work of the Department was greatly increased in 1907 by the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6–7 Edw. VII, c. 20), which was designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities. The Department is also charged with the administration of an Act passed in 1918 known as the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8–9 Geo. V, c. 21), and of the Technical Education Act, enacted in 1919 (9–10 Geo. V, c. 73). The scope of the Department has increased in other directions, especially in the investigation of the wholesale and retail prices of Canadian commodities and of questions affecting the cost of living.

Labour Legislation.—Much attention is given to labour legislation. Information is collected in the Department with regard to the provisions of the various labour laws in force in Canada and their administration. Notes or articles on these subjects are published

in the Labour Gazette. In 1917 the Department published reports containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion and provinces of Canada. The year 1915 was chosen as a starting point, and a compilation of the labour laws (federal and provincial) existing in Canada at the end of that year was made from the most recent Revised Statutes and the subsequent annual volumes of statutes up to 1915. A brief introduction explaining the plan adopted in the selection and arrangement of material precedes the text of the laws, and an index completes the report. It is planned to print a volume of this nature every five years, and in the intervening period to issue annual reports covering the labour legislation for the year immediately preceding that of publication. The annual reports contain, in addition to the text of the laws, an introduction in which the legislation for the year is summarized under subject headings, and each report is fully indexed. Reports on the labour laws of 1916, 1917 and 1918 have appeared in due course.

Labour Organization.—The total trades union membership reported at the end of 1918 was 248,887, in 2,274 local branches of trade union organizations of all types. The membership reported at the close of 1917 was 204,630, in 1,974 branches. There was, therefore, an increase of 44,257 members and 300 branches during the year. Of the total trade union membership for 1918, 201,432 were members of international organizations, which have 1,897 local branches in Canada. The remaining 47,455 were members of national and independent bodies. There was a gain of 36,536 in the membership of international organizations, a gain of 5,585 among national unions, and an increase of 2,136 in independent bodies. A report on Labour Organization has been published annually by the Department from 1911 to 1918.

Industrial Disputes.—The number of strikes and lockouts in Canada reported to the Department of Labour during 1918 was 196, as compared with 148 in 1917. The 196 strikes of 1918 involved 766 employers and 68,489 workpeople, with resultant time losses estimated at 763,341 working days. There was an increase in 1918 over 1917 of 52 in the number of employers and 20,160 in the number of employees involved. There was a decrease in time losses of 371,629 working days. The number of strikes which began in 1917 was 191, five strikes having been carried over from 1917. The industry most affected by strikes during 1918 was metals, machinery and conveyances, 45 strikes being recorded, involving 22,069 employees, whose time losses were estimated at 229,574 working days. Thirty-six strikes affecting 13,850 workers, with time losses reckoned at 163,585 working days, were reported as affecting the mining industry. Thirty-three strikes affecting 15,342 workers and resulting in a loss of 114,748 working days were reported in the transportation industry. Nineteen strikes in the building and construction trades, involving 1,912 workers, were reported. Among the provinces, Ontario led in the number of strikes, as 71 strikes, causing time losses estimated at 134,234 working days, were reported there. Alberta came next with 31 strikes, British Columbia followed with 26 strikes, causing time losses estimated at 201,355 working days. There were 18 strikes in

Manitoba, 15 in Quebec, 13 in Nova Scotia, 8 each in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick and 6 strikes which were interprovincial.

Table **1** shows the time losses involved in the various classes of industries from 1901 to 1918, Table **2** the number of disputes year by year from 1901 to 1918, the number of establishments and employees concerned, and the approximate time losses in working days, and Table **3** the number of disputes, classified by industries, from 1901 to 1918.

1.—Time Losses by Industries in Working Days, 1901-1918.

Industry.	1901-14.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Totals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fishing	253,088	–	–	–	–	253,088
Lumbering	212,647	–	–	6,400	29,407	248,454
Mining	4,711,373	16,794	88,634	633,600	163,585	5,613,986
Building	1,625,308	16,600	4,124	40,245	18,453	1,704,730
Metal	624,124	40,812	33,133	64,301	229,574	991,944
Printing and allied	17,311	903	1,875	4,880	21,589	46,558
Woodworking	106,662	–		–	3,432	110,094
Textile	306,174	450	–	652	16,611	323,887
Clothing	887,527	2,540	19,341	271,387	14,156	1,194,951
Food and Tobacco	59,257	4,427	22,977	40,886	61,869	189,416
Leather	19,600	–	–	–	400	20,000
Transportation	1,177,953	19,360	27,288	44,451	114,748	1,383,800
Public utilities	–	–	–		28,608	28,608
Municipal employment	–	–	–		28,064	28,064
Unskilled labour	513,971	–	7,660	–	–	521,631
Miscellaneous	91,118	4,263	3,245	28,168	30,805	157,599
Chemicals and explosives	–		–		2,040	2,040
Total Working Days	**10,606,113**	**106,149**	**208,277**	**1,134,970**	**763,341**	**12,818,850**

2.—Number of Disputes, Establishments, Employees and Time Losses, 1901-1918.

Fiscal Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Concerned.	Employees Affected.	Approximate Time Losses.
	No.	No.	No.	Working Days.
1901	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905	89	437	16,233	217,244
1906	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907	149	825	36,224	621,962
1908	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911	99	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912	150	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914	44	205	8,678	430,054
1915	43	96	9,140	106,149
1916	75	271	21,157	208,277
1917	148	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918	196	766	68,489	763,341
Total	**1,938**	**10,910**	**515,219**	**12,818,850**

3.—Disputes Classified by Industries, 1901-1918.

Industries.	1901–11.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fishing	10	1	3		–		–	–	14
Lumbering	28	4	3		–	–	1	2	38
Mining	94	6	6	3	6	10	21	36	182
Building	295	52	31	12	4	7	19	19	439
Metal	188	29	29	14	13	15	38	45	371
Woodworking	49		3	1	–	1		3	57
Printing and allied	28	3	–	–	1	–	1	10	43
Textile	40	1	3	–	1	–	3	5	53
Clothing	120	19	10	5	4	11	12	9	190
Food and tobacco	65	2	4	2	3	7	12	8	103
Leather	21	–		2		–	–	1	24
Transportation	109	14	8	1	4	19	22	33	210
Public utilities	–		–	–		–		5	5
Municipal employment	–	–	–	–		–	–	7	7
Unskilled labour	77	9	7	–		3	–	–	96
Miscellaneous	45	10	6	4	7	2	19	12	105
Chemicals and explosives	–	–		–	–	–	–	1	1
Total	**1,169**	**150**	**113**	**44**	**43**	**75**	**148**	**196**	**1,938**

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—A review of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, to the end of the year 1918 shows that 365 applications were received for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation, as a result of which 279 boards were established. In 75 cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement, whilst steps were pending for the establishment of boards, or in some other way the necessity for procedure disappeared. In a few cases applications were received where the disputes did not fall within the scope of the statute. In the remaining 11 cases royal commissions, appointed under the Inquiries Act, dealt with the disputes. The number of employees affected by these 365 disputes was approximately 536,798. Of disputes referred under the Act during this period, there were 24 cases in which strikes were not averted or ended through its instrumentality. Eleven of these 24 strikes occurred in the mining industry, 10 in connection with transportation, two in the operation of municipal electric works and one in war work. During the calendar year 1918, 93 applications were received for boards, certain proceedings also taking place in connection with six applications received prior to the beginning of the year. In 58 cases boards were established, and in 28 cases the disputes were either of a nature not falling within the scope of the Act or were adjusted without the necessity of establishing boards. In the remaining seven cases royal commissions dealt with the disputes under the Inquiries Act. Only two strikes occurred after the matters in dispute had been referred to a board under the Act. During 1918, 23 disputes were adjusted in industries performing war work, these being brought within the scope of the Act by amendment of March 22, 1916.

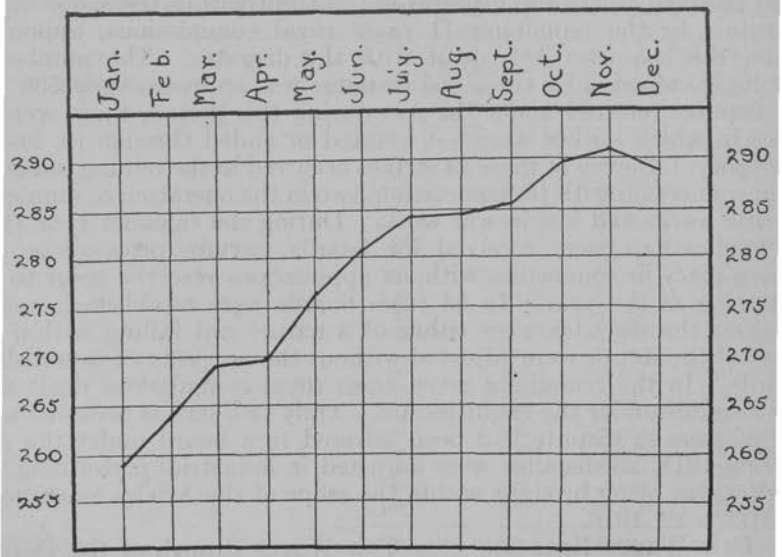
Fair Wages Branch.—The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation of schedules of

minimum wage rates, which are inserted in Dominion Government contracts, and must be adhered to by contractors in the execution of the respective works. The number of fair wages schedules prepared since the adoption of the Fair Wages Resolution in 1900 up to the end of the year 1918 is 3,163, of which 101 were prepared during the calendar year 1918.

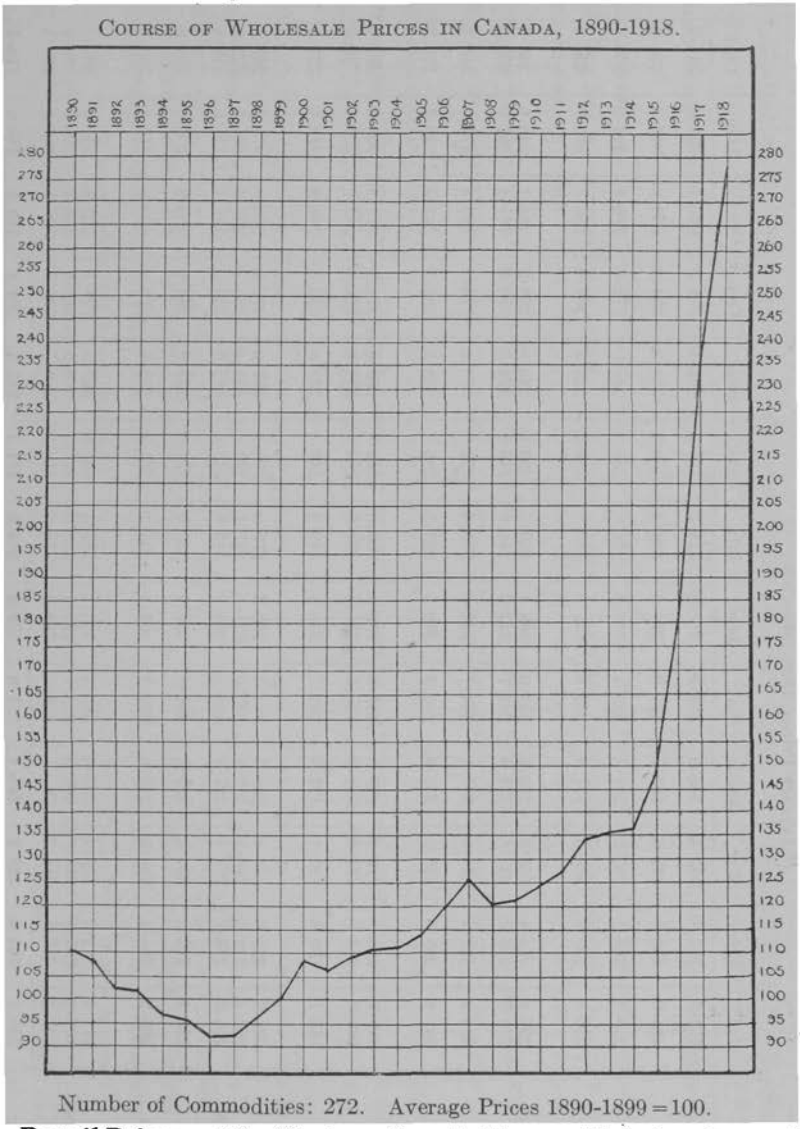
PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN CANADA.

Wholesale Prices.—Statistics as to wholesale prices in Canada have been published annually by the Department of Labour since 1910. A special report covering the twenty years, 1890 to 1909, issued in 1910, was followed until 1917 by annual reports bringing the statistics up to date, while a résumé of the movement each month appears in the "Labour Gazette." Annual reports on the subject are not now issued, but statistics are printed monthly in the "Labour Gazette." The changes in prices are measured by index numbers which are percentages of the average prices during the decade 1890 to 1899. The list included 230 commodities from 1890 to 1909, 272 from 1910 to 1914, and 271 from 1915 to 1918. Tables **4** and **5** and the accompanying diagrams show the course of prices by the groups into which the list has been divided for each month of 1918 and by years back to 1890. It will be seen that the advance was not quite so great during 1918 as in the previous year, but considerable advances appeared in all groups.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1918.



Number of Commodities: 271. Average Prices 1890-1899 = 100.



Retail Prices.—The "Labour Gazette" has published each month since January, 1910, the retail prices of some thirty foods, and of coal, wood, coal oil and the prevailing rates for the rent of a six-roomed house in some 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Similar returns were secured for December, 1900, and December, 1905, for the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Canada, 1914 and 1915. From these figures calculations of typical weekly expenditures have been made in terms of the average prices for each year and each month. Tables **6** and **7** show the results for 1918 and for previous periods for the Dominion and for each province.

4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities, 1918.[1]

(Average Prices, 1890–1899=100.)

Groups.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1. Grains and fodder	319·8	332·4	353·4	344·5	324·2	311·1	314·2	311·9	293·4	311·3	295·7	283·4	316·2
2. Animals and meats	325·0	330·5	342·5	355·7	397·0	378·6	369·4	359·3	359·3	354·4	338·8	343·3	354·5
3. Dairy products	259·0	264·1	245·9	241·7	239·4	239·2	251·0	255·2	261·9	275·9	286·1	293·0	259·4
4. Fish	236·3	236·3	236·3	237·3	245·6	241·6	240·9	249·2	252·3	264·0	256·2	268·3	247·0
5. Other foods —													
(a) Fruits and vegetables	258·4	264·8	255·3	256·6	243·3	268·1	280·2	259·0	246·9	238·0	255·1	249·6	256·3
(b) Miscellaneous	225·3	232·2	233·8	234·4	241·7	242·0	246·0	246·8	254·2	259·9	261·4	262·0	245·0
6. Textiles	326·9	327·1	333·6	335·6	344·7	363·0	370·4	372·0	375·5	374·4	380·4	379·5	356·9
7. Hides, leather and boots	261·8	255·5	255·2	252·9	283·4	283·5	283·5	285·7	289·3	293·3	293·4	280·7	279·7
8. Metals and implements —													
(a) Metals	259·7	266·1	270·3	265·3	282·0	282·1	283·8	280·8	280·0	275·3	273·9	258·6	273·1
(b) Implements	199·0	214·7	221·6	220·9	217·2	221·5	223·8	232·1	236·6	242·3	243·7	226·4	225·0
9. Fuel and lighting	188·1	189·6	190·1	192·0	192·7	235·8	242·4	242·4	243·8	246·5	248·6	249·6	221·8
10. Building materials —													
(a) Lumber	238·6	239·8	258·4	268·3	268·3	269·3	273·0	275·5	277·6	277·6	279·1	279·9	267·1
(b) Miscellaneous	209·4	212·7	216·9	222·0	222·0	224·6	227·7	233·6	235·4	238·1	237·7	237·0	225·4
(c) Paints, oils and glass	263·2	273·7	297·4	297·9	301·1	304·3	312·6	318·6	337·2	334·5	348·1	341·0	310·8
11. House furnishings	222·4	222·2	226·4	229·4	241·4	250·9	250·9	274·9	274·9	296·0	296·3	296·3	256·9
12. Drugs and chemicals	289·2	294·4	290·5	275·9	274·3	293·1	293·1	283·4	276·8	276·8	276·8	276·8	283·5
13. Miscellaneous —													
(a) Raw furs	511·5	511·5	535·4	535·4	583·1	583·1	583·1	581·0	612·5	721·7	725·8	742·3	602·2
(b) Liquors and tobacco	202·2	207·9	214·7	209·0	223·7	222·9	222·9	221·7	219·5	218·3	218·3	218·1	259·9
(c) Sundries	200·8	210·1	217·2	217·1	218·3	218·9	218·9	218·9	219·7	223·7	227·1	219·1	219·5
All commodities	**258·7**	**263·5**	**269·2**	**269·4**	**275·8**	**280·6**	**284·0**	**284·3**	**285·3**	**289·6**	**290·9**	**288·8**	**278·3**

[1]Preliminary figures.

68708—31½

5.—Index Numbers of all Commodities by Groups, 1891-1918.

Average Prices 1890–1899=100.

Groups.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
1. Grains & fodder..	123·9	106·7	99·1	94·3	98·8	85·2	80·6	98·8	96·7	99·9	107·3	116·1	106·5	115·5	116·4	118·5	140·2	148·3	149·9	140·7	148·4	167·3	136·8	156·5	186·9	195·2	281·5	316·2
2. Animals & meats.	104·7	108·5	117·7	98·7	92·2	82·4	90·4	97·9	95·1	103·4	111·3	122·2	117·9	111·3	120·7	130·1	133·8	129·6	148·6	163·6	146·6	160·8	180·8	192·3	187·2	217·7	288·1	354·5
3. Dairy produce....	106·2	105·8	110·4	104·6	94·8	90·1	90·1	92·9	101·4	109·0	120·5	106·9	108·9	107·2	115·1	120·2	131·5	136·3	133·6	135·7	136·2	159·0	154·7	154·4	161·4	183·5	230·5	259·4
4. Fish.....	97·3	90·6	99·7	96·4	101·4	102·6	98·6	99·6	110·0	106·4	113·2	110·2	116·2	119·5	115·7	121·8	129·5	120·5	134·0	145·1	143·6	155·7	158·0	156·0	149·7	184·8	205·8	247·0
5. Other foods.....	121·3	104·7	102·1	95·0	95·2	87·1	86·0	94·3	93·6	96·4	98·6	98·4	98·1	101·8	100·7	103·1	112·5	110·3	107·6	111·3	118·7	126·0	117·4	118·8	125·5	156·2	220·6	250·5
6. Textiles.....	104·2	102·2	101·2	97·3	93·6	96·9	98·0	95·2	99·8	100·0	103·6	101·0	105·9	110·4	114·6	123·4	126·1	111·0	108·3	114·6	119·2	120·7	130·8	133·5	149·2	193·4	263·4	356·9
7. Hides, leather, boots.....	102·6	99·8	101·8	89·9	98·6	92·9	100·1	105·0	109·4	113·8	112·8	118·2	115·7	113·6	119·6	128·1	125·5	120·0	135·4	135·4	139·6	152·4	163·9	171·8	180·5	233·4	275·1	279·7
8. Metals and implements:— (a) Metals.....	114·4	107·6	102·1	91·1	87·0	87·5	85·7	87·6	111·9	121·2	110·4	102·8	105·5	99·7	108·4	128·6	134·8	106·3	101·9	97·6	103·3	117·4	119·1	113·9	152·4	198·9	259·1	273·1
(b) Implements..	103·2	102·9	102·6	102·2	101·0	98·5	93·1	94·3	98·0	100·1	102·2	104·7	105·7	106·2	106·1	106·0	107·1	104·2	102·4	104·5	104·5	104·7	105·6	106·8	112·1	135·2	181·6	225·0
9. Fuel & lighting...	106·7	106·6	102·9	97·5	97·0	98·9	96·4	93·5	96·9	100·8	98·1	104·9	111·0	103·0	104·1	106·4	108·8	102·2	103·8	103·0	100·5	113·3	118·2	110·9	108·8	132·6	193·0	221·8
10. Building materials:— (a) Lumber.....	102·7	104·4	103·7	104·6	102·8	97·1	93·9	90·8	95·8	114·0	114·6	122·0	128·8	131·3	134·1	152·7	165·2	162·6	154·6	158·5	165·4	166·5	181·3	182·1	175·7	182·1	214·5	267·1
(b) Miscellaneous	110·4	106·8	103·7	98·7	95·2	93·9	87·7	87·4	97·2	111·8	106·0	104·6	107·7	107·2	106·8	104·7	108·7	107·5	105·7	109·2	102·6	105·4	112·7	111·4	115·9	154·9	203·5	225·4
(c) Paints, oils, glass.....	103·8	98·2	98·6	95·5	96·1	96·2	95·5	100·0	107·6	125·9	121·9	128·1	126·3	122·4	125·3	135·3	141·2	136·8	135·2	145·5	154·5	148·6	144·8	140·7	157·1	200·5	257·9	310·8
11. House furnishings.	100·5	100·9	101·1	101·3	97·9	97·5	99·8	99·6	100·2	110·2	107·9	109·2	109·6	112·7	107·3	113·0	112·7	112·8	110·4	110·6	110·4	114·5	126·2	129·5	136·5	157·1	203·7	256·9
12. Drugs & chemicals	110·3	104·4	104·4	103·1	100·3	99·8	96·5	96·8	93·3	101·5	99·8	102·2	105·5	109·0	106·4	106·3	108·5	107·1	103·9	109·5	112·1	115·5	113·3	121·6	181·3	252·2	267·9	283·5
13. Miscellaneous:— (a) Furs, raw....	99·7	103·7	123·6	113·5	80·5	80·7	88·0	111·1	111·8	147·3	140·9	145·2	168·1	171·3	217·4	229·2	239·4	231·8	227·2	234·5	252·9	297·3	307·9	205·4	161·9	299·8	411·6	602·2
(b) Liquors, tobaccos.....	99·0	99·7	99·4	98·7	99·4	98·0	103·9	103·9	102·3	103·3	103·3	103·7	107·0	107·8	108·1	108·1	125·5	118·0	117·5	132·9	151·2	155·2	134·7	136·9	135·6	142·4	167·8	259·9
(c) Sundries.....	106·7	98·9	100·3	93·7	91·3	92·6	91·2	103·3	109·5	113·0	110·9	116·8	115·9	119·1	121·1	120·9	123·0	117·6	121·6	118·0	110·3	104·3	113·1	108·5	116·6	143·0	186·8	219·5
All.....	108·5	102·8	102·5	97·2	95·6	92·5	92·2	96·1	100·1	108·2	107·0	109·0	110·5	111·4	113·8	120·0	126·2	120·8	121·2	124·2	127·4	134·4	135·5	136·1	148·0	182·0	237·0	278·3

6.—Weekly Cost of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent, in terms of the average prices in 60 Canadian Cities, 1900, 1905, 1915–1919.

Commodities.	Quantity.	1900.[1]	1905.[1]	1910.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919 (2) Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	47·6	50·3	60·2	72·8	73·6	72·4	71·4	75·4	79·4	79·8	79·8	78·4	75·4	72·2
Beef, chuck, roast	2 lb.	19·6	24·6	26·0	32·8	34·0	41·3	52·0	51·6	50·8	50·4	52·4	55·6	55·8	55·2	53·2	50·6	49·4
Veal, roast	1 lb.	10·0	11·3	12·8	17·5	18·7	22·7	27·2	27·7	27·2	27·4	27·4	27·6	27·6	28·3	26·6	26·2	26·4
Mutton, roast	1 lb.	11·8	12·2	16·8	20·9	23·3	28·1	34·7	34·9	34·5	30·9	35·5	36·7	36·8	36·3	37·0	35·5	34·3
Pork, roast, fresh	1 lb.	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·2	22·0	29·6	36·4	36·9	35·7	35·4	36·1	38·6	39·8	42·1	42·2	41·5	39·7
Pork, salt, mess	2 lb.	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·4	38·7	53·5	68·0	70·8	69·4	68·0	69·4	71·0	72·0	75·2	76·2	74·2	72·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 lb.	15·4	17·3	24·5	25·6	28·8	38·5	49·4	51·0	51·6	49·3	50·6	52·6	54·3	56·3	58·1	57·3	55·9
Lard, pure leaf	2 lb.	26·2	28·2	40·6	35·6	40·4	59·4	71·7	73·8	71·4	69·2	72·6	75·2	80·4	83·8	85·8	85·0	82·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	25·7	30·0	33·3	32·7	38·0	48·9	56·5	73·6	64·7	54·6	49·8	51·4	53·7	52·7	57·6	61·4	69·1
Eggs, storage	1 doz.	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·6	32·7	42·4	48·9	62·5	56·6	49·2	43·9	42·7	45·4	48·1	53·5	57·0	60·4
Milk	6 qt.	36·6	39·6	48·0	52·8	52·6	62·2	73·9	82·8	82·2	82·2	82·2	81·0	79·2	78·6	79·8	81·6	85·8
Butter, dairy	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	61·9	68·7	86·4	97·0	106·0	104·2	103·4	121·6	113·0	108·6	106·2	108·4	112·8	114·6
Butter, creamery	1 lb.	25·5	27·7	31·9	35·4	38·5	48·0	53·8	59·1	58·6	58·0	65·7	63·6	61·1	60·4	62·1	63·0	64·1
Cheese, old	1 lb.	16·1	17·6	18·5	23·7	26·0	33·0	33·3	35·7	35·7	35·8	35·9	36·9	39·3	40·3	39·7	39·9	39·6
Cheese, new	1 lb.	14·6	15·7	17·5	21·6	24·2	30·4	31·0	33·9	33·8	34·4	34·5	34·9	37·3	38·8	37·3	37·1	36·9
Bread, plain white	15 lb.	55·5	58·5	66·0	70·3	74·8	104·4	116·5	120·0	118·5	118·5	117·0	117·0	118·5	120·0	118·5	118·5	118·5
Flour, family	10 lb.	25·0	28·0	33·0	39·6	41·7	64·2	67·5	69·0	68·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0	67·0
Rolled oats	5 lb.	18·0	19·5	21·0	25·5	24·6	30·5	39·4	40·0	38·5	37·5	37·5	37·0	37·0	37·0	38·5	40·0	39·0
Rice, good, medium	2 lb.	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·1	13·1	16·2	22·7	25·2	24·0	24·2	24·2	24·2	24·4	24·6	27·4	28·2	28·2
Beans, hand picked	2 lb.	8·6	9·4	10·8	14·9	19·5	29·8	33·6	30·2	27·8	26·0	24·0	23·8	23·4	22·4	22·6	22·4	22·8
Apples, evaporated	1 lb.	9·9	7·7	11·5	11·9	13·4	15·6	22·3	22·7	22·2	22·2	22·4	22·9	23·4	24·6	24·5	26·2	25·6
Prunes, medium	1 lb.	11·5	9·6	9·9	12·5	13·1	15·4	18·0	19·6	19·6	20·0	20·2	20·3	21·2	22·0	23·1	23·7	23·4
Sugar, granulated	4 lb.	21·6	22·0	24·0	31·9	35·8	39·9	45·0	49·2	48·0	47·6	47·6	47·6	47·6	47·2	48·4	50·8	50·8
Sugar, yellow	2 lb.	10·0	9·8	10·8	14·4	16·6	18·5	20·9	22·4	22·2	22·2	22·0	22·2	22·2	22·2	22·6	23·6	23·6
Tea, black	½ lb.	8·2	8·3	8·7	9·4	9·9	11·5	14·3	15·9	15·7	15·7	15·7	15·7	15·7	15·4	15·6	15·7	15·6
Tea, green	½ lb.	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·7	10·2	11·3	13·7	15·3	15·4	15·3	15·5	15·9	15·4	15·6	14·1	16·0	16·1
Coffee	½ lb.	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·7	9·9	10·1	10·9	11·8	12·0	12·1	12·1	12·5	13·1	13·4	13·6	14·0	14·0
Potatoes	2 pk.	24·1	28·0	30·3	33·8	58·7	89·2	69·1	62·3	59·3	56·3	56·0	65·7	70·7	62·7	110·3	87·0	71·7
Vinegar, white wine	¼ pt.	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	—	$ 5·480	$ 5·956	$ 6·954	$ 7·866	$ 8·793	$ 11·420	$ 13·014	$ 13·784	$ 13·409	$ 13·051	$ 13·351	$ 13·529	$ 13·716	$ 13·774	$ 14·431	$ 14·326	$ 14·207
Starch, laundry	⅛ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·0	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·6	c. 5·0	c. 4·8	c. 4·8
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton.	39·5	45·2	48·1	52·7	46·0	67·0	74·9	82·5	82·0	80·6	80·3	78·8	73·5	71·9	81·3	82·4	84·3
Coal, bituminous	1/16 ton.	31·1	32·3	35·0	36·8	39·4	52·7	59·6	63·4	62·8	61·4	61·5	61·6	61·3	61·8	61·9	63·7	62·5
Wood, hard, best	1/16 cord	32·5	35·3	38·8	36·8	42·9	52·9	70·6	76·8	75·1	73·6	77·2	76·9	76·4	74·7	76·2	77·8	81·1
Wood, soft	1/16 cord	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·8	30·8	38·9	52·2	56·5	55·4	55·6	55·9	56·3	56·4	57·8	57·8	56·4	56·5
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·3	23·0	25·0	27·3	28·2	27·7	28·1	28·1	28·1	28·7	28·9	29·2	29·3	29·3
Fuel and Lighting	—	$1·947	$1·628	$1·757	$1·824	$1·923	$2·365	$2·846	$3·074	$3·030	$2·993	$3·030	$3·017	$2·963	$2·951	$3·064	$3·096	$3·137
Rent	¼ month	$2·367	$2·885	$4·050	$4·122	$4·035	$4,320	$4·720	$4·830	$4·850	$4·900	$4·910	$5·080	$5·220	$5·245	$5·313	$5·410	$5·540
Grand Total	—	$ 9·373	$ 10·499	$ 12·792	$ 13·844	$ 14·784	$ 16·464	$ 20·627	$ 21·736	$ 21·336	$ 20·991	$ 21·338	$ 21·673	$ 21·946	$ 22·016	$ 22·858	$ 22·880	$ 22·932

[1] Month of December. [2] Newcastle omitted.

7.—Weekly Cost of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent in terms of the average prices in each province of Canada, 1910-14 and December, 1914-18.

STAPLE FOODS.

Province.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1918
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island..	5·82	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.69	6.89	6.95	8.29	12.36	13.92
Nova Scotia.....	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.48	7.80	8.24	9.98	10.81	12.00
New Brunswick.....	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.44	7.76	8.11	9.87	12.24	13.58
Quebec.....	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.16	7.31	7.76	9.74	11.83	13.07
Ontario.....	6.50	6.66	7.25	7.20	7.48	7.74	8.11	10.27	12.39	13.62
Manitoba.....	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	8.27	8.43	9.98	11.67	13.29
Saskatchewan.....	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.33	8.81	8.32	10.34	12.05	13.86
Alberta.....	7.99	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.27	8.47	8.36	10.35	12.25	13.80
British Columbia.....	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	7.61	9.80	8.65	10.66	12.67	14.54

FUEL AND LIGHTING.[1]

Prince Edward Island..	1.28	1.28	1.49	1.47	1.50	1.49	1.55	1.91	2.23	2.60
Nova Scotia.....	1.43	1.37	1.45	1.53	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.96	2.93	3.00
New Brunswick.....	1.63	1.60	1.60	1.68	1.76	1.78	1.79	2.06	2.50	3.17
Quebec.....	1.65	1.69	1.70	1.79	1.80	1.79	1.75	2.06	2.84	3.22
Ontario.....	1.68	1.72	1.74	1.81	1.80	1.78	1.78	2.09	2.60	3.26
Manitoba.....	2.33	2.33	2.37	2.34	2.36	2.33	2.23	2.52	2.84	3.34
Saskatchewan.....	2.67	2.73	2.58	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.39	2.59	2.81	3.36
Alberta.....	1.56	1.78	1.86	1.65	1.71	1.73	1.71	1.71	1.81	1.98
British Columbia.....	2.19	2.18	2.22	2.25	2 57	2.37	2.18	2.18	2.17	2.72

RENT.

Prince Edward Island..	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	3.94	4.50
Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.26	4.15	4.15	4.15	2.25	3.00
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.37	3.45	3.45	3.50	3.88	4.29
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.62	3.50	3.55	3.78	3.83	3.63
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.22	4.04	3.78	3.96	4.59	4.87
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.68	5.81	4.87	4.75	5.50	5.50
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.68	6.09	5.15	5.31	5.42	6.56
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.43	6.13	5.22	5.13	5.69	5.78
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.31	4.73	4.02	3.93	4.43	5.16

[1]Coal, wood, and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

Employment Service of Canada.—While provincial public employment offices have existed in Quebec from 1910, and in Ontario (in consequence of a recommendation of the Ontario Commission on Unemployment) from 1916, as well as in Saskatchewan, the extension and standardization of such offices was provided for by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, 1918 (8–9 Geo. V., Chap. 21), which empowered the Minister of Labour to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of public employment offices throughout Canada, in order to establish a Dominion-wide employment service; so that in all parts of the country employers might be informed of applications for work and employees of vacancies for labourers. Under this Act, sums aggregating $50,000 in 1918-19, $100,000 in 1919-20, and $150,000 in subsequent years (amounts afterwards increased), were appropriated to be paid to Provincial Governments in proportion to their expenditures on employment offices, to assist them in organizing and extending their services. Agreements with the provinces were entered into whereby their

employment offices reported applications for work and vacancies for labourers to the clearing houses for labour established by the Dominion Government at Halifax, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. As a result of this legislation, the number of free public employment offices in Canada was increased from 26 at the beginning of 1919 to nearly 100 at the end of the year. That the Employment Service of Canada was of material assistance during 1919 in alleviating the congestion of the labour market resulting from demobilization and the transition from war to peace, will be evident from an examination of Table 8, recording the regular and casual placements during the first ten months of the operation of the service, regular placements referring to work which was expected to be of more than one week's duration, and casual placements to employment likely to be of less than one week's duration. The regular placements during the ten months numbered 267,968, or at the rate of about 1,000 per working day throughout the period.

8.—Number of Regular and Casual Placements through the Employment Service of Canada, March 1, 1919 to January 3, 1920.

	Regular Placements.												Total Casual Placements.
										Canada.			
	P.E.I	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
1919.													
1 Mar. 8	–	–	13	94	670	88	242	274	265	1,374	272	1,646	210
2 " 15	–	25	10	101	547	96	285	198	303	1,384	281	1,665	249
3 " 22	–	24	32	106	1,016	85	259	327	361	1,916	294	2,210	242
4 " 29	–	60	46	79	1,169	297	548	532	448	2,674	405	3,079	357
5 April 5	–	56	90	128	1,332	371	569	493	627	3,332	334	3,666	277
6 " 12	10	115	125	101	1,467	464	587	719	792	3,965	415	4,380	370
7 " 19	11	94	195	108	1,290	440	543	620	711	3,675	337	4,012	322
8 " 26	22	65	161	164	1,477	456	530	596	667	3,835	303	4,138	447
9 May 3	21	97	165	319	1,669	406	479	715	641	4,196	316	4,512	546
10 " 10	41	129	192	410	1,977	360	505	776	550	4,559	381	4,940	591
11 " 17	80	168	211	436	1,859	326	506	813	550	4,600	349	4,949	407
12 " 24	36	123	207	407	1,601	235	536	793	437	4,100	275	4,375	409
13 " 31	56	113	211	386	2,160	245	416	463	502	4,251	301	4,552	463
14 June 7	52	138	232	321	1,753	214	575	507	359	3,871	280	4,151	374
15 " 14	30	156	200	499	1,880	385	694	570	495	4,587	322	4,909	406
16 " 21	37	205	272	477	2,315	425	637	547	636	5,067	484	5,551	473
17 " 28	31	220	248	401	2,077	789	739	566	663	5,197	537	5,734	539
18 July 5	27	194	336	388	1,691	844	673	579	646	4,894	484	5,378	551
19 " 12	24	136	339	437	2,272	1,126	699	682	1,097	6,308	504	6,812	959
20 " 19	37	146	315	459	2,262	1,139	670	613	797	5,806	632	6,438	515
21 " 26	33	146	385	554	2,508	1,195	824	638	836	6,618	501	7,119	863
22 Aug. 2	34	126	301	632	2,422	1,719	944	808	784	7,352	418	7,770	897
23 " 9	32	125	227	660	2,103	3,087	1,522	1,015	1,005	9,344	432	9,776	771
24 " 16	26	90	288	712	2,397	4,036	1,889	1,008	1,202	11,147	510	11,657	1,124
25 " 23	18	128	290	802	2,394	4,049	2,157	1,052	1,149	11,504	535	12,039	1,322
26 " 30	32	177	289	811	2,661	2,454	1,418	1,222	940	9,522	482	10,004	1,261
27 Sept. 6	30	115	250	578	2,201	1,967	1,761	775	732	8,055	354	8,409	1,141
28 " 13	26	157	248	654	2,187	1,807	1,297	777	1,007	7,828	332	8,160	1,274
29 " 20	31	164	250	686	2,398	1,995	1,093	921	1,152	8,225	465	8,690	1,238
30 " 27	13	152	247	668	2,602	2,605	1,123	919	818	8,773	374	9,147	1,246
31 Oct. 4	33	163	292	700	2,228	1,812	1,009	948	913	7,753	345	8,098	1,216
32 " 11	32	176	275	665	2,158	1,637	788	863	814	7,039	369	7,408	1,294
33 " 18	19	100	293	604	1,994	1,066	731	871	761	6,102	337	6,439	1,248
34 " 25	21	135	244	665	2,175	1,811	740	1,036	709	7,187	349	7,536	1,634
35 Nov. 1	45	144	352	531	2,195	1,098	823	1,019	636	6,457	386	6,843	1,485
36 " 8	85	155	306	603	2,306	1,296	909	792	793	6,849	396	7,245	1,425
37 " 15	58	152	293	698	2,144	1,880	860	690	846	7,186	435	7,621	1,247
38 " 22	44	119	311	723	2,308	1,022	768	816	838	6,511	438	6,949	1,450
39 " 29	61	173	283	621	2,106	821	738	680	880	5,936	427	6,363	1,310
40 Dec. 6	23	155	240	585	2,148	825	635	586	955	5,745	407	6,152	1,308
41 " 13	29	97	252	466	1,927	589	480	538	758	4,803	333	5,136	1,250
42 " 20	32	156	249	429	1,695	495	481	566	975	4,671	407	5,078	1,191
43 " 27	2	72	122	241	1,046	417	318	416	469	2,940	163	3,103	1,029
1920.													
44 Jan. 3	13	115	147	328	1,454	502	377	493	700	3,852	277	4,129	954
Total....	**1,287**	**5,565**	**10,034**	**20,437**	**84,341**	**48,976**	**34,277**	**30,832**	**32,219**	**250,999**	**16,978**	**267,968**	**37,965**

XI.—FINANCE.

Under the general heading of Finance in Section XI are grouped statistics relating to the public accounts of the Dominion Government, including revenue and expenditure, public debt, assets and liabilities and inland revenue. Tables have been added showing the receipts and expenditure of each of the nine provincial governments of Canada, and these are followed by financial statistics of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, values of building permits and statistics of currency, banking, insurance and loan and trust companies. A chapter on rural credit is also included in this section.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Public Revenue.—For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, the revenue on Consolidated Fund Account attained the record total of $312,946,747; the expenditure was $232,731,283, leaving a surplus of $80,215,464. The revenue received enabled the Government to meet all ordinary and capital outlays, including interest and pensions, and to apply the surplus to war expenditures. For the year 1917-18 the corresponding figures were: revenue $260,778,953, expenditure $178,284,313, and surplus $82,494,640. Table **1,** which gives the main items of the revenue and expenditure for each of the five fiscal years 1915 to 1919, shows that the revenue from customs in the fiscal year 1919 amounted to $147,169,188, which is nearly half of the total for the year, and more than what the total revenue was for the fiscal year 1915.

Tables **4** and **5** relate to war tax revenue, Table **4** showing for each of the five fiscal years ended 1919 the revenue collected under the various legislative enactments of the Dominion Parliament for the raising of revenue for the purposes of the war. The total war tax revenue raised during the five years amounts to $101,578,486, of which $4,629,992 was paid by banks, $1,119,134 by trust and loan companies, and $1,921,600 by insurance companies. The sum of $66,747,663 represents the amount collected under the Business Profits Tax Acts; $9,349,720 is the amount of income tax collected during the first year of its imposition, and the extra war taxes collected through the Inland Revenue Department amounted to $17,810,377, of which $11,888,508 were collected in 1919. The yearly war tax revenue has grown from $98,059 in 1915, the first year of the war, to $56,177,508 in the last year ended March 31, 1919, the amount raised in 1919 being 121 p.c. more than that of 1918. Table **5** gives the taxes collected by the Inland Revenue Department during the fiscal year 1919, representing for the most part the extra taxes imposed during the legislative session of 1918. The total for the year amounts to $11,888,508, as compared with $2,227,390 in 1918.

Public Debt.—On March 31, 1919, the net public debt of Canada as shown by Table **7,** was $1,574,531,032, as compared with $1,191,884,063 on March 31, 1918. Before the war, on March 31, 1914, the amount stood at $335,996,850. On the basis of the estimated population at March 31, 1919, viz., 8,835,000, the per capita indebtedness is $178, as against $43 in 1914.

Arrangement of Tables.—Most of the tables in this section have been arranged to provide for presentation of comparative figures of the last five years, in accordance with the plan explained in the edition of 1918 (p. 475). Corresponding figures of the years before 1914 may be consulted by reference to the Year Book of 1916–17, pages 506 to 522, or to similar tables in the earlier issues.

1. Receipts and Expenditures on Consolidated Fund Account, 1915-1919.

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Customs	75,941,220	98,649,409	134,043,842	144,172,630	147,169,188
Excise	21,479,731	22,428,492	24,412,348	27,168,445	30,342,034
War tax	98,057	3,620,782	16,302,238	25,379,901	56,177,508
Post office	13,046,665	18,858,690	20,902,384	21,345,394	21,603,542
Railways	12,149,357	18,427,909	23,539,759	27,172,208	37,967,551
Dominion Lands	2,859,715	2,299,550	4,055,662	4,443,758	3,539,927
Interest on investments	2,980,247	3,358,210	3,094,012	4,466,724	7,421,002
Other items	4,518,490	4,504,796	6,351,049	6,629,893	8,725,995
Total	**133,073,482**	**172,147,838**	**232,701,294**	**260,778,953**	**312,946,747**

EXPENDITURE.

	$	$	$	$	$
Charges on debt[1]	17,937,284	23,926,442	37,770,651	51,517,790	80,185,604
Subsidies to Provinces	11,451,673	11,451,673	11,469,148	11,369,148	11,327,236
Collection of revenue	42,232,953	47,902,301	53,800,212	63,342,443	73,682,985
Militia and Defence	10,060,618	4,681,503	4,301,785	3,912,459	3,253,876
Pensions	358,558	671,133	2,814,546	8,155,691	18,282,440
Civil government	6,157,967	6,408,857	6,466,359	6,890,952	7,234,897
Public Works	19,343,532	12,039,252	8,633,096	7,432,901	6,295,060
Other items	27,980,622	23,269,566	23,343,546	25,662,929	32,469,185
Total	**135,523,207**	**130,350,727**	**148,599,343**	**178,284,313**	**232,731,283**
Surplus (+) Deficit (−)	− 2,449,725	+41,797,111	+84,101,951	+82,494,640	+ 80,215,464

[1]Includes charges of management, interest, sinking funds and premium, discount and exchange.

2.—Detailed Receipts on Consolidated Fund Account, 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Gazette	19,443	29,863	37,563	32,007	29,414
Canals	427,763	446,722	461,423	414,868	387,655
Casual	1,602,619	1,328,124	2,172,837	2,362,263	2,910,190
Chinese Revenue	294,490	−31,714	86,924	208,966	2,026,669
Civil Service Examination Fees	9,973	10,242	6,867	4,208	11,568
Cullers' Fees	3,115	1,737	1,555	1,342	1,229
Customs	75,941,220	98,649,409	134,043,842	144,172,630	147,169,188
Dominion Lands	2,859,715	2,299,551	4,055,662	4,443,758	3,539,927
Dominion Steamers	35,579	35,071	22,832	9,581	13,621
Electric Light Inspection	82,440	70,452	71,366	79,920	88,071
Excise	21,479,731	22,428,492	24,412,348	27,168,445	30,342,034
Fines and Forfeitures	49,636	81,691	240,100	100,336	228,815
Fisheries	92,757	96,376	98,630	114,572	123,114
Gas Inspection	56,841	46,032	54,067	56,319	55,701
Inspection of Staples	517,035	915,616	1,459,811	1,499,876	1,082,070
Insurance Inspection	45,562	52,951	57,250	58,763	64,684
Interest on Investments	2,980,247	3,358,210	3,094,012	4,466,724	7,421,002
Law Stamps	9,788	11,520	9,910	8,902	8,628

2.—Detailed Receipts on Consolidated Fund Account, 1915-1919—concluded.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Lighthouse and Coast Service	676	643	840	612	335
Mariners' Fund	72,525	72,546	76,994	63,636	69,244
Militia	64,831	192,300	90,164	18,228	35,955
Military College	32,047	35,142	41,646	39,177	54,428
Militia Pensions Revenue	27,282	23,513	25,495	26,903	23,841
Modus Vivendi	8,879	9,912	5,680	4,179	–
Ordnance Lands	4,410	5,977	5,553	7,930	4,819
Patent Fees	219,012	230,192	251,960	256,317	275,709
Penitentiaries	44,547	43,165	60,191	71,228	132,958
Post Office	13,046,665	18,858,690	20,902,384	21,345,394	21,603,542
Premium, Discount and Exchange	268,572	233,718	398,907	628,253	532,849
Public Works	376,367	411,787	439,659	384,022	396,664
Railways	12,149,357	18,427,909	23,539,758	27,172,208	37,967,551
Royal N.W.M. Police Officers' Pensions	5,263	5,330	5,133	5,083	4,030
Steamboat Inspection	5,707	5,092	4,037	2,793	2,775
Superannuation Fund	37,366	31,797	33,250	29,947	26,069
Supreme and Exchequer Court Reports	643	141	222	78	–
War Tax	98,057	3,620,782	16,302,238	25,379,901	56,177,508
Weights and Measures	103,322	110,857	130,184	139,584	134,890
Total	**133,073,482**	**172,147,838**	**232,701,294**	**260,778,953**	**312,946,747**

3.—Detailed Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account, 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Administration of Justice	1,469,504	1,477,238	1,484,682	1,485,390	1,495,688
Adulteration of Food	47,239	44,722	42,796	46,643	44,621
Arts and Agriculture	3,618,487	3,452,154	3,614,844	3,846,018	3,884,929
Bounties	124,272	109,237	101,428	113,497	270,802
Charges of Management	451,324	435,527	496,387	488,707	723,336
Civil Government	6,157,967	6,408,857	6,466,359	6,890,952	7,234,897
Culling Timber	7,912	6,838	6,511	6,046	4,625
Customs	3,775,364	3,685,399	3,745,791	4,054,320	4,274,793
Department of Mines	470,194	462,787	390,873	380,762	392,018
Dominion Lands	3,701,180	3,418,298	2,866,712	2,552,304	2,247,997
Dominion Police	118,995	116,665	128,505	128,966	148,489
Excise	830,175	897,671	977,333	1,255,006	1,151,489
Fisheries	1,465,361	1,115,303	1,050,156	1,111,277	1,027,150
Government of N.W. Territories	2,870	5,232	5,147	5,810	4,963
Immigration	1,658,182	1,307,481	1,181,991	1,211,954	1,112,079
Indians	2,400,630	2,190,334	1,951,494	1,922,761	1,971,172
Inspection of Staples	2,354	2,067	2,593	2,240	2,353
Interest on Public Debt	15,736,743	21,421,585	35,802,567	47,845,585	77,431,432
Labour	63,441	56,742	57,565	75,264	166,260
Legislation	2,376,984	1,180,363	1,651,743	3,073,334	1,766,401
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,583,026	1,937,759	1,769,289	1,860,309	1,911,247
Mail Subsidies and Steamboat Subventions	2,162,633	1,768,757	1,990,582	1,853,320	1,391,850
Marine Hospitals	65,801	66,741	66,817	53,169	74,291
Militia	10,060,618	4,681,503	4,301,785	3,912,459	3,253,876
Miscellaneous	2,837,137	1,153,894	1,196,614	2,354,496	9,515,936
Naval Service	1,289,022	1,154,426	1,237,230	1,069,573	792,182
Ocean and River Service	1,133,717	1,213,918	1,113,872	1,192,674	1,365,199
Penitentiaries	860,031	903,318	913,208	980,168	1,007,586
Pensions	358,557	671,133	2,814,545	8,155,691	18,282,440
Post Office	15,961,191	16,009,139	16,300,579	18,046,558	19,273,758
Premium, Discount and Exchange	103,406	296,309	–	5	582,340

3.—Detailed Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account, 1915-1919—concluded.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Public Works, Collection of Revenue	799,152	857,877	849,341	842,648	877,472
Public Works, Income	19,343,532	12,039,252	8,633,096	7,432,901	6,295,060
Quarantine	232,875	203,309	206,098	239,451	227,389
Railways and Canals, Collection of Revenue	13,876,060	20,777,830	27,124,004	34,849,608	45,494,584
Railways and Canals, Income	727,206	671,590	750,525	444,629	559,695
Royal N.W.M. Police	952,018	1,395,022	1,179,670	1,031,157	719,143
Scientific Institutions	501,431	463,494	434,755	361,593	375,575
Sinking Funds	1,645,811	1,773,021	1,471,697	3,183,493	1,448,495
Soldiers' Land Settlement	–	–	–	–	207,559
Steamboat Inspection	65,063	64,884	67,560	70,381	72,874
Subsidies to Provinces	11,451,673	11,451,673	11,469,148	11,369,148	11,327,236
Superannuation	461,699	454,342	458,927	478,264	495,017
Trade and Commerce	2,943,495	1,897,246	1,588,247	1,381,621	1,330,449
Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light	288,832	305,215	296,306	322,549	311,293
Yukon Provisional District	340,043	344,575	339,971	301,612	183,243
Total	**135,523,207**	**130,350,727**	**148,599,343**	**178,284,313**	**232,731,283**

4.—War Tax Revenue during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1915-1919.

Year.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Inland Revenue Department.	Total War Tax Revenue.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1915	–	–	–	–	–	98,057	98,057
1916	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	–	–	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	–	2,059,584	16,320,238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	–	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
Total	**4,629,992**	**1,119,134**	**1,921,600**	**66,747,663**	**9,349,720**	**17,810,377**	**101,578,486**

5.—War Tax Revenue collected by the Inland Revenue Department by Provinces, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

Provinces.	Stamps.	Transportation, Tickets, Telegrams, Embossing, etc.	Automobiles.	Jewellery.	Tea.	Music Rolls and Records.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	4,261	–	5,264	117	10,432	26
Nova Scotia	33,795	10,456	21,623	4,531	114,553	446
New Brunswick	33,517	100,327	54,865	1,944	271,476	3,825
Quebec	169,142	911,211	247,514	108,963	637,586	79,594
Ontario	614,746	149,551	2,764,780	248,703	1,082,536	74,833
Manitoba	89,063	2,506	343,101	25,591	419,975	10,137
Saskatchewan	48,636	1,858	179,633	4,991	23,361	508
Alberta	62,271	5,271	112,905	6,480	39,045	3,499
British Columbia	95,695	21,316	67,339	12,843	221,086	4,177
Yukon	522	–	45	702	489	47
General	–	284,424		–		–
Totals	**1,151,648**	**1,486,920**	**3,797,069**	**414,865**	**2,820,539**	**177,092**
Less—Refunds	–	11,504	12,813	2,528	5,731	95
Net War Tax Revenue	**1,151,648**	**1,475,416**	**3,784,256**	**412,337**	**2,814,808**	**176,997**

5. War Tax Revenue collected by the Inland Revenue Department by Provinces, during the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1919—concluded.

Provinces.	Mechanical Piano and Organ Player Actions.	Matches.	Playing Cards.	Gramophones, Phonographs, etc.	Moving Picture Films.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	–	4,793	205	10	596	25,704
Nova Scotia	234	16,554	2,189	5,081	7,695	217,157
New Brunswick	23	14,112	398	5,221	6,279	491,987
Quebec	4,748	61,399	35,685	20,758	25,507	2,302,107
Ontario	31,307	1,326,755	67,629	163,247	76,301	6,600,388
Manitoba	43	38,807	5,760	22,571	11,914	969,468
Saskatchewan	14	25,366	1,942	176	9,309	295,794
Alberta	449	9,300	3,691	8,153	9,681	260,745
British Columbia	368	36,161	8,699	6,149	12,427	486,260
Yukon	–	1,796	245	49	208	4,103
General		–	–	–	–	284,424
Totals	**37,186**	**1,535,043**	**126,443**	**231,415**	**159,917**	**11,938,137**
Less—Refunds	8,502	452	–	791	3	49,629[1]
Net War Tax Revenue	**28,684**	**1,534,591**	**126,443**	**230,624**	**159,914**	**11,888,508**

[1]Includes a refund of $7,210, representing "Fines."

6.—Population and Revenue and Expenditure per head, 1868-1919.

Year.	Population.	Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.	Year.	Population.	Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.
	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.		No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	3,372,000	4.05	4.00	1893	4,936,000	7.73	7.46
1869	3,413,000	4.21	4.11	1894	4,894,000	7.29	7.54
1870	3,454,000	4.29	4.15	1895	5,034,000	6.75	7.58
				1896	5,086,000	7.20	7.26
				1897	5,142,000	7.36	7.46
*1871	3,485,761	5.55	4.48				
1871	3,518,000	5.50	4.44	1898	5,199,000	7.80	7.47
1872	3,611,000	5.74	4.87	1899	5,259,000	8.89	7.97
1873	3,668,000	5.67	5.23	1900	5,322,000	9.59	8.07
1874	3,825,000	6.33	6.10	*1901	5,371,315	9.78	8.72
				1901	5,403,000	9.72	8.67
1875	3,887,000	6.34	6.10				
1876	3,949,000	5.70	6.20	1902	5,532,000	10.49	9.18
1877	4,013,000	5.50	5.86	1903	5,673,000	11.64	9.11
1878	4,079,000	5.49	5.76	1904	5,825,000	12.13	9.55
1879	4,146,000	5.43	5.90	1905	5,992,000	11.88	10.57
1880	4,215,000	5.53	5.90	1906	6,171,000	12.99	10.90
*1881	4,324,810	6.85	5.90	1907	6,302,000	10.71	8.18
1881	4,337,000	6.83	5.88	1908	6,491,000	14.80	11.81
1882	4,384,000	7.62	6.18	1909	6,695,000	12.71	12.56
1883	4,433,000	8.08	6.48	1910	6,917,000	14.67	11.48
				*1911	7,206,643	16.20	12.18
1884	4,485,000	7.11	6.94				
1885	4,539,000	7.23	7.72	1911	7,158,000	16.47	12.26
1886	4,589,000	7.23	8.50	1912	7,343,000	18.54	13.37
1887	4,638,000	7.71	7.69	1913	7,530,000	22.40	14.88
1888	4,688,000	7.66	7.84	1914	7,725,000	21.12	16.49
				1915	7,928,000	16.78	17.09
1889	4,740,000	8.19	7.79				
1890	4,793,000	8.33	7.52	1916	8,140,000	21.14	16.01
*1891	4,833,239	7.98	7.52	1917	8,361,000	27.82	17.77
1891	4,844,000	7.96	7.50	1918	8,593,000	30.35	20.75
1892	4,889,000	7.55	7.52	1919	8,835,000	35.42	26.34

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the Census, April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881, April 6, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911. In all other cases the population is estimated at the close of each fiscal year: June 30 from 1868 to 1906 and March 31 from 1907 to 1919. The fiscal period of 1907 is for the nine months ended March 31.

7.—Public Debt of Canada, March 31, 1915-1919.

Description.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Total debt	700,473,814	936,987,802	1,382,003,268	1,863,335,899	2,676,635,725
Total assets	251,097,731	321,831,631	502,816,970	671,451,836	1,102,104,693
Net debt	**449,376,083**	**615,156,171**	**879,186,298**	**1,191,884,063**	**1,574,531,032**
Interest on debt	15,736,743	21,421,585	35,802,567	47,845,585	77,531,432
Interest on investments	2,980,247	3,358,210	3,094,012	4,466,724	7,421,002

8.—Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, March 31, 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Sinking funds	10,790,807	12,563,828	14,032,688	17,216,180	18,664,676
Province accounts	2,296,328	2,296,328	2,296,328	2,296,328	2,296,328
G.T.P. Ry. investment account	33,093,333	33,093,333	33,093,333	33,093,333	33,093,333
G.T.P. Ry. loan account	31,000,000	31,000,000	38,081,783	43,119,837	51,096,853
Issue accounts and specie reserve	94,894,987	121,286,781	118,823,219	120,413,949	122,227,367
Montreal harbour bonds, 3½ p.c.	13,335,000	15,315,000	16,025,000	16,730,000	17,235,000
Montreal harbour bonds, 3 p.c.	9,250,000	9,250,000	9,250,000	9,250,000	9,250,000
Quebec harbour, 3½ p.c.	8,763,551	9,304,551	9,656,551	10,356,551	10,637,551
Other assets	47,673,725	87,721,810	261,558,068	418,975,658	837,603,584
Total	**251,097,731**	**321,831,631**	**502,816,970**	**671,451,836**	**1,102,104,692**

9.—Total Liabilities of Canada, March 31, 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Funded debt payable in:					
London	338,369,979	362,703,312	362,703,312	362,703,312	362,703,312
Canada	691,503	100,298,603	340,312,352	881,528,614	1,475,884,861
New York	–	–	75,873,000	75,873,000	75,873,000
Dominion notes	157,056,119	177,943,132	183,248,987	250,798,861	289,258,698
Provincial notes	39,220	39,220	39,220	39,207	39,207
Savings banks	54,001,718	53,528,426	56,216,089	53,360,091	53,057,018
Compensations to seigneurs	34,238	34,238	34,238	34,238	33,459
Temporary loans	81,073,684	182,992,380	300,332,797	183,288,131	362,954,333
Trust funds	15,995,150	15,802,218	16,265,441	17,106,624	17,752,280
Province accounts	11,920,481	11,920,481	11,920,481	11,920,481	11,920,481
Miscellaneous	41,291,722	31,725,792	35,057,351	26,683,340	27,159,076
Total	**700,473,814**	**936,987,802**	**1,382,003,268**	**1,863,335,899**	**2,676,635,725**

10.—Funded Debt payable in London and Canada, March 31, 1919.

Description.	Amount.	Interest payable thereon.	Date of Maturity.
PAYABLE IN LONDON.	$	$	
4¼ per cent loan of 1920–25	24,333,333	1,095,000	May 1, 1925 (on or after May 1, 1920, on giving 3 months' notice).
4 " " 1940–60	93,926,667	3,757,067	October 1, 1960 (on or after Oct. 1, 1940, on giving 3 months' notice).
3¾ " " 1909	26,701,842	1,001,319	July 1, 1919 (or after July 1, 1914, the whole or any portion by drawings on giving 3 months' notice).
3½ " " 1884	23,467,206	821,352	On giving 6 months' notice or 1st June, 1934.
3½ " " C. P. Ry. land grant	15,056,007	526,960	July 1, 1938.
3½ per cent loan of 1930–50	137,058,841	4,797,059	July 1, 1950 (or after July 1, 1930, on giving 6 months' notice).
3 " " 1888	8,071,230	242,137	July 1, 1938.
3 " " 1892	18,250,000	547,500	July 1, 1938.
3 " " 1894	10,950,000	328,500	July 1, 1938.
2½ " " 1897	4,888,186	122,205	October 1, 1947.
Total	**362,703,312**	**13,239,099**	
PAYABLE IN CANADA.			
Province of New Brunswick 6 per cent loan debentures	600	–	Overdue.
Province of Canada 5 per cent loan debentures	400	–	Overdue.
Dominion Stock issue A, 6 p.c.	8,000	480	
" " A, 3½ "	12,837	449	Various dates.
" " B, 3½ "	74,100	2,594	
" " C, 3½ "	48,667	1,703	
" " F, 3½ "	60,800	2,128	July 1, 1925.
Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1915–25	51,195,000	2,559,750	Dec. 1, 1925.
Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1916–31	63,066,300	3,153,315	Oct. 1, 1931.
Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1917–37	92,607,800	4,630,390	March 1, 1937.
Debenture Stock, 5 per cent, 1919	3,230,500	161,525	Oct. 1, 1919.
Debenture Stock, 5 per cent, school lands	14,934,000	746,700	Oct. 1, 1919.
Debenture Stock, 5½ per cent, '19	11,454,550	630,000	June 1, 1919.
" 5½ " 1920	929,250	51,109	June 1, 1920.
" 5½ " 1921	1,222,550	67,240	June 1, 1921.
War Savings Certificates	11,604,493	580,225	Various dates.
War Savings and Thrift Stamps	1,524,034	76,202	January 1, 1924.
Bond Loan, 3½ per cent, 1925–28	12,404,678	434,164	March 1, 1928.
Bond Loan, 4½ per cent, 1925–45	95,207,351	4,284,331	Dec. 1, 1945.
Victory Loan, 1917, 5½ per cent.	541,250,134	29,768,757	Dec. 1, 1922, 1927, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1918, 5½ per cent.	575,048,268	31,627,654	Nov. 1, 1923, 1933.
Total	**1,475,884,312**	**78,778,716**	

Provincial Subsidies.—Tables **11** and **12** show the amounts of the subsidies and other payments made by the Dominion to the Provincial Governments for each of the years 1914 to 1919 (Table **10**), and the totals paid from Confederation to date (Table **12**). The

Provincial subsidies payable by the Dominion Government were originally settled by the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3, s. 118), but were revised by the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11). Under the revised settlement each Provincial Government receives (a) a fixed grant according to population and (b) a grant at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population up to 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head of so much of the population as exceeds that number. The province of British Columbia received an additional grant of $100,000 per annum for a period of 10 years from 1907.[1] An additional grant of $100,000 per annum is payable to Prince Edward Island under an Act of 1912 (2 Geo. V., c. 42), and the payments to Manitoba were revised by the Extension of Boundaries (Manitoba) Act (2 Geo. V., c. 32). Other payments to the Provincial Governments by the Dominion Government consist of special grants, as compensation for lands and allowance for buildings, allowances in lieu of debt, etc.

11.–Subsidies and other Payments of Dominion to Provincial Governments, 1914-1919.

Provinces.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932
Nova Scotia	636,667	636,667	636,667	636,667	636,667	636,667
New Brunswick	637,976	637,976	637,976	637,976	637,976	637,976
Quebec	1,969,630	1,969,630	1,969,630	1,969,630	1,969,630	1,969,630
Ontario	2,396,379	2,396,379	2,396,379	2,396,379	2,396,379	2,396,379
Manitoba	1,478,912	1,406,204	1,406,204	1,423,679	1,423,679	1,447,335
Saskatchewan	1,631,248	1,710,675	1,710,675	1,710,675	1,710,675	1,680,077
Alberta	1,424,590	1,589,075	1,589,075	1,589,075	1,589,075	1,554,105
British Columbia	723,135	723,135	723,135	723,135	623,135	623,135
Total	**11,280,469**	**11,451,673**	**11,451,673**	**11,469,148**	**11,369,148**	**11,327,236**

12.—Total of Subsidy Allowances from July 1, 1867, to March 31, 1919.

Provinces.	Allowance for Government.	Allowance per head of Population.	Special Grants.[2]	Interest on Debt Allowance.[3]	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,220,000	3,916,506	2,326,106	1,982,212	10,444,824
Nova Scotia	4,680,000	17,102,742	826,980	2,391,000	25,000,722
New Brunswick	4,160,000	13,132,320	7,530,000	1,000,661	25,822,981
Quebec	5,680,000	53,663,942	–	3,284,882	62,628,824
Ontario	6,080,000	67,772,058	–	2,749,887	76,601,945
Manitoba	3,885,000	8,955,559	8,328,619	7,626,837	28,796,015
Saskatchewan	2,331,667	5,349,823	7,218,750	5,675,250	20,575,490
Alberta	2,306,666	4,284,357	6,750,000	5,675,250	19,016,273
British Columbia	3,300,000	5,686,512	5,800,000	1,409,035	16,195,547
Total	**34,643,333**	**179,863,819**	**38,780,455**	**31,795,014**	**285,082,621**

[1] See Canada Year Book 1907, pp. xxxiii-iv.
[2] Compensation for lands and allowances for buildings.
[3] Allowance in lieu of debt.

INLAND REVENUE.

Under the Inland Revenue Act (R.S. 1906, c. 5), the Department of Inland Revenue until 1918 had the control and management of the collection of excise duties, of stamp duties, internal taxes, standard weights and measures and of the collection of bridge and ferry tolls and rents. It administered the statutes which deal with the adulteration of food and other articles, electricity and gas inspection, patent medicines, petroleum, naphtha and the analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. The Department also established the food standards, which were put into force from time to time by Orders-in-Council under the authority of Section 26 of the Adulteration Act. For the year ended March 31, 1919, the total inland revenue of the Dominion amounted to $42,505,989, as compared with $29,962,365 in 1918. By Order-in-Council, dated May 18, 1918, the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue were amalgamated and combined under the name of the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue under one Minister of the Crown. By Order-in-Council dated June 3, 1918, the administration of the Gas, Electric Light and Weights and Measures Inspection Acts, the Adulteration of Food, Commercial Feeding Stuffs, Fertilizers, Proprietary and Patent Medicine and Inspection of Water Meters Acts was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce as from September 1, 1918.

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as amended by Parliament during the session of 1918 (8–9 Geo. V., c. 28):

Spirits—	
When made from raw grain, per proof gal	$2.40
When made from malted barley	2.42
When made from imported molasses or other sweetened matter free of Customs duty, per proof gal	2.43
Malt, per lb	0.03
Malt, imported, crushed or ground, per lb	0.05
Malt liquor, when made in whole or part from any other substance than malt, per gal	0.15
Vinegar, per proof gal	0.04
Acetic acid, per proof gal	0.04
Tobacco, per lb	$0.20
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 lb. per M, per thousand	6.00
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 lb. per M, per thousand	11.00
Foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per standard lb	0.40
Foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, per standard lb	0 60
Canada twist tobacco, per lb	0.20
Canada raw leaf tobacco, per standard lb	0.05
Snuff, per lb	0.20
Cigars, per M	6.00
Cigars, when put up in packages of less than 10 each, per M	7.00

Consumption of Alcohol and Tobacco.—The separate sources of inland revenue for the years 1914 to 1919 are set out in Table **13.** The two largest sources of inland revenue are spirits and tobacco, which together accounted for about 64 p.c. of the total in 1919 and over 80 p.c. of the total in 1913. Tables 18 and 19 in the edition of 1916–17 showed that the consumption of alcoholic liquors and of tobacco tended annually to increase, both absolutely and relatively per head of the population up to the year 1913. For the year 1912-13 the consumption of spirits reached its highest point, viz., 1.112 gallon per head. For the year 1913-14 the consumption of malt liquor rose to its highest point, viz., 56,060,846 gallons, or 7.2 gallons per head.

But under the influence of the war and resulting legislation a marked decrease is apparent, and for the year 1915–16 the consumption of spirits fell to 0.745 gallon per head, as against 0.872 gallon per head in 1914–15 and 1.061 gallon per head, in 1913–14. For 1916–17 the consumption per head, viz., 0.698 gallon, was the lowest since 1899, when it was 0.661 gallon, while the consumption per head for the fiscal years 1918 and 1919 was 0.699 and 0.391 gallon respectively. The consumption per head of wine was 0.025 gallon in 1919, as against 0.061 gallon in each of the two preceding years. In the case of malt liquor, the consumption in the fiscal year 1919 was 2.948 gallons per head of beer, as against 3.414 gallons per head in 1918. Of tobacco, the quantity consumed in 1919 was 24,640,853 lb., as compared with 26,774,298 lb. in 1918. The number of cigars consumed was 220,590,175 in 1919, as against 254,445,945 in 1918. The consumption per head of tobacco, including cigars, was 3.109 lb. in 1919, as against 3.612 lb. in 1918 and 3.818 lb. in 1913, in which year the highest point was reached.

Electric Light and Power.—Electric light and power companies are subject to registration and inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act, 1907 (6–7 Edw. VII, c. 14), and the production of electrical energy for export is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6–7 Edw. VII, c. 16). Both Acts were administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until September 1, 1918, when by Order-in-Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The statistics published in connection with these Acts are given in Tables **18** and **19.**

13.—Excise and other Revenues for the Fiscal Years 1914-1919.

Sources of Revenue.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Acetic acid	11,413	7,255	8,250	8,049	7,330	6,795
Cigars	588,935	625,905	635,158	730.215	776,086	1,261,915
Electric light	80,476	82,565	70,562	71,116	79,520	[1]
Malt	2,012,301	2,616,288	2,689,300	2,367,902	1,791,482	1,477,792
Malt liquor	161,416	142,903	97,779	109,215	80,486	19,082
Manufactures in bond	92,160	94,904	105,812	110,409	123,183	118,856
Methylated spirits	116,208	96,747	111,846	183,708	398,968	322,583
Ferry licenses	964	989	989	989	2,013	–
Seizures	1,434	4,141	10,349	8,353	6,933	42,021
Spirits	9,038,028	8,706,481	8,701,075	9,880,567	11,486,527	6,964,415
Tobacco	9,489,426	9,352,881	10,222,784	11,197,103	12,616,879	20,248,335
War tax, revenue stamps, etc.	–	98,057	1,550,488	2,072,441	2,253,422	11,964,740
Weights and measures, gas and law stamps	185,854	172,740	169,454	194,417	204,955	8,628[2]
Other revenues	99,276	83,075	78,389	123,433	134,582	70,827
Totals	**21,877,891**	**22,084,931**	**24,452,235**	**27,057,917**	**29,962,366**	**42,595,989**

[1] Administration now under Department of Trade and Commerce.
[2] Law stamps only.

14.—Statistics of Distillation for the Fiscal Years 1915-1919.

Schedule.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Licenses issued.....No.	14	16	18	19	18
License fees..... $	3,500	3,750	4,375	4,625	4,375
Grain,etc., for distillation—					
Malt..... lb.	6,761,342	4,863,855	7,969,353	5,292,991	996,093
Indian corn..... "	60,905,148	33,006,091	69,447,487	35,633,568	15,310,212
Rye..... "	13,859,435	6,932,883	10,430,817	7,027,450	1,775,935
Oats..... "	582,074	169,130	131,580	124,460	41,900
Wheat..... "	1,180,970	–	27,782	–	1,237,140
Total grain for distillation..... "	83,288,969	44,971,959	88,007,019	48,078,469	19,361,280
Molasses..... "	20,587,603	14,884,460	27,416,716	18,171,440	58,598,950
Proof spirits manufactured.....gal.	6,116,580	3,450,012	6,400,119	3,566,955	4,187,109
Duty collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies and assessments—					
Gallons.....	6,407	4,066	3,080	2,413	1,860
Amount..... $	12,174	9,579	7,404	5,791	4,464
Total duty collected plus license fees..... $	15,674	13,509	11,779	10,416	8,839
Vinegar.....gal.	2,199,421	2,324,408	2,737,921	2,960,501	2,922,886
Acetic acid..... "	178,887	203,753	198,735	180,749	167,383

15.—Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco, taken out of Bond for Consumption in the Fiscal Years 1914-1919.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Spirits....gal.	4,762,618	4,021,090	3,629,324	4,118,147	4,591,972	2,941,108
Malt liquor.. "	56,060,846	47,963,225	39,638,877	34,827,284	28,442,427	26,024,117
Malt.....lb.	133,794,639	111,037,743	89,476,590	78,815,746	59,626,049	49,184,747
Tobacco, snuff and cigarettes "	25,735,773	24,444,380	23,937,785	24,656,910	26,774,298	24,640,853
Cigars....No.	288,219,892	236,866,542	207,647,808	239,752,252	254,445,945	220,590,175

16.—Consumption per head of Spirits, Wine, Beer and Tobacco, and amount of Excise and Customs Duties per head, in the Fiscal Years 1912-1919.

Items.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Consumption of—								
Spirits.....gal.	1·030	1·112	1·061	0·872	0·745	0·698	0·699	0·391
Wine..... "	0·114	0·131	0·124	0·095	0·062	0·061	0·061	0·025
Beer..... "	6·598	7·005	7·200	6·071	4·950	4·188	3·414	2·948
Tobacco..... lb.	3·679	3·818	3·711	3·427	3·329	3·330	3·612	3·109
Duty paid on—								
Spirits..... $	2·170	2·340	2·249	2·086	1·951	1·788	1·810	0·942
Wine..... $	0·063	0·076	0·069	0·051	0·033	0·033	0·036	0·015
Beer..... $	0·288	0·320	0·328	0·379	0·362	0·304	0·228	0·170
Tobacco..... $	1·336	1·462	1·438	1·361	1·454	1·520	1·698	2·520

68708—32

17.—Number of Excise Licenses issued during the Fiscal Years 1911-1919.

Description.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Distillers	15	15	14	14	14	13	15	12	14
Maltsters	48	42	40	37	36	19	109	98	81
Brewers	121	114	117	119	118	106			
Tobacco manufacturers	66	64	72	82	89	84	82	71	72
" Can. twist	41	40	31	24	25	19			
Cigar manufacturers	225	235	253	255	262	221	220	195	165
Petroleum refineries	4	4	5	5	6	9	10	12	11
Manufacturers in Bond—									
Vinegar	19	19	19	20	20	18	19	21	19
Perfumes, pharmaceutical preparations, etc	29	29	29	37	47	54	37	38	32
Fulminate of mercury	2	1	1	2	2	2	–		
Cereal foods	1	1	1	1	1	3	–	–	–
Chemical stills	43	48	70	70	69	119	116	123	122
Wood alcohol manufacturers	11	16	11	11	11	12	11	12	12
Malt vinegar brewers	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Compounders	3	4	6	6	5	2	–	–	–
Still manufacturers	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Acetic acid manufacturers	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	2
Bonded warehouses	252	253	262	252	265	230	228	180	135
Explosives		–		–		–	4	5	5
Rectifiers		–		–		–	2	2	5
Sundries		–	–	–		–	17	23	50

18.—Number of Electric Light and Power Companies registered under the Electricity Inspection Act in the Fiscal Years 1912-1919.

Provinces.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8
Nova Scotia	33	36	37	35	35	38	36	37
New Brunswick	22	25	24	24	24	23	25	25
Quebec	60	65	70	53	61	79	94	133
Ontario	219	230	262	282	287	308	317	328
Manitoba	14	18	16	16	16	18	20	23
Saskatchewan	9	15	52	54	54	58	59	65
Alberta	21	28	39	36	36	41	45	47
British Columbia	35	36	57	55	55	60	60	62
Yukon	2	2	2	–		–	–	–
Totals	**419**	**460**	**564**	**561**	**574**	**632**	**663**	**728**

19.—Electrical Energy generated or produced for Export and for Consumption in Canada under authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act during the Fiscal Years 1915-1918.

Companies.		Generated or produced for export.	Generated or produced for consumption in Canada.	Total output of generating station or other source.
		Units.	Units.	Units.
Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls, Ontario	1915	203,633,936	579,915,364	783,549,300
	1916	199,135,160	616,834,440	815,969,600
	1917	328,442,040	638,557,160	966,999,200
	1918	321,768,400	654,412,500	976,180,900
Canadian Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls, Ontario	1915	382,672,196	9,755,804	392,428,000
	1916	400,521,090	11,178,910	411,700,000
	1917	315,227,479	165,370,521	480,598,000
	1918	256,005,960	338,011,040	594,017,000
Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Niagara Falls, Ontario	1915	–	262,407,443	262,407,443
	1916	34,652,000	395,346,500	429,998,500
	1917	118,356,500	584,697,800	703,054,300
	1918	138,062,000	660,172,800	798,234,800
Ontario and Minnesota Power Company, Fort Frances, Ontario	1915	19,190,360	8,069,997	27,260,357
	1916	13,144,070	11,789,534	24,933,604
	1917	16,572,984	11,088,154	27,661,138
	1918	14,225,610	11,354,710	25,580,320
Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company, Ltd., Aroostook Falls, N.B.	1915	3,054,393	172,849	3,227,242
	1916	3,075,893	242,437	3,318,330
	1917	3,549,825	298,275	3,848,100
	1918	4,190,996	251,104	4,442,100
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co., Vancouver, B.C.	1915	397,709	81,629,981	82,027,690
	1916	330,626	68,470,689	68,801,315
	1917	296,190	60,874,625	61,170,815
	1918	327,832	76,419,718	76,747,550
Western Canada Power Co., Vancouver, B.C.	1915	18,219,238	52,334,262	70,553,500
	1916	11,937,700	60,468,020	72,405,720
	1917	13,692,820	78,796,210	92,489,030
	1918	14,242,756	72,014,814	86,257,570
Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, Sherbrooke, Que	1916	230,820	8,605,200	8,836,020
	1917	273,500	9,302,040	9,575,540
	1918	118,791	4,270,826	4,389,617
Cedars Rapids Mfg. and Power Co., Cedars Rapids, Que	1915	28,913,000[1]	7,599,800[1]	36,512,800[1]
	1916	358,753,000	56,031,000	414,784,000
	1917	428,390,000	114,952,000	543,342,000
	1918	380,635,000	187,916,000	568,551,000
Totals	**1915**	**656,080,332**	**1,001,885,500**	**1,657,966,332**
	1916	**1,021,780,359**	**1,228,966,730**	**2,250,747,089**
	1917	**1,224,711,338**	**1,664,036,785**	**2,888,748,123**
	1918	**1,129,577,345**	**2,052,150,012**	**3,181,727,357**

[1]For first three months of fiscal year.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

In previous issues of the Year Book, dating from 1912, statements showing the yearly receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Governments have been reproduced as printed in the Provincial Public Accounts. These statements, owing to different methods of accountancy employed by each province, were not intercomparable either as regards revenue or expenditure. By way of illustrating the numerous anomalies and difficulties experienced in the preparation of comparable data as between one year and another and as between one province and another, it may be mentioned that in one year certain receipts, such, for instance, as licenses, might be included under those of the Provincial Secretary, whilst in the following year, for departmental reasons, they would reappear under the receipts of the Office of the Attorney General. Certain provinces charge their entire expenditures on agricultural colleges to "Agriculture"; others include only administration expenses under that heading, charging buildings, maintenance of grounds, etc., to "Public Works." Expenditures on hospitals, charitable institutions and correction schools are in one province dealt with under the item "Public Works," in another under the item "Provincial Secretary," and in another under the item "Attorney General," whilst a fourth divides them between all three.

With a view to remedying the confusion thus entailed, the public accounts of the Provincial Governments have been subjected to exhaustive, detailed analysis in the new Finance Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, all doubtful points having been cleared up by correspondence between the Bureau and the local authorities concerned. The various items of receipts and expenditure have been classified under appropriate headings, and a terminology has been adopted that is common to all the provinces. The result is given in Tables **21** and **22**, which present for each of the three provincial fiscal years 1916, 1917 and 1918 summary statements of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of all the Provincial Governments, as classified under principal headings.[1] From these statements it is possible to ascertain the amount received and expended under each heading for every province and for the nine provinces as a whole, the figures thus given being, for the first time, strictly intercomparable. The fiscal years of the provinces do not,

[1] By "ordinary" receipts and expenditures are meant receipts on account of current revenue and expenditures that are not of capital nature. These are at present the subject of further study by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

however, coincide. In Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and Alberta the fiscal year ends with December 31; in Nova Scotia with September 30; in New Brunswick and Ontario with October 31; in Quebec with June 30; in Saskatchewan with April 30; and in British Columbia with March 31.

Table **20** gives the total and per capita annual revenue and expenditure for each of the three provincial fiscal years ended 1917–18. The total ordinary revenue of the nine provinces for the latest fiscal year available, viz., 1918, is $69,010,108, as compared with $58,150,691 in 1917, and the total ordinary expenditure is $67,491,704, as compared with $59,872,829. The largest revenue for 1918 is that of Ontario, $19,270,122, Quebec being next with $13,806,392, and British Columbia third with $8,882,845. In the total expenditure for the same year that of Ontario was highest, $18,899,199, Quebec being second with $11,671,830 and British Columbia third with $9,023,269. Per capita the largest revenues are in Alberta, $13.90, British Columbia, $13.35, and Manitoba, $11.30, and the largest expenditures in Alberta, $14.99, British Columbia, $13.57, and Manitoba, $12.28.

20.—Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1916-18.

Provinces.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	508,455	496,053	514,474	453,151	487,113	484,416
Per head	5·42	5·29	5·49	4·83	5·20	5·17
Nova Scotia	2,165,338	2,118,620	2,332,634	2,152,773	2,344,009	2,573,797
Per head	4·26	4·14	4·53	4·23	4·58	4·99
New Brunswick	1,580,419	1,572,815	2,357,909	1,568,340	2,166,904	2,399,062
Per head	4·36	4·32	6·43	4·33	5·95	6·54
Quebec	9,647,984	10,441,115	13,806,392	9,436,687	9,907,672	11,671,830
Per head	4·39	4·66	6·05	4·29	4·42	5·11
Ontario	13,841,339	18,269,596	19,270,122	11,487,759	16,268,567	18,899,199
Per head	5·13	6·66	6·93	4·25	5·93	6·79
Manitoba	5,897,807	6,292,986	6,723,013	6,147,780	6,860,355	7,307,727
Per head	10·72	11·00	11·30	11·17	11·99	12·28
Saskatchewan	4,621,512	5,726,715	7,425,367	5,258,756	5,553,965	6,828,596
Per head	7·25	8·50	10·42	8·25	8·24	9·58
Alberta	5,323,543	6,326,007	7,697,352	6,018,894	6,752,504	8,303,808
Per head	10·83	12·12	13·90	12·24	12·94	14·99
British Columbia	6,291,694	6,906,784	8,882,845	10,083,505	9,531,749	9,023,269
Per head	11·04	11·22	13·35	17·69	15·48	13·57
Totals	**49,878,090**	**58,150,691**	**69,010,108**	**52,607,645**	**59,872,829**	**67,491,704**
Per head	6·13	6·95	8·04	6·46	7·16	7·85

21.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Receipts of

Receipts.	Prince Edward Island.			Nova Scotia.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dominion Government Subsidies	372,182	372,182	372,182	636,667	636,667	636,667
Agriculture	327	289	10,559	9,487	11,789	14,509
Lands	789	619	785	20,923	20,331	24,010
Mines and Mining	–	–	–	814,258	740,687	656,989
Woods, Forest and Timber	–	–	–	–	–	–
Game and Fisheries	17	–	17	2,390	3,307	2,291
Administration of Justice, Legal Administration and Inquiry	126,957	113,511	120,346	328,172	337,873	523,039
Education	–	–	–	41,579	51,626	59,701
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections	6,303	6,557	8,007	145,513	153,898	242,846
Refunds, Repayments	117	1,747	41	858	675	312
Subventions, Grants and Donations	1,333	671	2,069	–	–	–
Public Utilities		–	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	–	–	162,856	158,010	166,369
Miscellaneous	430	477	468	2,635	3,757	5,901
Total Ordinary Receipts	**508,455**	**496,053**	**514,474**	**2,165,338**	**2,118,620**	**2,332,634**

Receipts.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dominion Government Subsidies	1,582,209	1,643,642	1,731,301	1,950,660	1,983,721	2,207,696
Agriculture	9,312	2,433	5,821	21,659	18,179	15,548
Lands	157,010	162,330	166,858	–	–	–
Mines and Mining	–	–	–	–	–	
Woods, Forest and Timber	–	–	–	–	–	–
Game and Fisheries	35,774	27,154	25,151	21,126	24,148	19,777
Administration of Justice, Legal Administration and Inquiry	1,327,513	1,537,773	1,633,571	1,732,362	2,139,647	3,844,641
Education	119,102	148,408	139,037	43,134	37,238	47,058
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections	137,805	152,146	159,924	16,948	51,286	94,989
Refunds, Repayments	8,410	3,528	629	218,065	814,222	538,680
Subventions, Grants and Donations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Utilities	1,830,908	1,816,272	1,990,865	119,476	141,598	179,320
Interest	604,029	700,102	783,312	391,608	459,168	407,471
Miscellaneous	85,735	99,198	86,544	106,474	57,508	70,187
Total Ordinary Receipts	**5,897,807**	**6,292,986**	**6,723,013**	**4,621,512**	**5,726,715**	**7,425,367**

22.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Expenditure of

Service.	Prince Edward Island.			Nova Scotia.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Civil Government	27,351	24,814	25,362	123,525	126,796	142,019
Legislation	17,725	18,822	17,999	102,971	97,082	88,618
Agriculture	15,099	12,660	16,928	35,798	36,960	42,641
Lands	–	–	–	266	115	64
Mines and Mining	–	–	–	42,584	40,472	21,271
Forest, Timber and Woods	–		–	2,550	2,550	2,600
Game and Fisheries	–	–	–	1,500	1,500	1,500
Administration of Justice, Special Legal Administration and Inquiry	30,412	30,262	26,799	25,660	25,670	28,333
Conservation of Health and Sanitation	751	1,610	2,382	–	–	–
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises	63,065	69,007	66,612	356,499	403,665	460,772
Education	173,309	176,952	170,913	508,957	527,272	522,941
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections	65,297	95,768	97,030	329,249	368,765	519,717
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs	700	700	700	9,284	9,076	7,974
Recreation and Amusements	–	–	–	2,009	3,921	4,963
Liquor Traffic	2,525	2,475	2,777	2,485	4,273	4,242
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity	–	–	–	10,341	10,339	10,778
Refunds	–	4	70	5,331	13,151	15,056
Interest Payments	45,899	46,799	49,680	505,642	540,139	560,987
Sinking Funds	–	–	–	40,669	77,852	77,448
Miscellaneous Payments	11,018	7,240	7,164	47,453	54,411	61,873
Total Ordinary Expenditure	**453,151**	**487,113**	**484,416**	**2,152,773**	**2,344,009**	**2,573,797**

Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years 1916, 1917, 1918.

New Brunswick.			Quebec.			Ontario.		
1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
637,976	637,976	637,976	2,027,904	2,027,991	2,028,028	2,469,885	2,469,931	2,469,977
35	2,154	136	29,951	35,522	23,880	12,275	25,793	44,827
2,414	336	323	116,770	178,880	191,889	141,261	134,613	95,366
25,547	27,944	46,767	22,369	30,740	128,864	322,359	1,694,465	1,054,066
444,247	442,892	591,872	1,689,558	1,574,353	1,418,191	1,341,446	1,703,425	1,776,377
66,395	69,547	53,027	136,061	151,405	209,313	165,496	215,810	480,009
320,530	277.351	605,730	4,808,701	5,743,305	8,942,172	7,065,447	9,521,616	9,949,888
19,608	25,674	23,302	–	–	–	162,824	149,568	149,176
51,971	52,733	62,359	290,936	188,942	273,772	281,184	536,408	863,270
945	594	742	111,978	94,154	92,671	133,026	104,710	63,411
1,405	2,281	–	7,731	–	–	13,998	13,413	14,748
–	–	112,558	148,150	186,211	224,797	1,515,083	1,435,091	1,717,856
–	6,711	8,064	135,859	118,771	179,276	178,577	136,018	109,774
9,346	26,622	215,053	122,016	110,841	93,539	38,062	128,735	481,377
1,589,419	**1,572,815**	**2,357,909**	**9,647,984**	**10,441,115**	**13,806,392**	**13,840,923**	**18,269,596**	**19,270,122**

Alberta.			British Columbia.			Totals.		
1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
1,758,302	1,915,527	1,999,772	723,135	723,135	648,135	12,158,920	12,410,772	12,731,734
88,368	104,946	158,129	32,777	30,041	50,929	204,191	231,146	324,338
–	–	–	200,890	298,373	477,219	640,057	795,482	956,450
1,713	8,963	137,527	480,615	631,927	643,622	1,666,861	3,134,726	2,667,835
–	–	–	1,710,023	1,968,787	2,079,611	5,185,274	5,689,457	5,866,051
22,338	25,306	28,757	106,034	104,977	106,554	555,631	621,654	924,896
1,799,146	2,396,684	3,284,990	2,556,776	2,688,363	4,348,453	20,065,604	24,756,123	33,252,830
22,362	32,888	31,061	2,390	1,725	3,105	410,999	447,127	452,440
16,765	35,124	6,638	37,640	42,709	60,491	985,065	1,219,803	1,772,296
315,950	371,145	439,793	16,259	35,908	11,025	805,608	1,426,683	1,147,304
4,460	4,605	4,132	–	–	–	28,927	20,970	20,949
1,056,096	1,193,756	1,380,899	52,170	51,104	63,934	4,721,883	4,824,032	5,670,229
204,335	180,006	166,878	257,814	182,629	250,413	1,935,078	1,941.415	2,071,557
33,708	57,057	58,776	115,171	147,106	139,354	513,577	631,301	1,151,199
5,323,543	**6,326,007**	**7,697,352**	**6,291,694**	**6,906,784**	**8,882,845**	**49,877,675**	**58,150,691**	**69,010,108**

Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years 1916, 1917, 1918.

New Brunswick.			Quebec.			Ontario.		
1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
68,342	79,400	99,450	626,418	650,230	693,377	865,226	939,259	1,066,950
54,921	68,236	59,650	532,532	495,843	482,469	361,950	336,435	359,885
49,072	76,209	251,089	425,844	451,744	645,274	446,828	487,330	611,525
4,015	3,568	6,068	216,732	220,776	260,526	64,104	70,159	69,593
2,425	717	920	16,500	16,500	16,500	131,260	86,116	134,236
30,035	27,648	35,068	158,786	154,395	171,909	427,756	670,119	770,198
31,858	36,427	38,423	54,470	59,305	65,235	131,952	128,199	399,307
46,557	44,059	40,216	1,431,326	1,451,439	1,578,850	761,103	694,784	746,654
–	412	5,731	31,277	34,954	69,313	49,211	62,579	83,702
354,308	527,225	544,871	1,503,859	1,524,898	2,127,506	3,358,005	6,898,740	8,216,687
313,906	319,906	329,564	1,598,097	1,637,317	1,668,425	2,592,927	2,886,409	3,170,625
145,197	179,550	214,143	848,510	923,619	1,281,001	1,988,806	2,608,394	2,843,256
6,533	5,883	17,561	87,414	106,527	184,318	24,298	16,400	6,175
1,150	1,300	4,626	8,320	8,120	221,190	16,291	21,252	50,560
26,244	20,794	27,283	–	–	–	83,078	193,226	217,000
11,211	13,496	8,356	49,897	55,540	52,850	43,791	46,407	41,745
1,719	1,592	905	13,515	7,888	10,064	90,932	74,018	55,878
351,005	686,714	644,438	1,435,812	1,630,926	1,656,539	–	–	–
31,613	33,231	31,336	121,712	157,711	167,057	–	–	–
38,666	40,537	39,364	275,666	319,940	319,427	50,241	48,741	55,223
1,568,340	**2,166,904**	**2,399,062**	**9,436,687**	**9,907,672**	**11,671,830**	**11,487,759**	**16,268,567**	**18,899,199**

22.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Expenditure of

Service.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Civil Government	238,079	274,778	328,119	457,183	444,004	534,145
Legislation	206,694	251,412	160,020	231,868	149,901	344,443
Agriculture	58,684	72,880	87,924	192,811	159,642	131,876
Lands	–		10,835	52,271	42,877	1,903
Mines and Mining	–		–	756	–	
Forest, Timber and Woods	–	–	–	–	–	–
Game and Fisheries	22,795	28,689	25,684	12,557	9,501	10,582
Administration of Justice, Special Legal Administration and Inquiry	507,886	499,915	465,176	898,106	1,019,806	988,649
Conservation of Health and Sanitation	30,000	35,000	–	–	–	24,416
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises	2,004,185	2,131,745	2,351,933	597,690	855,304	1,157,980
Education	1,068,910	1,213,128	1,301,124	1,003,944	986,798	1,052,944
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections	496,663	560,373	650,732	354,976	383,322	615,751
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs	30,993	73,052	112,715	–	7,400	30,353
Recreation and Amusement	2,964	13,015	21,129	3,075	3,620	6,627
Liquor Traffic	39,309	50,228	42,259	17,768	–	8,369
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity	38,227	68,408	51,443	–	–	–
Refunds	8,674	1,997	2,719	9,103	12,292	1,529
Interest Payments	1,327,220	1,453,843	1,686,325	893,102	1,067,780	1,096,466
Sinking Funds	–	–	–	75,608	74,361	75,079
Miscellaneous Payments	72,497	131,892	54,584	457,938	337,357	747,484
Total Ordinary Expenditure	**6,147,780**	**6,860,355**	**7,307,727**	**5,258,756**	**5,553,965**	**6,828,596**

ONTARIO HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION.

The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the installation on October 11, 1910, at Berlin, now Kitchener, Ontario, of electrical energy generated by the Niagara Falls, and the initial work carried out by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the supply of electrically generated power to 15 municipalities. During the last nine years the operations of the Commission have rapidly extended, until in 1919 about 143 Ontario municipalities derive electrical power from the Niagara Falls and other Ontario water systems of the Commission. Table **25**, on pages 506 to 511, gives for 1917 the financial statistics of the electrical installations of 143 municipalities. It shows that the total cost of the plant erected was $20,077,935, that the cost of operations for the year 1917 was $5,077,491, and that the revenue was $6,070,065, leaving a surplus of $992,574, less a depreciation charge of $607,206, making the net surplus to be $385,368. The total number of consumers in the 143 municipalities for 1917 was 170,916, as compared with 148,732 in 1916. Of the total in 1917, 137,486 were domestic, 28,161 were commercial light and 5,269 were power consumers. The total horsepower taken in December, 1917, was 157,048 for 143 municipalities, as compared with 120,768 for 128 municipalities in December, 1916. Table **23** is a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the

Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years 1916-18—concluded.

Alberta.			British Columbia.			Total.		
1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
528,787	589,724	611,423	1,076,790	1,027,577	932,418	4,011,701	4,156,582	4,433,263
157,069	341,071	171,460	167,370	277,528	179,958	1,833,100	2,036,330	1,864,508
543,861	628,404	798,825	169,682	132,368	138,620	1,937,679	2,058,197	2,724,702
5,854	5,916	40,859	84,032	84,185	66,552	427,274	427,596	456,400
31,843	33,804	49,009	13,727	62,491	143,491	239,095	240,100	365,427
–	–	–	241,885	102,464	188,620	861,072	957,176	1,168,395
26,919	29,707	24,745	90,803	81,616	64,771	372,854	374,944	630,247
731,415	880,919	879,050	749,834	667,237	519,086	5,182,299	5,314,091	5,272,813
13,152	14,866	63,848	24,613	21,872	20,808	149,004	171,293	270,200
1,567,491	1,673,410	1,513,256	3,162,130	2,677,080	1,562,588	12,967,232	16,761,074	18,002,205
1,094,132	1,191,979	1,209,629	1,610,867	1,640,886	1,716,840	9,964,552	10,580,647	11,143,005
233,622	249,609	399,553	769,762	909,598	866,351	5,226,082	6,278,998	7,442,534
–	5,000	2,150	37,922	53,186	94,712	197,144	277,224	456,658
–	–	–	8,273	7,975	12,004	42,082	59,203	321,099
60,262	–	–	–	–	58,101	231,671	270,996	360,031
15,048	16,396	16,288	45,686	40,462	68,770	214,201	251,048	250,230
5,178	8,365	7,531	25,245	7,292	29,731	159,697	126,599	123,483
855,451	913,401	1,417,299	782,802	830,423	946,728	6,196,933	7,170,025	8,058,462
87,285	97,500	152,976	202,842	552,423	780,149	559,729	893,078	1,284,045
61,525	72,433	945,907	819,240	455,077	632,971	1,834,244	1,467,628	2,863,997
6,018,894	**6,752,504**	**8,303,808**	**10,083,505**	**9,531,740**	**9,023,269**	**52,607,645**	**59,872,829**	**67,491,704**

ONTARIO HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION—continued.

municipalities served by the Commission for the four years 1914 to 1917. The total assets, it will be noticed, have grown from $15,249,293 in 1914 to $24,427,277 in 1917.

Table 24 is a detailed statement of earnings and expenses for the same years.

23.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the Calendar Years 1914-17.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Number of Municipalities	69	99	128	143
Assets—	$	$	$	$
Lands and Buildings	791,732	873,838	1,335,936	1,546,241
Sub-Station Equipment	1,476,088	1,582,063	1,934,626	2,471,294
Distribution System, Overhead	3,422,764	4,234,626	4,832,353	6,080,073
" " Underground	807,153	928,421	1,095,710	1,157,060
Line Transformers	787,613	981,755	1,179,132	1,483,839
Meters	1,172,475	1,418,165	1,711,300	1,999,095
Street Lighting Equipment, Reg.	1,071,255	1,309,628	1,251,057	1,237,735
" " Ornamental	270,387	197,645	306,389	361,976
Miscel. Equipment and Const. Exp.	2,062,036	1,701,183	2,059,263	2,184,016
Steam and Hydraulic Plant	420,108	461,651	864,500	896,753
Old Plant	478,882	415,518	689,273	659,853
Other Miscellaneous Assets	140,632	768,855	70,476	
Total Plant	**12,901,125**	**14,873,348**	**17,330,015**	**20,077,935**

23. Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission of the Calendar Years 1914-17—concluded.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Number of Municipalities	69	99	128	143
Bank and Cash Balance	422,350	284,654	1,061,030	340,027
Inventories	561,873	602,920	695,152	1,285,097
Accounts Receivable	615,227	726,557	764,504	1,261,399
Sinking Fund	625,217	868,984	1,166,018	1,337,579
Other Assets	123,411	326,801	342,216	125,240
Total Liquid Assets	**2,348,078**	**2,809,916**	**4,028,920**	**4,349,342**
Total Assets	**15,249,203**	**17,683,264**	**21,358,935**	**24,427,277**
Liabilities—				
Debenture Balance	10,678,078	11,831,811	15,058,641	15,593,774
Accounts payable	1,682,150	2,040,038	969,188	1,537,669
Bank Overdraft	228,623	292,107	178,413	886,178
Other Liabilities	113,839	37,388	491,875	429,104
Total Liabilities	**12,702,690**	**14,201,344**	**16,698,117**	**18,446,725**
Reserves—				
Debentures Paid	320,129	394,466	549,778	694,798
Sinking Fund Reserve	625,217	868,984	1,165,786	1,340,615
Depreciation Reserve	850,618	817,183	1,843,805	2,463,724
Surplus	750,549	1,401,287	1,101,449	1,481,415
Total Reserves	**2,546,513**	**3,481,920**	**4,660,818**	**5,980,552**
Total Liabilities and Reserves	**15,249,203**	**17,683,264**	**21,358,935**	**24,427,277**
Percentage of Net Debt to Total Assets	83·0	80·0	78·4	75·5

25.—Financial Statistics of Electrical Installations of Municipalities

(From the Annual Report for 1917 of the

Municipality.	Months.	Cost of Plant.	Debentures and Construction Overdraft.	Operation and Maintenance	Fixed Charges.	Total Operation.	Revenue.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Toronto	12	9,027,604	7,301,473	1,273,597	462,719	1,736,316	2,028,957
Hamilton	12	1,253,570	1,082,913	247,128	69,368	316,496	397,071
Ottawa	12	947,551	565,096	161,628	42,147	203,775	254,303
London	12	929,481	732,054	250,012	43,545	293,557	369,677
Brantford	12	304,662	235,810	64,196	17,221	81,417	107,355
Windsor	12	511,894	523,506	99,097	17,492	116,589	130,194
Peterboro'	12	274,843	235,238	101,684	14,701	116,385	127,249
Kitchener	12	394,422	243,995	99,908	18,487	118,395	144,853
St. Catharines	12	289,172	232,596	69,056	15,354	84,410	117,119
St. Thomas	12	241,051	120,957	70,849	10,365	81,214	98,394
Stratford	12	275,688	181,475	54,495	18,012	72,507	87,427
Guelph	12	238,393	110,204	73,983	10,273	84,256	104,922
Port Arthur	12	688,918	502,101	87,194	50,539	137,733	189,179
Chatham	12	175,434	206,163	39,171	10,059	49,230	53,711
Owen Sound	12	157,005	77,733	44,979	11,282	56,261	65,904

24.—Statement of Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the Calendar years 1914-1917.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Number of Municipalities	69	99	128	143
Earnings—	$	$	$	$
Domestic Light	789,131	944,271	1,172,879	1,417,460
Commercial Light	673,804	720,209	812,131	899,024
Power	1,214,829	1,501,798	1,921,152	2,665,281
Street Light	698,410	835,971	930,057	967,495
Miscellaneous	57,482	68,046	147,382	120,805
Total Earnings	**3,433,656**	**4,070,295**	**4,983,601**	**6,070,065**
Expenses—				
Power purchased	1,045,753	1,485,615	1,959,447	2,563,880
Sub-Station Operation	97,659	107,607	153,761	203,091
" " Maintenance	31,791	25,936	46,132	42,129
Dist. System, Operation and Maintenance	130,998	154,410	154,247	169,326
Line Transformer Maintenance	11,764	11,509	14,528	25,329
Meter	9,536	12,899	24,218	44,462
Consumers' Premises—Expenses	65,192	47,494	52,602	61,765
Street Light System, Operation and Maintenance	113,048	136,983	145,472	157,858
Promotion of Business	86,683	74,403	79,325	73,516
Billing and Collecting	103,561	131,541	154,509	188,084
Gen'l. Office, salary and expenses	230,900	236,778	306,709	349,932
Undistributed Expenses	81,261	94,979	88,647	79,462
Interest and Debenture Payments	662,092	817,979	951,782	1,085,181
Miscellaneous Expenses	8,090	33,281	8,687	33,476
Total Expenses	**2,678,328**	**3,371,414**	**4,140,066**	**5,077,491**
Surplus	755,328	698,881	843,535	992,574
Depreciation Charge	357,883	414,507	486,141	607,206
Surplus less Depreciation Charge	397,445	284,374	357,394	385,368

served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1917.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.)

Surplus.	Depreciation Charge.	Surplus less Depreciation Charge.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Reserves.[1]	Ratio of Net Debt to total Assets.	Municipality.
$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	
292,641	258,174	34,467	10,948,084	9,221,953	1,726,131	84·2	Toronto
80,575	41,595	38,980	1,540,344	1,179,808	360,536	76·5	Hamilton
50,528	37,115	13,413	1,191,967	705,610	486,357	59·1	Ottawa
76,120	33,937	42,183	1,283,453	861,718	421,735	67·0	London
25,938	9,500	16,438	338,297	261,605	76,692	77·6	Brantford
13,605	10,721	2,884	573,087	531,963	41,124	93·0	Windsor
10,864	7,120	3,744	295,290	246,380	48,910	83·3	Peterboro'
26,458	14,000	12,458	433,935	243,995	189,940	56·3	Kitchener
32,781	9,800	22,981	317,700	241,807	75,893	76·0	St. Catharines
17,180	12,089	5,091	265,778	120,957	144,821	45·5	St. Thomas
14,920	9,550	5,370	301,854	203,229	98,625	67·8	Stratford
20,666	11,400	9,266	313,594	131,804	181,790	42·1	Guelph
51,446	–	51,446	969,792	596,695	373,097	61·6	Port Arthur
4,482	4,362	120	214,226	206,163	8,063	96·4	Chatham
9,643	4,496	5,147	257,195	146,609	110,586	57·0	Owen Sound

[1]Includes debentures paid, sinking fund and depreciation, reserves and surplus.

25.—Financial Statistics of Electrical Installations of Municipalities

(From the Annual Report for 1917 of the

Municipality.	Months.	Cost of Plant.	Debentures and Construction Overdraft.	Operation and Maintenance	Fixed Charges.	Total Operation.	Revenue.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Galt	12	299,230	193,698	67,997	16,209	84,206	99,446
Sarnia	12	304,527	282,119	56,225	20,548	76,773	93,071
Niagara Falls	12	200,062	117,299	43,593	11,052	54,645	64,532
Woodstock	12	160,792	62,997	38,262	7,282	45,544	57,411
Brockville	12	163,893	153,052	68,651	15,407	84,058	77,922
Welland	12	154,369	159,482	93,278	10,663	103,941	110,852
Barrie	12	110,842	40,495	19,568	6,052	25,620	33,781
Collingwood	12	69,457	39,048	49,807	3,305	53,112	57,083
Midland	12	94,024	33,852	24,590	3,809	28,399	33,793
Ingersoll	12	104,661	73,719	28,170	4,801	32,971	40,563
Walkerville	12	206,963	206,816	124,301	11,132	135,433	152,163
Waterloo	12	103,589	60,074	26,093	4,493	30,586	38,172
Goderich	12	87,470	54,132	14,309	4,868	19,177	25,498
Dundas	12	82,060	58,562	13,638	5,415	19,053	26,649
Preston	12	115,556	78,754	30,025	7,259	37,284	42,771
Paris	12	86,963	43,714	11,101	6,665	17,766	24,329
Wallaceburg	12	74,013	76,999	17,698	4,525	22,223	27,619
Simcoe	12	37,414	39,392	6,159	1,877	8,036	10,289
Brampton	12	86,001	59,197	24,331	4,770	29,101	34,390
St. Mary's	12	85,241	40,900	13,878	4,775	18,653	22,819
Penetang	12	47,775	26,783	14,100	1,980	16,080	17,576
Petrolea	12	49,165	48,599	13,262	3,934	17,196	18,481
Tillsonburg	12	45,051	34,712	14,862	2,539	17,401	21,905
Strathroy	12	47,886	47,210	11,832	3,136	14,968	16,898
Hespeler	12	33,882	23,016	11,238	3,090	14,328	18,226
Prescott	12	55,921	20,166	12,112	1,983	14,095	16,614
Orangeville	12	36,240	35,459	5,154	2,068	7,222	8,392
Listowell	12	37,893	39,395	8,921	2,979	11,900	12,073
Huntsville	12	21,896	22,809	17,217	1,647	18,864	20,439
Ridgetown	12	24,687	19,347	5,836	1,778	7,614	10,848
Elmira	12	22,354	18,893	5,709	1,352	7,061	9,709
Clinton	12	40,128	36,970	5,921	3,002	8,923	9,984
Weston	12	43,826	23,875	21,721	2,196	23,917	27,497
Milton	12	30,269	18,633	11,500	2,212	13,712	14,993
Mimico	12	38,167	26,703	2,877	2,711	10,988	13,480
Chesley	12	28,724	12,103	3,841	2,131	5,972	7,201
Seaforth	12	35,384	22,043	17,907	1,691	19,598	23,665
Mount Forest	12	29,682	24,174	4,756	1,816	6,572	9,112
Georgetown	12	32,503	19,195	14,007	2,088	16,095	20,429
Palmerston	12	23,011	26,379	4,618	1,841	6,459	8,096
Fergus	12	20,008	15,300	4,851	1,133	5,984	7,643
Tilbury	12	14,276	13,489	3,413	1,075	4,488	4,935
Acton	12	18,039	13,392	7,060	1,096	8,156	9,034
Gravenhurst	12	56,518	35,198	7,016	3,814	10,830	12,966
Mitchell	12	30,181	9,577	7,531	1,831	9,362	11,972
Durham	12	18,384	18,403	2,475	1,804	4,279	3,684
Exeter	12	18,978	19,141	5,260	1,300	6,560	9,466
New Hamburg	12	26,001	15,800	6,826	1,171	7,997	9,717
Dresden	12	17,456	16,554	4,202	1,442	5,644	6,026
Forest	12	35,850	30,655	4,505	2,849	7,354	8,267
Victoria Harbour	12	7,509	6,117	1,252	544	1,796	2,336
Blenheim	12	18,124	15,436	4,482	1,116	5,598	6,954
Harriston	12	14,342	12,352	4,219	1,071	5,290	7,185
Port Dalhousie	12	18,951	16,858	3,860	1,241	5,101	5,302
Watford	3	13,267	13,012	660	268	928	1,625
Caledonia	12	8,068	4,356	1,303	362	1,665	2,806
Norwich	12	19,307	12,458	10,099	3,631	13,730	15,514
New Toronto	12	34,693	26,121	26,973	1,311	28,284	34,606
Waterford	12	10,243	5,842	4,305	1,467	5,772	7,673
Shelburne	12	19,550	18,351	2,736	1,373	4,109	4,666
Elora	12	16,219	12,011	4,839	1,094	5,933	8,506
Hagersville	12	10,623	7,420	4,574	551	5,125	6,432
Winchester	12	11,623	10,221	3,712	773	4,485	5,815
Port Credit	12	12,921	7,656	2,424	678	3,102	3,597
Arthur	12	16,758	16,975	1,728	954	2,682	2,811
Beaverton	12	14,594	14,351	3,458	770	4,228	4,239
Tavistock	13	9,238	9,108	4,962	470	5,432	6,179
Markdale	12	12,395	14,042	1,903	893	2,796	4,185

served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1917—con.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.)

Surplus.	Depreciation Charge.	Surplus less Depreciation Charge.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Reserves.[1]	Ratio of Net Debt to total Assets.	Municipality.
$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	
15,241	10,100	5,141	338,615	226,943	111,672	67·0	Galt
16,298	7,613	8,685	319,563	282,119	37,444	88·5	Sarnia
9,887	7,500	2,387	213,801	117,299	96,502	55·1	Niagara Falls
11,867	6,531	5,336	236,102	107,386	128,716	45·4	Woodstock
6,136	6,000	*12,136*	231,166	178,789	52,377	77·4	Brockville
6,912	5,660	1,252	200,944	167,602	33,342	80·0	Welland
8,161	2,928	5,233	137,616	42,036	95,580	32·6	Barrie
3,971	2,550	1,421	88,830	37,971	50,859	42·8	Collingwood
5,394	3,650	1,744	104,348	35,802	68,546	34·3	Midland
7,592	3,130	4,462	134,148	86,227	47,921	64·4	Ingersoll
16,730	6,343	10,387	239,335	206,816	32,519	86·4	Walkerville
7,586	4,175	3,411	117,969	62,420	55,549	53·0	Waterloo
6,321	3,450	2,871	103,224	57,131	46,093	55·5	Goderich
7,596	2,930	4,666	87,194	58,562	28,632	67·0	Dundas
5,487	3,930	1,557	126,774	78,754	48,020	62·0	Preston
6,563	2,500	4,063	98,184	53,226	44,958	54·3	Paris
5,396	1,752	3,644	84,798	76,999	7,799	90·8	Wallaceburg
2,253	1,216	1,037	43,652	39,392	4,260	90·6	Simcoe
5,289	3,100	2,189	95,181	59,966	35,215	62·8	Brampton
4,166	3,340	826	93,504	43,587	49,917	46·5	St. Mary's
1,496	2,000	*504*	53,458	30,205	23,253	56·7	Penetang
1,285	1,120	165	53,673	50,916	2,757	95·0	Petrolea
4,504	1,940	2,564	59,107	36,527	22,580	62·0	Tillsonburg
1,930	1,270	660	58,215	47,210	11,005	81·1	Strathroy
3,898	1,220	2,678	39,617	23,016	16,601	58·2	Hespeler
2,519	2,190	329	59,051	21,148	37,903	36·0	Prescott
1,170	1,000	170	38,994	35,459	3,535	91·2	Orangeville
173	960	*787*	46,560	39,395	7,165	84·5	Listowell
1,575	775	800	25,303	22,809	2,494	90·2	Huntsville
3,234	560	2,674	29,993	19,347	10,646	64·8	Ridgetown
2,648	870	1,778	27,014	18,893	7,921	68·0	Elmira
1,061	920	141	47,111	40,500	6,611	86·2	Clinton
3,580	1,930	1,650	49,567	23,875	25,692	48·4	Weston
1,281	1,037	244	40,238	19,468	20,770	48·6	Milton
2,492	1,400	1,092	38,773	26,703	12,070	69·0	Mimico
1,229	715	514	30,251	27,103	3,148	94·9	Chesley
4,067	1,425	2,642	42,762	25,000	17,762	58·7	Seaforth
2,540	895	1,645	33,933	24,174	9,759	71·0	Mount Forest
4,334	1,580	2,754	37,887	19,322	18,565	51·2	Georgetown
1,637	585	1,052	35,503	26,379	9,124	71·5	Palmerston
1,659	650	1,009	22,299	15,679	6,620	70·4	Fergus
447	290	157	15,173	13,488	1,685	89·9	Tilbury
878	550	328	25,799	13,714	12,085	53·0	Acton
2,136	1,727	409	142,623	116,424	26,199	81·5	Gravenhurst
2,610	1,250	1,360	34,021	9,576	24,445	28·2	Mitchell
595	570	*1,165*	19,837	18,403	1,434	–	Durham
2,906	615	2,291	23,711	19,389	4,322	82·0	Exeter
1,720	900	820	32,475	16,220	16,255	50·0	New Hamburg
382	315	67	18,808	16,554	2,254	87·8	Dresden
913	–	913	39,643	33,503	6,140	84·6	Forest
540	250	290	8,001	6,117	1,884	76·8	Victoria Harbour
1,356	550	806	19,141	15,434	3,707	81·0	Blenheim
1,895	465	1,430	17,304	14,126	3,178	81·6	Harriston
201	460	*260*	19,782	16,858	2,924	88·0	Pt. Dalhousie
697	–	697	14,012	13,012	1,000	93·0	Watford
1,141	320	821	8,780	4,356	4,424	49·6	Caledonia
1,784	1,855	*71*	26,135	15,516	10,619	59·5	Norwich
6,322	1,000	5,322	38,646	26,121	12,525	67·7	New Toronto
1,901	–	1,901	10,984	5,842	5,142	53·2	Waterford
557	475	82	20,389	18,351	2,038	88·0	Shelburne
2,573	500	2,073	17,452	12,037	5,415	69·3	Elora
1,307	430	877	14,706	7,420	7,286	50·4	Hagersville
1,330	425	905	15,621	10,407	5,214	66·7	Winchester
495	520	*25*	13,693	7,681	6,012	56·1	Pt. Credit
129	–	129	17,293	16,975	318	98·0	Arthur
11	330	*319*	16,489	14,846	1,643	90·1	Beaverton
747	305	442	9,945	9,108	837	91·6	Tavistock
1,389	340	1,049	16,292	14,042	2,250	91·8	Markdale

NOTE.—In columns 1 and 3 the figures printed in italics indicate an operating loss. [1]Includes Debentures Paid, Sin ing Fund and De reciation, Reserves and Surplus.

25.—Financial Statistics of Electric Installations of Municipalities

(From the Annual Report for 1917 of the

Municipality.	Months.	Cost of Plant.	Debentures and Construction Overdraft.	Operation and Maintenance	Fixed Charges.	Total Operation.	Revenue.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Stayner	12	15,456	13,382	2,270	1,221	3,491	3,763
Cannington	12	14,818	15,196	3,491	604	4,095	4,496
Milverton	12	10,566	10,952	4,264	766	5,030	5,985
Dutton	12	8,368	8,407	2,259	434	2,693	3,891
Port Stanley	12	22,526	17,218	7,157	1,233	8,390	9,944
Chesterville	12	9,088	9,777	3,974	533	4,507	5,972
Ayr	12	13,361	10,862	1,889	1,150	3,039	4,040
Waterdown	12	10,951	6,679	2,307	1,481	3,788	5,489
Thamesville	12	11,310	10,829	2,452	830	3,282	3,329
Hensall	11	10,474	12,988	1,650	613	2,263	2,569
Bolton	12	13,706	11,561	3,699	922	4,621	5,735
West Lorne	11	8,407	8,139	1,470	503	1,973	2,468
Dundalk	12	7,984	5,495	2,009	829	2,838	3,500
Bothwell	12	5,633	5,419	2,823	793	3,616	4,558
Lucan	12	12,922	11,519	4,335	886	5,221	5,890
Rodney	10	8,612	8,496	1,618	426	2,044	2,250
Grand Valley	12	10,864	11,496	1,553	933	2,486	2,415
Woodbridge	12	9,858	8,280	2,933	641	3,574	4,635
Ailsa Craig	12	7,425	6,250	2,248	390	2,638	3,415
Creemore	12	9,261	7,589	2,644	710	3,354	4,189
Coldwater	12	8,293	6,580	1,264	482	1,746	2,336
Wyoming	12	7,438	6,753	1,219	578	1,797	2,009
Embro	12	7,861	6,905	1,334	390	1,724	2,010
Springfield	4	5,964	6,103	504	274	778	868
Flesherton	12	5,834	6,861	1,071	454	1,525	1,514
Woodville	12	5,523	5,451	2,287	275	2,562	2,782
Chatsworth	12	5,076	4,792	859	308	1,167	1,191
Baden	12	7,650	3,046	5,916	292	6,208	6,764
Brechin	12	2,298	3,375	1,930	176	2,106	2,275
Beachville	12	9,893	3,399	6,077	357	6,434	7,563
Burford	12	6,580	4,747	1,353	421	1,774	2,848
Burgessville	13	3,512	3,304	1,191	297	1,488	1,625
Comber	12	5,846	5,175	1,339	437	1,776	2,024
Delaware	12	2,945	3,877	448	197	645	706
Dorchester	12	5,179	4,536	969	397	1,366	1,638
Drumbo	12	3,959	4,286	658	278	936	1,071
Dublin	2	5,896	7,640	118	11	129	412
Elmvale	12	8,671	6,418	1,996	458	2,454	3,013
Granton	12	4,307	3,867	965	267	1,232	1,475
Grantham Tp	12	7,701	10,109	1,242	2,663	3,905	4,089
Highgate	12	6,201	6,141	1,077	316	1,393	1,658
Holstein	12	2,293	2,604	415	243	658	634
Lambeth	12	4,620	4,156	959	261	1,220	1,576
Lynden	12	4,546	4,367	2,818	309	3,127	3,758
Mt. Brydges	12	4,336	4,326	1,273	290	1,563	2,052
Otterville	12	4,590	1,603	853	392	1,245	1,215
Plattsville	12	4,923	4,989	1,772	341	2,113	2,549
Princeton	12	3,001	3,382	804	249	1,053	1,311
Pt. McNicoll	12	5,120	4,922	809	436	1,245	1,624
Rockwood	12	7,096	2,150	1,586	339	1,925	2,802
Sunderland	12	6,781	6,761	2,160	492	2,652	2,608
St. George	12	5,201	6,150	1,381	388	1,769	2,663
St. Jacob's	3	5,819	6,090	803	–	803	927
Stamford Tp	12	38,678	37,382	11,635	2,592	14,227	16,790
Thorndale	12	3,126	3,157	1,216	203	1,419	1,565
Thamesford	12	5,996	4,173	1,601	267	1,868	2,394
Toronto Tp	12	18,780	12,917	4,103	3,346	7,449	9,938
Williamsburg	12	2,351	2,488	850	221	1,071	1,295
Waubashene	12	4,263	3,388	843	305	1,148	1,544
Wellesley	13	6,822	7,296	3,504	548	4,052	4,609
Total	–	**20,077,935**	**15,636,473**	**3,992,310**	**1,085,181**	**5,077,491**	**6,070,065**

served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1917—concluded.

of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission).

Surplus.	Depreciation Charge.	Surplus less Depreciation Charge.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Reserves.	Ratio of Net Debt to total Assets.	Municipality.
$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	
272	420	*148*	16,786	13,382	3,404	79·8	Stayner
401	390	11	16,486	15,196	1,290	92·3	Cannington
955	350	605	12,501	10,952	1,549	81·0	Milverton
1,198	245	953	11,244	8,407	2,837	74·5	Dutton
1,554	749	805	29,099	17,218	11,881	59·4	Pt. Stanley
1,465	340	1,125	12,507	9,776	2,731	80·6	Chesterville
1,001	305	696	14,465	11,083	3,382	76·6	Ayr
1,701	884	817	14,198	6,679	7,519	47·4	Waterdown
547	235	312	13,031	10,829	2,202	83·3	Thamesville
306	–	306	13,432	12,988	444	91·5	Hensall
1,114	410	704	14,718	11,610	3,108	79·0	Bolton
495	–	495	8,735	8,139	596	93·2	West Lorne
662	240	422	7,987	5,495	2,492	68·6	Dundalk
942	185	757	7,824	5,419	2,405	69·4	Bothwell
668	355	313	13,387	11,519	1,868	86·3	Lucan
206		206	8,819	8,496	323	96·4	Rodney
71	–	*71*	11,795	11,496	299	98·5	Grand Valley
1,061	360	701	11,268	8,280	2,988	73·2	Woodbridge
777	245	532	8,058	6,883	1,175	85·6	Ailsa Craig
835	230	605	9,772	7,589	2,183	77·9	Creemore
590	350	240	10,360	6,663	3,697	64·3	Coldwater
212	210	2	7,439	6,753	686	90·8	Wyoming
286	275	11	8,121	6,906	1,215	85·2	Embro
90	–	90	6,590	6,103	487	93·0	Springfield
11	175	186	7,414	6,861	553	92·6	Flesherton
220	120	100	6,251	5,451	800	87·3	Woodville
24	165	*141*	5,560	5,255	305	94·8	Chatsworth
556	310	246	9,615	5,219	4,396	54·3	Baden
169	75	94	3,944	3,375	569	86·0	Brechin
1,129	405	724	11,358	4,864	6,494	42·8	Beachville
1,074	208	866	7,289	5,447	1,842	75·1	Burford
137	–	137	4,035	3,700	335	91·6	Burgessville
248	177	71	6,064	5,175	889	85·3	Comber
61	100	*39*	4,283	3,948	335	92·1	Delaware
272	185	87	5,865	4,536	1,329	77·5	Dorchester
135	135	–	4,891	4,286	605	87·9	Drumbo
283	–	283	7,923	7,640	283	96·8	Dublin
559	330	229	9,738	6,418	3,320	65·8	Elmvale
243	145	*98*	4,307	3,867	440	90·0	Granton
184	264	*80*	10,931	10,109	822	..	Grantham Tp.
265	–	265	6,481	6,141	340	94·8	Highgate
24	75	*99*	2,856	2,604	252	96·5	Holstein
356	160	196	4,948	4,156	792	84·4	Lambeth
631	150	481	5,365	4,367	998	81·6	Lynden
489	150	339	5,202	4,326	876	83·0	Mt. Brydges
30	154	*184*	5,009	4,603	406	95·2	Otterville
436	160	276	6,448	4,989	1,459	77·5	Plattsville
258	110	148	3,886	3,382	504	87·0	Princeton
379	164	215	5,496	4,922	574	90·8	Pt. McNicoll
877	290	587	7,293	2,150	5,143	29·5	Rockwood
44	160	204	7,418	6,760	658	92·1	Sunderland
894	175	719	8,157	6,151	2,006	75·4	St. George
124	–	124	6,214	6,090	124	98·0	St. Jacob's
2,563	120	1,363	39,945	37,382	2,563	93·8	Stamford Tp
146	115	31	3,588	3,157	431	88·5	Thorndale
526	235	291	6,522	4,439	2,083	68·0	Thamesford
2,489	2,125	364	22,023	12,917	9,106	58·5	Toronto Tp
224	85	139	3,463	2,545	918	73·5	Williamsburg
396	150	246	4,398	3,388	1,010	88·1	Waubashene
557	235	322	8,057	7,296	761	90·8	Wellesley
992,574	**607,206**	**385,368**	**24,427,277**	**18,446,725**	**5,980,552**	**75·5**	**Total**

NOTE.—In columns 1 and 3 the figures printed in italics indicate an operating loss. [1]Includes Debenture s Paid, Sinking Fund and Depreciation, Reserves and Surplus.

Building Permits.—Table 26, from the Labour Gazette of February, 1920, shows the value of the building permits issued by 35 cities for each of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919. For the year 1919 the total value of the building permits in the table was $77,113,413, as compared with $36,838,270 in 1918, an increase of $40,275,143.

26.—Values of Building Permits taken out in 35 Cities in 1917, 1918 and 1919.

City.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Increase or Decrease.
Nova Scotia—	$	$	$	$
Halifax	904,377	2,866,852	5,194,805	+2,327,953
Sydney	416,270	428,783	703,531	+274,748
New Brunswick—				
Moncton	339,713	147,425	2,132,176	+1,984,751
St. John	531,250	351,323	542,540	+191,217
Quebec—				
Montreal—Maisonneuve	5,501,918	4,882,873	10,033,901	+5,151,028
Quebec	2,459,386	904,375	2,134,219	+1,229,844
Sherbrooke	254,000	150,920	873,150	+722,230
Three Rivers	423,860	638,975	1,242,450	+603,475
Westmount	154,985	275,211	883,131	+607,920
Ontario—				
Brantford	287,195	761,500	1,173,580	+412,080
Fort William	658,445	535,615	627,930	+92,315
Guelph	111,435	83,044	603,259	+520,215
Hamilton	2,746,675	2,472,254	5,087,462	+2,615,208
Kingston	150,705	318,943	657,679	+338,736
Kitchener	205,352	226,062	1,176,962	+950,900
London	837,890	877,660	2,455,170	+1,577,510
Ottawa	1,041,017	2,635,612	3,252,322	+616,710
Peterborough	953,503	241,251	196,368	−44,883
Port Arthur	1,345,174	610,527	1,708,845	+1,098,318
Stratford	449,036	89,786	278,888	+189,102
St. Catharines	79,875	465,727	861,636	+395,909
St. Thomas	216,338	53,395	285,525	+232,130
Toronto	7,163,556	8,535,331	19,617,338	+11,082,507
Windsor	1,161,375	570,305	2,601,370	+2,031,065
Manitoba—				
Brandon	180,338	90,022	98,541	+8,519
Winnipeg	2,212,450	2,050,650	2,948,000	+897,350
Saskatchewan—				
Moosejaw	295,460	566,575	580,895	+24,320
Regina	416,460	1,006,000	1,699,020	+693,020
Saskatoon	582,739	604,715	1,404,590	+799,875
Alberta—				
Calgary	548,200	1,196,800	2,212,000	+1,015,200
Edmonton	309,800	351,470	931,346	+579,876
British Columbia—				
New Westminster	81,515	108,300	166,282	+57,982
Vancouver	768,255	1,450,229	2,271,411	+821,182
Victoria	147,879	289,760	466,591	+176,831
Total, 35 Cities	**33,936,426**	**36,838,270**	**77,113,413**	**+40,275,143**

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

Gold.—Gold is used only to an insignificant extent as a circulating medium in Canada, its monetary use being practically confined to reserves. Until 1912 there were no Canadian gold coins, authority to issue such having been first conferred in 1910. By the Currency Act, 1910 (9–10 Edw. VII, c. 14), British sovereigns and other gold coins, and the 5 dollar, 10 dollar and 20 dollar gold coins of the United

States, are legal tender. These, however, are almost entirely divided between the Dominion Government and the banks as reserves, and the chief circulating medium of the country is provided by paper and token currency. The gold coinages of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, which was opened on January 2, 1908, are given in Tables **27** and **28.** It is of interest to note the different proportions of British and United States gold coins held in reserves in Canada. Table **29,** compiled by the Dominion Comptroller of Currency, gives the form in which the gold has been held by the Government in recent years. The American gold, it will be seen, greatly preponderates, and there is a considerable additional amount held by the banks, as it is legal tender in both countries.

Token Currency.—Silver and bronze coinages for Canada are shown in Tables **27** and **30.**

Dominion Notes.—The foundation of the Canadian monetary system is the paper currency of the Dominion Government. Under the Dominion Notes Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4), the Dominion Government is authorized to issue notes up to and including $50,000,000 against a reserve in gold equal to one-quarter of that amount.[1] Notes may be issued to any additional amount in excess of $50,000,000, but (except as provided by Finance Act, 1914), an amount of gold equal to the excess must be held. Thus Dominion notes are under normal conditions gold certificates. Under the Act, the Government issues notes of the denominations of 25 cents, $1, $2, $4, $5, $50, $100, $500, $1,000. In addition, "special" notes of the denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $50,000 (first issue September, 1918), are issued for use between banks only, the purpose being to safeguard against theft. Table **31** shows how the different denominations have run during the past six years in the circulation. Dominion notes are redeemable normally in "specie," which practically means gold, silver being legal tender only to the amount of $10. Table **33** gives the main statistics of Dominion note circulation and the reserve on which it has been built since 1890.

[1] The following is an outline of Canadian legislation respecting the issue of notes. After Confederation, by an Act of 1868 (31 Vict., c. 46), authority was given for the issue of notes to the extent of eight million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c. up to a circulation of five millions; beyond that, 25 p.c. to be held as reserve. The law of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 10), authorized a limit of nine million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c., but the nine millions were only to be issued when the specie amounted to two millions. Dollar for dollar was to be held beyond nine millions. In 1872 (35 Vict., c. 7), the reserve for the excess over nine millions was fixed at 35 p.c. in specie. This was amended in 1875 (38 Vict., c. 5), by requiring dollar for dollar beyond twelve millions; for the reserve between nine and twelve millions 50 p.c. in specie was to be held. In 1878 the law respecting Dominion notes was extended to the provinces of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Manitoba. In 1880 (43 Vict., c. 13), the basis of the present standard was established. A reserve of 25 p.c. in gold and guaranteed debentures was required, of which 15 p.c. at least must be in gold. The limit was raised to twenty million dollars. In 1894 (57-58 Vict., c. 21), the limit was raised to twenty-five millions, but this was found unworkable and was repealed in 1895 (58-59 Vict., c. 16), and authority was given to issue notes to any amount over twenty millions, on holding dollar for dollar beyond that sum. In 1903 (3 Edw. VII, c. 43), the Minister of Finance was required to hold gold and guaranteed debentures of not less than 25 p.c. on Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to thirty million dollars; beyond thirty millions he was required to hold gold equal to the excess. In 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4). this amount was raised to fifty millions. The Finance Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 3), makes provision, in case of war, panic, etc., for the issue of Dominion notes against approved securities.

Bank Notes.—The circulating medium chiefly in use in Canada is in the form of bank notes. Under the Canadian Bank Act, the banks are authorized to issue notes of the denominations of $5 and multiples thereof to the amount of their paid-up capital. These notes are not legal tender. In case of insolvency, however, the notes of a bank are a first lien upon the assets. They are further secured, in case of insolvency, by the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund, to which all banks contribute on the basis of 5 p.c. of their average circulation. In addition, during the period of the movement of the crops (September 1 to February 28–29), the banks may issue "excess" circulation to the amount of 15 p.c. of their combined capital and "rest or reserve," i.e., surplus funds. In the event of war or panic the Government may permit the "excess" to run all the year. The banks pay interest on the excess at 5 p.c. If the bank desires to exceed its circulation it may do so since 1913 by depositing dollar for dollar in gold or Dominion notes in a central gold reserve. The figures of bank note circulation are given in Table **32.** Table **34** brings together the results obtained above as to the quantity of the circulating medium in the hands of the Canadian public.

27.—Coinage at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint in the Calendar Years 1917-19.

Description of Coins.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.
Gold Sovereigns	58,845	187	106,516	130,768	135,889	171,042
	or	or	or	or	or	or
	$286,379.00	$910.07	$518,377.87	$636,404.24	$661,326.47	$832,404.40
Gold—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian $5's	–	–				
$10's	–	–	–	–	–	–
Silver	1,951,168.10	1,862,200.00	2,258,744.55	2,402,000.00	3,195,878.15	3,258,044.10
Bronze	117,387.18	116,900.00	130,849.83	131,817.00	112,013.47	115,100 00

In addition to the above coinages, the following were executed for the Governments of Newfoundland and Jamaica:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Newfoundland—Silver	$240,000	$245,000	$200,000
Bronze	$7,000	-	$3,000

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jamaica—Cupro-nickel	1,515	9	7½	2,061	14	1

28.—Gold Coinages of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, 1908-1919.

Year.	Gold.			Year.	Gold.		
	Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency.[1]		Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency.[1]
	£	$	$		£	$	$
1908..	636	3,095.20	–	1914....	14,891	72,469.53	1,499,575
1909..	16,273	79,195.27	–	1915....	–	–	–
1910..	28,012	136,325.07		1916....	6,111	29,740.20	–
1911..	256,946	1,250,470.53	–	1917....	58,845	286,379.00	–
1912..	–	–	1,477,710	1918....	106,516	518,377.87	–
1913..	3,715	18,079.67	1,890,620	1919....	135,889	661,326.47	–

[1] Authority to issue Canadian gold coins was first conferred in 1910.

29.—Canadian Gold Reserves, December 31, 1905-19.

Year.	British Coin.	American Coin.	Canadian Coin.	Bullion.
	$	$	$	$
1905	3,990,717	29,494,298		–
1906	7,375,857	31,040,149		–
1907	5,366,478	33,529,889		–
1908	6,261,715	54,909,076		–
1909	6,537,227	62,988,474		–
1910	6,304,524.30	68,261,279	–	222,933.99
1911	6,900,094.86	93,507,764	–	222,933.99
1912	4,554,691.31	98,648,736	650,185	222,933.99
1913	6,391,374.52	106,642,969	2,118,210	222,933.99
1914	4,482,524.44	86,382,620	3,440,150	320,344.71
1915	29,606,990.36	86,516,595	3,436,095	775,201.36
1916	29,333,111.40	86,034,920	3,426,760	803,002.29
1917	27,476,789.52	77,899,494	3,413,465	11,352,856.02
1918	27,362,254.93	75,785,665	3,411,465	14,701,439.33
1919	27,661,192.36	60,988,110	3,408,310	27,154,222.32

30.—Circulation in Canada of Silver and Bronze Coin, 1901-19.

Year.	Net Amount of Silver Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.		Net Amount of Bronze Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.	
	A. During the Year.	B. Since 1858.	Col. A.	Col. B.	C. During the Year.	D. Since 1858.	Col. C.	Col. D.
	$	$	cts.	$	$	$	cts.	cts.
1901...	420,000	8,279,924	7.8	1.53	41,000	676,429	0·8	11.0
1902...	774,000	9,053,924	14.0	1.64	30,000	706,429	0.5	12.8
1903...	633,850	9,687,774	11.1	1.70	40,000	746,429	0.7	13.1
1904...	350,000	10,037,774	5.9	1.71	25,000	771,429	0.4	13.1
1905...	450,000	10,487,774	7.4	1.72	20,000	791,429	0.3	13.0
1906...	807,461	11,295,235	12.8	1.79	41,000	832,429	0.6	13.2
1907...	1,194,000	12,489,235	17 9	1.88	32,000	864,429	0.5	13.0
1908...	38,541	12,527,776	0.6	1.80	21,604	886,033	0.3	12.8
1909...	648,700	13,176,476	9.0	1.83	39,300	925,333	0.5	12.9
1910...	1,151,186	14,327,662	15.4	1.91	42,020	967,353	0.6	12.9
1911...	1,343,001	15,670,663	18.6	2.18	54,275	1,021,628	0.8	14.2
1912...	1,303,237	16,973,900	17.6	2.29	49,977	1,071,605	0.7	14.4
1913...	927,131	17,901,031	12.0	2.31	55,572	1,127,177	0.7	14.5
1914...	626,198	18,527,229	7.8	2.29	35,057	1,162,234	0.4	14.4
1915...	61,344	18,588,573	0.8	2.28	50,354	1,212,588	0.6	14.9
1916...	1,179,516	19,768,089	14.5	2.43	110,646	1,323,234	1.4	16.3
1917...	1,790,941	21,559,030	21.4	2.58	116,800	1,440,034	1.4	17.2
1918...	2,329,091	23,888,121	27.1	2.79	131,777	1,571,811	1.5	18.3
1919...	3,196,027	27,084,148	36.2	3.06	115,011	1,686,822	1.3	19.1

31.—Denominations of Dominion Notes in Circulation, March 31, 1914-1919.

Denominations.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	11,943,841	11,825,811	12,710,797	13,600,274	14,414,114	15,217,261
2	8,662,036	8,410,197	9,216,471	10,441,369	11,356,895	12,161,480
4	68,359	56,111	47,491	44,251	42,187	39,439
5	2,705,800	3,486,228	2,728,578	3,253,092	4,813,508	4,772,455
50	12,950	11,750	10,250	10,150	5,350	4,200
100	4,700	2,100	2,000	1,600	400	–
500	2,246,000	2,311,500	2,100,000	2,187,500	2,355,500	1,868,500
1,000	5,137,000	4,577,000	4,505,000	4,339,000	3,841,000	4,146,000
500 special	329,000	224,000	238,500	196,500	174,000	124,500
1,000 "	2,008,000	1,482,000	1,461,000	1,612,000	1,375,000	992,000
5,000 "	83,865,000	123,830,000	143,975,000	146,450,000	211,230,000	213,505,000
50,000[1] "	–	–	–	–	–	44,000,000
Fractional	785,168	811,645	920,271	1,085,482	1,163,141	1,200,120
Provincial	27,785	27,777	27,774	27,769	27,766	27,743
Total	**117,795,639**	**157,056,119**	**177,943,132**	**183,248,987**	**250,798,861**	**298,058,698**

[1]First issue of $50,000 Notes appears in bank statement of September, 1918, amounting to $5,000,000.

32.—Statistics of Bank Note Circulation, 1892-1919[1]

Year.	Paid up Capital.	"Rest" Fund.	"Redemption" Fund.[2] Deposits with Minister of Finance.	Notes in Circulation.		
				Amount.	Index No.	Per Capita.
	$	$	$	$	p.c.	$
1892	61,626,311	24,511,709	1,314,240	33,788,679	72.5	–
1893	62,009,346	25,754,419	1,790,619	33,811,925	72.6	–
1894	62,063,371	27,041,232	1,817,511	31,166,003	66.9	–
1895	61,800,700	27,273,494	1,814,089	30,807,041	66.1	–
1896	62,043,173	26,526,632	1,831,191	31,456,297	67.5	–
1897	62,027,703	27,087,782	1,864,937	34,350,118	73.7	–
1898	62,571,920	27,627,520	1,938,660	37,873,934	81.3	–
1899	63,726,399	28,958,988	2,033,865	41,513,139	89.2	–
1900	65,154,594	32,372,395	2,221,128	46,574,780	100.0	8.75
1901	67,035,615	36,249,145	2 487,541	50,601,205	108.6	9.36
1902	69,869,670	40,212,943	2,832,400	55,412,598	118.9	10.16
1903	76,453,125	47,759,125	2,971,260	60,244,072	129.3	10.61
1904	79,234,191	52,082,335	3,237,891	61,769,888	132.6	10.60
1905	82,655,828	56,474,123	3,448,463	64,025,643	137.5	10.68
1906	91,035,604	64,00[illegible],599	3,923,531	70,638,870	151.7	11.44
1907	95,953,732	69,806,892	4,304,524	75,784,482	162.7	12.02
1908	96,147,526	72,041,265	4,249,367	71,401,697	153.3	11.00
1909	97,329,333	75,887,695	4,317,006	73,943,119	158.8	11.04
1910	98,787,929	79,963,679	4,944,468	82,120,303	176.3	11.87
1911	103,009,256	88,958,923	5,353,838	89,982,223	193·2	12.50
1912	112,730,[illegible]43	102,090,976	6,211,298	100,146,541	215.0	13.41
1913	116,297,729	109,129,393	6,536,341	105,265,336	226.0	13.56
1914	114,759,807	113,130,626	6,693,684	104,600,185	224.6	13.54
1915	113,892,741	113,020,310	6,756,648	105,137,092	225.7	13.26
1916	113,175,353	112,989,541	6,811,213	126,691,913	272.0	15.56
1917	111,637,755	113,560,997	6,324,442	161,029,606	345.7	19.26
1918	110,618,504	114,041,500	5,817,646	198,645,254	426.5	22.48
1919	115,004,960	121,160,774	6,054,419	218,919,261	470·0	24.78

[1]The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.
[2]Cash, i.e., gold, or Dominion notes.

33—Dominion Notes Circulation and Reserves at June 30, 1890-19.

Year ended June 30.	Notes in Circulation.							Reserves.				
	Notes, 1, 2, 4 and 5.			Large notes 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000.	Total.			Specie.	Guaranteed Debentures.	Total Specie and Guaranteed Debentures.	Circulation uncovered by Specie.	Percentage Reserve to Circulation
	Amount.	Per capita	Index No.		Amount.	Per capita.	Index No.					
	$	$		$	$	$		$	$	$	$	
1890	6,665,942	1·4	69·1	8,691,950	15,357,892	3·2	58·9	3,285,515	1,946,666	5,232,181	10,125,711	34
1891	6,768,666	1·4	70·2	9,407,650	16,176,316	3·3	61·9	3,887,027	1,946,666	5,833,693	10,292,623	36
1892	6,898,348	1.4	71.5	10,384,350	17,282,698	3.5	66.2	5,061,577	1,946,666	7,008,243	10,274,455	40
1893	7,136,743	1.5	74.0	11,311,750	18,448,493	3·7	70.7	6,449,348	1,946,666	8,396,014	10,052,479	45
1894	6,967,818	1.4	72.3	13,093,900	20,061,718	4.0	76.8	8,292,405	1,946,666	10,239,071	9,822,647	51
1895	7,059,331	1.4	73.2	12,460,900	19,520,231	3.9	74.8	7,761,084	1,946,666	9,707,750	9,712,481	49
1896	7,377,096	1.5	76.5	12,995,100	20,372,196	4.0	78.7	8,758,252	1,946,666	10,704,918	9,667,278	52
1897	7,519,345	1.5	77.0	14,798,750	22,318,095	4.3	85.5	10,723,649	1,946,666	12,670,315	9,647,780	56
1898	8,157,243	1.6	84.6	14,020,950	22,178,193	4.3	84.9	10,813,739	1,946,666	12,760,405	9,417,688	57
1899	8,770,165	1.7	90.9	15,466,300	24,236,465	4·6	92.8	13,061,775	1,946,666	15,008,441	9,228,024	61
1900	9,640,473	1.8	100.0	16,454,450	26,094,923	4.9	100.0	12,476,044	1,946,666	14,422,710	11,726,213	55
1901	10,161,808	1.9	105.4	17,509,650	27,671,458	5.2	106.0	14,578,117	1,946,666	16,524,783	11,146,674	59
1902	11,029,985	2.0	114.4	21,750,400	32,780,385	6.0	125.6	18,901,639	1,946,666	20,848,305	11,832,080	63
1903	12,173,248	2.2	126.3	26,832,950	39,006,198	7.1	149.4	25,930,594	1,946,666	27,877,260	11,128,938	67
1904	12,581,833	2.1	130.5	28,992,950	41,574,783	7.0	159.3	23,422,625	1,946,666	25,369,291	16,205,492	61
1905	13,045,820	2.1	135.3	34,288,400	47,334,220	7.7	181.3	28,890,837	1,946,666	30,837,503	16,496,717	65
1906	14,633,576	2.3	151.7	35,307,850	49,941,426	7.9	191.3	29,013,931	1,946,666	30,960,597	18,980,829	62
1907	15,939,131	2.4	165.3	42,377,400	58,316,531	8.7	223.4	34,989,270	1,946,666	36,935,936	21,380,595	63
1908	15,279,675	2.2	158.4	47,778,450	63,058,125	9.2	241.6	39,141,184	1,946,666	41,107,850	21,950,275	65
1909	15,860,149	2.3	164.5	63,145,150	79,005,299	11.4	302.7	55,363,266	1,946,666	57,309,932	21,695,367	72
1910	17,871,477	2.6	185.4	71,414,250	89,285,727	12.9	342.1	66,409,121	1,946,666	68,355,787	20,929,940	75
1911	19,840,695	2.8	205.8	79,468,250	99,308,945	13.8	380.5	78,005,231	–	78,005,231	21,303,714	78
1912	22,982,588	3.1	238.4	88,949,650	111,932,238	14.7	428.9	92,442,098	–	92,442,098	19,490,140	82
1913	28,845,737	3.7	299.2	87,517,800	116,363,537	15.0	445.9	94,943,499	–	94,949,499	21,420,038	81
1914	24,586,448	3.0	255.0	89,595,650	114,182,098	14.1	437.5	92,663,575	–	92,633,575	21,518,523	81
1915	25,177,495	3.2	261.2	126,940,200	152,117,695	19.2	582.9	89,573,041	–	89,573,041	62,544,654	59
1916	27,277,235	3.4	282.9	148,216,900	175,494,135	21.6	672.5	114,071,032	–	114,071,032	61,423,103	65
1917	29,492,220	3.5	305.9	149,072,750	178,564,970	21.4	684.3	119,110,113	–	119,110,113	59,454,857	67
1918	32,617,324	3.8	338.3	248,719,150	281,336,474	32.7	1,078.1	114.951,618	–	114,951,618	166,384,856	41
1919	33,865,005	3.8	351.2	265,665,650[1]	299,530,655	33.9	1,147.8	118,268,407	–	118,268,407	181,262,248	39

[1]Includes issue of $50,000 notes.

34.—Circulating Medium in Hands of the Public, 1900-1919.

Year.	Silver.		Bronze.		Bank Notes.		Dominion Notes[1] $1, $2, $4, $5.		Totals.			
	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Index Number	Per Capita.	Index Number
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$	
1900	7,911,998	1.49	635,429	.12	46,574,780	8.75	9,640,473	1.81	64,762,680	100.0	12.17	100.0
1901	8,279,924	1.53	676,429	.13	50,601,205	9.37	10,161,808	1.88	69,719,336	107.6	12.90	106·0
1902	9,053,924	1.64	706,429	.13	55,412,598	10.02	11,029,985	1.99	76,202,936	117·7	13.77	113·1
1903	9,687,774	1.71	746,429	.13	60,244,072	10.62	12,173,248	2.15	82,851,523	127·9	14.60	120·0
1904	10,037,774	1.72	771,429	.13	61,769,888	10.60	12,581,833	2.16	85,160,924	131·5	14.62	120·1
1905	10,487,774	1.75	791,429	.13	64,025,643	10.69	13,045,820	2.18	88,350,666	136·4	14.74	121·1
1906	11,295,235	1.83	832,429	.13	70,638,870	11.45	14,633,576	2.37	97,400,110	150·4	15.78	129·7
1907	12,489,235	1.98	864,429	.14	75,784,482	12.03	15,939,131	2.53	105,067,277	162·2	16.67	137·0
1908	12,527,776	1.93	886,033	.14	71,401,697	11.00	15,279,675	2.35	100,095,181	154.6	15.42	126·7
1909	13,176,476	1.97	925,333	.14	73,943,119	11.04	15,860,149	2.37	103,905,077	160·4	15.52	127·5
1910	14,327,662	2.07	967,353	.14	82,120,303	11.87	17,871,477	2.58	115,286,795	178·0	16.67	137·0
1911	15,670,663	2.19	1,021,628	.14	89,982,223	12.57	19,840,695	2.77	126,515,209	195·4	17.67	145·2
1912	16,973,900	2.31	1,071,605	.15	100,146,541	13.64	22,982,588	3.13	141,174,634	218·2	19.23	158·0
1913	17,901,031	2·38	1,127,177	.15	105,265,336	13.98	28,845,737	3.83	153,139,281	236·5	20.34	167·1
1914	18,527,229	2.40	1,162,234	.15	104,600,185	13.54	24,586,448	3.18	148,876,096	229·9	19.27	158·3
1915	18,588,573	2.34	1,212,588	.15	105,137,092	13.26	25,177,495	3.18	150,115,748	231·7	18.93	155·5
1916	19,768,089	2.43	1,323,234	.16	126,691,913	15.56	27,277,235	3.35	175,060,471	270·3	21.51	176·7
1917	21,559,030	2.58	1,440.034	.17	161,029,606	19.26	29,492,220	3.53	212,650,874	328·4	25.43	209·0
1918	23,888,121	2·78	1,571,811	·18	198,645,254	23·12	32,617,324	3.80	256,722,510	396·4	29·88	245·5
1919	27,084,138	3·07	1,686,822	·19	218,919,261	24·78	33,865,005	3·83	281,555,236	434·7	31·83	261·5

[1]Dominion Notes of larger denominations in hands of banks not included.

Chartered Banks in Canada.—Table **35** affords some measure of banking progress in Canada by a comparison of the number of branches at different periods. The number has grown from 123 at Confederation to 3,440 as at December 31, 1918, besides 132 branches in other countries. Table **36** gives the number of branches by provinces as at December 31, 1918, this information having been furnished by the Canadian Bankers' Association. Table **37** shows that the total assets of the chartered banks at December 31, 1919, were $2,967,373,675, as compared with $2,689,835,181, in 1918. The total liabilities were $2,706,715,918, as compared with $2,448,251,632, in 1918. Deposits by the public in Canada were $1,841,478,895 at December 31, 1919 (Table **38**), as compared with $1,669,507,617 in 1918. On March 31, 1919, the total at the credit of the depositors in the Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks was $53,057,018, as compared with $53,460,762 in 1918 (Table **50**).

Bank Reserves.—The Bank Act contains no specific provisions as to the amount of gold to be held either against note circulation or the general business of the bank. It requires, however, that 40 p.c. of whatever reserve a bank finds expedient to carry shall be in Dominion notes. A second provision instructs the Minister of Finance to arrange for the delivery of Dominion notes to any bank in exchange for specie. Thus the gold reserve against Dominion notes, to the extent that the notes are held by the banks, is reserve against banking operations, the Dominion Government being the custodian of the gold for the banks. The other gold element in bank reserves is specie in hand. The sum of the two represents the gold basis of the Canadian banking system. In addition to the reserves above mentioned the Canadian banks carry three other kinds of asset which are regarded as reserves, being funds more or less immediately available for the liquidation of liabilities. These are (1) cash balances in banks outside of Canada; (2) call and short loans in New York; and (3) easily marketable securities. These are shown together with the total and net liabilities in Table **46.** In Table **47** the ratio to net liabilities of each element of the reserve is shown.

Deposits and Loans and Discounts.—The above represents the foundations upon which the banking credit of Canada rests. The expansion of that credit is shown by the figures of deposits and loans and discounts in Tables **40** and **41.** The deposits payable on demand, with these payable after notice or on a fixed day (Table **40**) are probably a good index of the deposits which are subject to cheque, and which therefore constitute the basis of credit as circulating medium, for although notice is required by law before the greater share

of these deposits can be withdrawn this right is seldom or never claimed, and even savings accounts are chequed against to a considerable extent. Certain deductions ought, however, to be made for deposits which are regarded as investments rather than as accounts to be drawn upon.

35.—Number of Branches of Banks in Canada, by Provinces, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

Provinces.	1868.	1902.	1905.	1915.	1916[1].	1917[1].	1918[1].
Prince Edward Island		9	10	17	17	17	24
Nova Scotia	5	89	101	109	111	119	123
New Brunswick	4	35	49	79	82	83	84
Quebec	12	137	116	716	784	821	795
Ontario	100	349	549	1,164	1,154	1,169	1,165
Manitoba		52	95	204	200	203	254
Saskatchewan	–	30	87	401	413	441	506
Alberta				258	247	267	307
British Columbia	2	46	55	208	187	183	179
Yukon	–	–	3	3	3	3	3
Total	**123**	**747**	**1,145**	**3,159**	**3,198**	**3,306**	**3,440**

[1]Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the Banks employing them.

36.—Number of Branches of Chartered Banks, by Provinces, as at December 31, 1918.

Chartered Banks.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Sub-agencies	Total.
Bank of Montreal	1	14	15	47	83	17	40	11	45	1	14	–	288
Bank of Nova Scotia	8	31	34	22	67	10	13	4	3	–	33	–	225
Bank of Toronto	–	–	–	8	71	10	23	9	4	–	–	–	125
Molsons Bank	–	–	–	34	49	2	–	4	2	–	–	6	97
Banque Nationale	–	–	–	83	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	179	265
Merchants Bank of Canada	–	1	–	31	103	20	25	61	8	–	1	48	298
Banque Provinciale du Canada	–	–	9	65	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84
Union Bank of Canada	–	1	1	9	90	53	100	57	7	–	3	5	326
Canadian Bank of Commerce	5	18	6	67	98	30	72	56	41	2	12	26	433
Royal Bank of Canada	10	58	19	51	146	33	108	40	41	–	66	17	589
Dominion Bank	–	–	–	5	70	13	4	5	2	–	2	–	101
Bank of Hamilton	–	–	–	1	60	27	24	11	8	–	–	–	131
Standard Bank of Canada	–	–	–	1	93	3	14	18	–	–	–	7	136
La Banque d'Hochelaga	–	–	–	91	15	4	5	4	–	–	–	85	204
Imperial Bank of Canada	–	–	–	1	80	6	18	16	13	–	–	4	138
Home Bank of Canada	–	–	–	3	32	6	8	1	2	–	–	–	52
Sterling Bank of Canada	–	–	–	1	50	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	59
Weyburn Security Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	21
Total	**24**	**123**	**84**	**520**	**1,119**	**240**	**477**	**297**	**176**	**3**	**132**	**377**	**3,572**
Sub Agencies	–	–	–	275	46	14	29	10	3	–	–	–	–
Total	**24**	**123**	**84**	**795**	**1,165**	**254**	**506**	**307**	**179**	**3**	**132**	–	**3,572**

37—Assets of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1919.

Chartered Banks.	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Call and short loans in Canada.	Current loans in Canada.[2]	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	26,200,000	24,599,570	37,654,994	2,485,193	195,896,895	250,221,128	537,057,780
Bank of Nova Scotia	15,500,000	11,806,787	20,714,771	7,494,072	82,989,308	99,773,784	238,278,722
Bank of Toronto	3,500,000	958,461	5,354,586	4,528,325	57,515,787	30,849,885	102,707,044
Molsons Bank	3,000,000	561,659	4,164,050	7,936,994	48,453,642	28,146,543	92,262,888
Banque Nationale	3,400,000	302,779	1,266,382	5,969,475	32,118,200	18,270,152	61,326,988
Merchants Bank of Canada	8,000,000	3,841,094	6,595,368	8,234,266	106,571,272	57,299,476	190,541,476
Banque Provinciale du Canada	–	100,987	325,629	7,099,975	10,066,744	16,750,422	34,343,757
Union Bank of Canada	4,800,000	972,429	9,684,236	5,355,686	85,821,307	61,950,570	168,584,228
Canadian Bank of Commerce	15,500,000	15,588,149	25,906,679	20,707,162	203,960,545	185,601,522	467,264,057
Royal Bank of Canada	25,000,000	13,410,829	21,345,489	19,911,801	144,920,775	280,573,992	505,162,886
Dominion Bank	4,100,000	1,980,842	15,843,726	9,352,534	64,896,247	47,331,570	143,504,919
Bank of Hamilton	1,700,000	949,769	4,317,781	8,888,325	46,440,020	23,071,517	85,367,412
Standard Bank of Canada	4,500,000	1,730,895	6,591,861	4,370,664	51,244,826	23,267,135	91,705,381
Banque d'Hochelaga	4,000,000	439,001	2,224,931	5,356,556	37,140,550	20,723,819	69,884,857
Imperial Bank of Canada	6,500,000	2,593,694	7,709,384	5,455,114	57,111,047	42,433,579	121,802,818
Home Bank of Canada	100,000	159,352	2,004,956	2,667,427	14,383,450	8,427,775	27,742,960
Sterling Bank of Canada	–	76,062	1,072,375	75,191	8,288,896	15,807,216	25,319,740
Weyburn Security Bank	–	15,744	186,974	–	1,924,825	2,388,219	4,515,762
Total	**125,800,000**[1]	**80,088,103**	**172,964,172**	**125,888,760**	**1,249,744,336**	**1,212,888,304**	**2,967,373,675**

[1]Of this deposit $10,500,000 is in gold coin; the balance in Dominion notes.

[2]Includes loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.

38—Liabilities of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1919.

Chartered Banks.	Capital paid up.	Rest or reserve fund.	Notes in circulation	Deposits by the public in Canada.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities.[1]	Rate p.c. of last dividend.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal	20,000,000	20,000,000	42,431,694	345,266,991	106,000,028	493,698,713	12
Bank of Nova Scotia	9,700,000	18,000,000	23,266,962	136,483,986	50,123,601	209,874,549	16
Bank of Toronto	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,826,855	72,888,536	9,763,375	90,478,766	12
Molsons Bank	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,821,509	58,051,656	17,545,031	82,418,196	12
Banque Nationale	2,000,000	2,200,000	5,693,875	38,296,476	12,577,502	56,567,853	10
Merchants Bank of Canada	8,362,888	7,000,000	15,369,223	135,994,648	23,240,673	174,604,544	12
Banque Provinciale du Canada	1,995,755	1,000,000	2,311,498	25,347,415	3,545,615	31,204,528	8
Union Bank of Canada	7,980,190	5,600,000	11,930,194	112,561,773	29,889,464	154,381,431	10
Canadian Bank of Commerce	15,000,000	15,000,000	28,865,359	269,830,871	136,303,014	434,999,244	12
Royal Bank of Canada	17,000,000	17,000,000	39,533,801	269,562,428	166,261,204	470,357,433	12
Dominion Bank	6,000,000	7,000,000	9,525,809	95,480,512	24,708,672	129,714,993	12
Bank of Hamilton	3,995,340	3,997,670	6,100,986	58,194,672	12,000,892	76,296,550	12
Standard Bank of Canada	3,500,000	4,500,000	7,407,343	64,691,798	10,224,498	82,323,639	13
Banque d'Hochelaga	4,000,000	3,900,000	8,352,064	46,864,772	6,341,069	61,557,905	9
Imperial Bank of Canada	7,000,000	7,500,000	13,272,372	82,792,398	9,680,102	105,744,872	12
Home Bank of Canada	1,958,967	400,000	2,170,110	16,440,051	6,496,882	25,107,043	6
Sterling Bank of Canada	1,227,640	400,000	1,188,100	14,923,871	7,323,934	23,435,905	7
Weyburn Security Bank	478,661	215,000	418,980	2,806,041	724,733	3,949,754	7
Total	**119,199,441**	**124,712,670**	**232,486,734**	**1,841,478,895**	**632,750,289**	**2,706,715,918**	—

[1]Exclusive of capital paid up and rest or reserve fund.

39.—General Statement of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1915-19.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Capital paid up	113,982,741	113,175,353	111,637,755	110,618,504	115,004,960
Notes in circulation	105,137,092	126,691,913	161,029,606	198,645,254	218,919,261
Total on deposit [1]	1,198,340,315	1,418,035,429	1,643,203,020	1,912,395,780	2,189,428,885
Discounts to the people	1,066,252,854	1,135,866,531	1,219,161,252	1,339,660,669	1,552,971,202
Liabilities [2]	1,353,629,123	1,596,905,337	1,866,228,236	2,184,359,820	2,495,582,568
Assets	1,596,424,643	1,839,286,709	2,111,559,555	2,432,331,418	2,754,568,118

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the monthly returns in each year. [1] Including deposits of Federal and Provincial Governments and including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada. [2] Excluding capital and rest or reserve fund.

40.—Deposits in Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere, for the Calendar Years 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits by the public of Canada—					
Payable on demand	358,444,252	428,717,781	468,049,790	587,342,904	621,676,065
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	690,904,274	780,842,383	928,271,838	966,341,499	1,125,202,403
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	110,671,820	155,603,314	178,098,526	206,065,621	238,731,784
Balances due to Dominion and Provincial Governments	38,319,969	52,871,951	68,782,866	152,645,756	203,818,633
Total Deposits	**1,198,340,315**	**1,418,035,429**	**1,643,203,020**	**1,912,395,780**	**2,189,428,885**

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

41.—Discounts of Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere, for the Calendar Years 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	72,695,421	85,386,829	75,246,096	77,555,410	96,673,179
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada	118,896,692	164,786,760	157,430,643	162,333,308	163,227,204
Current loans in Canada [1]	809,727,206	806,332,074	883,669,377	982,822,203	1,140,395,977
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada	44,998,570	64,857,403	91,720,519	106,913,067	140,200,101
Loans to governments	13,187,508	8,014,092	5,703,640	5,236,593	8,214,314
Overdue debts	6,747,457	6,489,373	5,390,977	4,800,088	4,260,427
Total discounts of banks	**1,066,252,854**	**1,135,866,531**	**1,219,161,252**	**1,339,660,669**	**1,552,971,202**

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

[1] Includes loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.

42.—Assets of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1916-1919.[1]

Schedule.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$
Balances due from agencies of the banks or from other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom	24,025,192	17,885,648	10,973,606	12,359,426
Balances due from agencies of chartered banks or agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	72,923,228	53,021,952	47,419,961	50,904,693
Bank premises	49,358,665	50,450,491	52,605,314	54,499,498
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	85,386,829	75,246,096	77,555,410	96,673,179
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada	164,786,760	157,430,643	162,333,308	163,227,204
Current loans in Canada [2]	806,332,074	883,669,377	982,822,203	1,140,395,977
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada	64,857,403	91,720,519	106,913,067	140,200,101
Deposit in central gold reserves	22,316,667	54,914,167	95,106,667	112,679,167
Deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada	8,059,707	5,700,421	5,418,511	5,823,388
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	6,811,213	6,324,442	5,817,646	6,054,419
Dominion notes	139,416,618	136,704,316	178,308,722	176,744,958
Dominion and provincial government securities	29,717,007	131,078,854	162,821,026	214,621,625
Loans to governments	8,014,092	5,703,640	5,236,593	8,214,314
Mortgages on real estate sold by banks	1,674,331	1,804,311	1,941,736	2,354,169
Municipal securities in Canada and public securities elsewhere than in Canada	117,902,686	183,341,125	252,936,568	256,270,715
Notes of and cheques on other banks	76,466,651	94,963,354	112,260,404	132,538,353
Overdue debts	6,489,373	5,390,977	4,800,088	4,260,427
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	68,386,482	58,958,908	56,103,418	54,429,301
Real estate other than bank premises	4,988,544	5,691,900	5,629,595	5,835,339
Specie	68,380,346	73,771,084	78,347,452	81,351,598
Other assets	12,992,841	17,787,330	26,980,123	35,130,267
Total assets	**1,839,286,709**	**2,111,559,555**	**2,432,331,418**	**2,754,568,118**

[1] The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

[2] Includes loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.

43.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1916-1919.[1]

Schedule.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$
Liabilities to shareholders—				
Capital paid up	113,175,353	111,637,755	110,618,504	115,004,960
Rest or reserve fund	112,989,541	113,560,997	114,041,500	121,160,774
Total	**226,164,894**	**225,198,752**	**224,660,004**	**236,165,734**
Other liabilities—				
Balances due to agencies of Canadian banks, or to other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom	3,693,293	3,174,754	4,460,369	5,908,764
Balances due to agencies of Canadian banks, or to other banks or agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	16,074,466	22,187,475	26,737,157	29,901,770
Balance due to Dominion Government after deducting advances for credits, pay lists, etc	30,333,980	47,933,871	132,889,924	181,768,998
Balance due to provincial governments	22,537,970	20,848,996	19,755,832	22,049,660
Deposits by the public payable on demand in Canada	428,717,781	468,049,790	587,342,904	621,676,065
Deposits by the public payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada	780,842,383	928,271,838	966,341,499	1,125,202,403
Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada	10,418,946	8,689,741	9,386,432	10,641,494
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	155,603,314	178,098,526	206,065,621	238,731,784
Notes in circulation	126,691,913	161,029,606	198,645,254	218,919,261
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads	21,991,291	27,943,639	32,734,828	40,782,369
Total	**1,596,905,337**	**1,866,228,236**	**2,184,359,820**	**2,495,582,568**
Total liabilities to shareholders and other liabilities	**1,823,070,231**	**2,091,426,988**	**2,409,019,824**	**2,731,748,302**
Excess of assets over all liabilities—undivided profits not included	16,216,478	20,132,567	23,311,594	22,819,816

[1]The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

44.—Amount of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks, 1915-1919.[1]

Cities.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Calgary	169,758,599	233,097,671	348,663,426	331,334,577	355,011,325
Edmonton	105,834,554	114,745,915	142,606,772	171,015,066	233,066,784
Halifax	104,414,595	125,997,881	151,812,753	215,289,303	241,300,194
Hamilton	151,420,271	200,811,087	244,401,339	262,076,476	306,370,966
London	89,774,787	100,090,560	112,664,207	176,958,350	164,126,856
Montreal	2,628,122,428	3,715,125,744	4,188,255,210	4,833,924,284	6,251,781,893
Ottawa	211,636,519	261,049,599	291,197,713	357,598,751	472,691,921
Quebec	158,325,906	192,163,703	213,505,003	238,906,890	290,983,483
St. John, N.B.	77,533,868	90,946,795	102,948,814	117,133,608	151,319,093
Toronto	1,885,956,257	2,571,535,613	3,004,785,565	3,379,864,506	4,251,644,303
Vancouver, B.C.	281,575,949	321,585,736	419,610,898	545,368,714	654,913,205
Victoria, B.C.	76,677,926	81,271,154	84,822,216	101,471,852	123,351,345
Winnipeg	1,530,683,124	2,061,795,257	2,622,924,702	2,362,734,211	2,316,724,063
Regina	87,122,611	124,349,589	169,800,113	184,624,629	210,898,989
Saskatoon	52,146,841	68,316,154	94,173,065	91,431,883	105,886,584
Moosejaw	42,634,319	52,971,442	64,896,741	78,425,563	86,447,625
Total	**7,653,618,554**	**10,315,853,900**	**12,257,068,537**	**13,448,158,663**	**16,216,518,629**

[1] From Bradstreet's.

45.—Reserve or Rest Fund held by Chartered Banks by months, 1910-1919.

Months.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	$	$	$	$	$
January	78,449,573	84,356,108	98,101,595	107,200,548	112,401,141
February	78,521,946	84,766,633	98,721,502	107,514,405	112,679,074
March	78,569,586	84,891,710	99,234,481	107,903,491	112,706,350
April	78,846,070	85,213,740	100,638,290	108,414,337	113,287,200
May	79,254,915	86,690,829	100,878,848	108,681,230	113,346,113
June	79,370,321	86,943,135	101,031,186	108,732,561	113,368,898
July	79,429,978	88,352,064	101,735,482	108,959,833	113,381,526
August	79,823,679	89,324,728	102,751,441	109,194,211	113,382,911
September	80,089,471	90,181,949	104,301,411	109,358,445	113,385,761
October	80,157,791	93,418,824	104,639,396	109,624,776	113,392,374
November	83,164,948	95,699,232	106,212,072	111,850,862	113,165,307
December	83,965,869	96,868,124	106,840,007	112,118,016	113,070,859
Monthly averages	**79,970,346**	**88,892,256**	**102,090,476**	**109,129,393**	**113,130,626**

Months.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
January	113,227,654	112,457,333	113,337,875	114,161,223	116,129,225
February	113,227,654	112,457,333	113,351,648	114,163,908	116,870,214
March	113,227,654	113,022,933	113,371,858	114,176,008	117,433,322
April	113,327,654	113,122,933	113,485,903	114,329,718	119,799,736
May	113,060,988	113,022,933	113,493,033	114,333,518	121,126,066
June	113,060,988	113,022,933	113,494,533	114,344,068	122,124,261
July	113,060,988	113,022,933	113,499,203	114,140,148	122,230,372
August	113,060,988	113,022,933	113,515,103	114,141,248	122,273,225
September	113,061,008	113,022,933	113,517,153	114,142,333	123,041,750
October	112,752,333	113,022,933	113,518,213	111,125,000	123,477,561
November	112,718,473	113,293,018	114,046,753	113,425,000	124,710,890
December	112,457,333	113,383,343	114,100,693	116,015,825	124,712,670
Monthly averages	**113,020,310**	**112,989,541**	**113,560,997**	**114,041,500**	**121,160,774**

46.—Additional Bank Reserves, with Liabilities, 1892-1919.[1]

Year.	Cash Due From.			Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.	Securities.				Total Liabilities.	Net Liabilities.
	Banks in the United Kingdom.	Banks elsewhere than in Canada and United Kingdom.	Total.		Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Canadian municipal British, Foreign & Colonial other than Canadian.	Railway and other Bonds.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1892	2,058,538	20,728,669	22,787,207	–	3,173,714	7,709,634	7,060,065	17,943,413	208,062,169	200,590,342
1893	2,651,533	17,318,101	19,969,634	–	3,221,223	9,223,577	5,919,928	18,364,728	217,195,975	209,917,600
1894	3,439,354	18,904,416	22,343,770	–	3,152,962	10,634,982	7,893,695	21,681,639	221,006,724	214,163,371
1895	4,915,458	23,183,161	28,098,619	–	2,792,147	9,423,850	9,566,175	21,782,172	228,960,990	221,698,238
1896	7,147,788	17,207,798	24,355,586	–	2,802,821	9,310,414	11,505,439	23,618,674	232,338,086	225,090,083
1897	11,149,437	22,060,471	33,209,908	–	3,049,525	12,559,340	13,728,645	29,337,510	252,660,708	244,627,721
1898	11,078,459	21,849,137	32,927,596	–	4,898,081	16,529,414	17,241,967	38,669,462	281,076,656	271,451,376
1899	11,872,548	24,136,270	36,008,818	–	4,952,525	16,622,875	15,013,469	36,598,869	318,624,032	307,537,537
1900	6,972,195	15,443,217	22,415,412	–	8,163,571	14,364,547	19,561,005	42,089,123	356,061,012	344,339,815
1901	5,598,939	12,803,191	18,402,130	40,020,238	11,331,385	13,014,516	30,440,258	54,786,159	412,920,409	398,832,135
1902	6,598,159	13,519,799	20,117,958	46,162,659	9,804,998	14,487,633	34,859,390	59,152,021	466,963,829	451,052,607
1903	5,638,954	14,191,149	19,830,103	38,025,662	11,186,607	14,896,472	37,800,893	63,883,972	507,527,550	489,440,886
1904	7,524,448	16,817,357	24,341,805	41,212,007	10,705,202	15,560,146	38,779,477	65,044,825	554,014,076	534,147,781
1905	9,960,560	19,201,939	29,162,499	51,452,955	8,833,627	18,820,985	39,974,520	67,629,132	618,678,632	595,022,995
1906	8,877,979	16,801,119	25,679,098	59,363,639	9,360,614	20,460,625	41,125,898	70,947,137	713,790,553	684,184,817
1907	6,027,157	15,863,728	21,890,885	52,907,513	9,546,760	21,198,817	41,239,589	71,985,166	769,026,924	737,505,039
1908	9,828,186	30,822,761	40,650,947	60,764,075	9,522,743	19,778,937	40,889,698	70,201,378	762,077,184	726,443,676
1909	10,311,030	31,779,144	42,090,174	119,728,263	11,653,798	21,707,363	50,783,614	84,144,775	882,598,548	844,100,572
1910	18,892,833	28,301,602	47,194,435	112,777,530	14,741,621	23,363,654	56,194,734	94,300,009	1,019,177,601	974,721,187
1911	21,122,092	29,695,985	50,818,077	91,097,704	10,637,580	22,848,004	60,909,240	94,394,824	1,097,661,393	1,044,712,367
1912	21,338,926	28,894,103	50,233,029	105,718,070	9,418,968	22,586,119	64,080,763	96,085,850	1,238,458,521	1,176,911,953
1913	13,329,642	28,238,329	41,567,971	98,602,615	10,078,570	23,183,161	70,713,075	103,974,806	1,287,372,535	1,221,918,958
1914	12,230,533	36,932,958	49,163,491	112,438,696	11,697,603	22,707,738	68,636,267	103,041,608	1,309,944,006	1,251,372,615
1915	20,824,559	43,781,939	64,606,498	118,896,692	12,814,898	31,553,091	74,020,538	118,388,527	1,353,629,123	1,298,018,989
1916	24,025,192	72,923,228	96,948,420	164,786,760	29,717,007	117,902,686	68,386,482	216,006,175	1,596,905,337	1,520,438,686
1917	17,885,648	53,021,952	70,907,600	157,430,643	131,078,854	183,341,125	58,958,903	373,378,887	1,866,228,236	1,771,264,882
1918	10,973,606	47,419,961	58,393,567	162,233,308	162,821,026	252,936,568	56,103,418	471,861,012	2,184,359,820	2,071,307,749
1919	12,359,426	50,904,693	63,264,119	163,227,204	214,621,625	256,270,715	54,429,301	525,321,641	2,495,582,568	2,363,044,215

[1] The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

47.—Ratio of Bank Reserves to Net Liabilities.

Year.	Cash on hand.	Cash due from banks outside of Canada.	Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.	Securities.	Total Reserves.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1892	8·8	11·3	–	8·9	29·0
1893	9·4	9·5	–	8·7	27·6
1894	10·4	10·4	–	10·1	30·9
1895	10·4	12·6	–	9·8	32·8
1896	9·9	10·8	–	10·5	31·2
1897	10·3	13·6	–	11·9	35·8
1898	9·3	12·1	–	14·2	35·6
1899	8·7	11·7	–	11·8	32·2
1900	8·4	6·5	–	12·2	27·1
1901	8·0	4·6	10·0	13·7	36·3
1902	7·9	4·4	10·2	13·1	35·6
1903	8·9	4·0	7·7	13·0	33·6
1904	9·4	4·5	7·7	12·1	33·7
1905	9·5	4·9	8·6	11·3	34·3
1906	8·9	3·7	8·7	10·4	31·7
1907	9·5	2·9	7·2	9·7	29·3
1908	11·1	5·5	8·3	9·7	34·6
1909	11·3	5·0	14·2	9·9	40·4
1910	10·7	4·8	11·5	9·7	36·7
1911	11·5	4·8	8·7	9·0	34·0
1912	11·3	4·3	8·9	8·1	32·6
1913	11·1	3·4	8·1	8·5	31·1
1914	12·8	3·9	9·0	8·2	33·9
1915	15·4	5·0	9·2	9·1	38·7
1916	13·7	6·4	10·8	14·2	45·1
1917	11·9	4·0	8·9	21·1	45·9
1918	12·4	2·8	7·8	22·8	45·8
1919	10·9	2·7	6·9	22·2	42·7

48.—Business of the Post Office Savings Banks, fiscal years 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Savings banks.....No.	1,269	1,289	1,312	1,318	1,318
Deposits.....$	10,154,189	8,539,742	11,974,434	11,791,967	12,593,190
Transferred from Government S.B. to Post Office S.B.....$	–	295,100	–	91,649	174,103
Interest on deposits.....$	1,175,537	1,160,083	1,206,528	1,247,414	1,208,559
Total cash and interest...$	11,329,726	9,994,925	13,180,962	13,131,030	13,975,852
Withdrawals.....$	12,925,606	9,981,913	10,606,901	14,427,194	13,604,411
At credits of open accts...$	39,995,406	40,008,418	42,582,479	41,283,479	41,654,920
Open accounts.....No.	135,477	134,345	135,142	125,735	116,541

49.—Business of the Dominion Government Savings Banks, fiscal years 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits	2,277,153	1,904,392	2,135,601	2,048,469	2,344,918
Interest on deposits	404,525	407,148	395,447	382,151	340,378
Total cash and interest	2,681,678	2,311,540	2,531,048	2,430,620	2,685,296
Withdrawals	2,651,682	2,797,843	2,417,293	3,886,947	3,460,481
At credit of depositors	14,006,158	13,519,855	13,633,610	12,177,283	11,402,098

50.—Total Business of Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks, fiscal years 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits	12,431,342	10,739,234	14,110,035	13,932,085	15,112,211
Interest on deposits	1,580,062	1,567,231	1,601,975	1,629,565	1,548,937
Total cash and interest	14,011,504	12,306,465	15,712,010	15,561,650	16,661,148
Withdrawals	15,577,288	12,779,756	13,024,194	18,314,141	17,064,892
At credit of depositors	54,001,564	55,528,273	56,216,089	53,460,762	53,057,018

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Loan and Trust Companies.—Up to and including the year 1913 tables were given in the Year Book of the assets and liabilities, with comparative figures for a series of years, of loan companies and building societies. These tables were taken from the "Annual Report of the Affairs of Building Societies, Loan and Trust Companies in the Dominion of Canada," as issued by the Department of Finance. The statistics in this Report were compiled by the Department of Finance partly from the statements required to be furnished under legislation of the Dominion Parliament and partly from returns voluntarily made by corporations operating under provincial charters. The laws relating to loan and trust companies incorporated by Acts of the Parliament of Canada were revised by the Loan and Trust Companies Act of 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, cc. 40 and 55), and since the passing of these Acts the Annual Report issued by the Department of Finance up to and including the year 1913, has been replaced by

51.—Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies, 1914-1918.

LIABILITIES.

Year.	Capital paid up in cash.	Reserve Fund.	Debentures			Deposits		Other liabilities.	Total liabilities.
			payable in Canada.	payable elsewhere.	Stock issued.	payable on demand.	payable after notice.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	19,238,512	9,374,363	6,688,124	22,745,770	1,296,480	5,611,174	2,492,898	3,140,770	70,588,091
1915	19,401,856	9,878,266	6,764,836	22,279,861	1,390,869	5,471,355	3,721,839	3,083,784	71,992,666
1916	19,673,934	10,319,176	6,889,946	20,101,111	1,447,205	5,618,554	3,369,166	3,453,207	70,872,297
1917	19,813,217	10,705,215	7,075,081	18,270,163	1,509,491	5,824,112	3,110,713	3,371,201	69,679,193
1918	19,945,858	10,938,193	7,442,982	17,767,685	1,543,566	4,885,038	2,917,501	4,554,401	69,995,224

ASSETS.

Year.	Lent on mortgages and hypotheques.	Lent upon and invested in				Cash on hand and in banks.	Interest due.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
		Government, municipal and school securities.	Bonds of incorporated companies	Stocks of incorporated companies	Bank stocks.				
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	53,710,084	775,783	1,162,442	7,659,052	1,069,317	3,220,803	591,443	2,399,167	70,588,091
1915	52,807,357	1,483,635	2,062,710	7,314,803	1,019,702	3,993,004	679,966	2,631,489	71,992,666
1916	51,981,926	2,305,361	2,503,354	6,421,343	569,166	3,241,053	681,246	3,168,848	70,872,297
1917	49,722,872	2,618,688	2,630,620	6,347,894	527,534	3,478,220	751,475	3,608,920	69,676,223
1918	48,293,988	4,852,291	2,363,802	6,392,850	579,344	3,023,839	524,664	3,964,253	69,995,031

"Annual Statements of the Loan and Trust Companies incorporated by Acts of the Parliament of Canada." Tables **51** and **52** show therefore the liabilities and assets of the loan and trust companies as compiled from the statements furnished to the Department of Finance. They relate to 14 loan and 16 trust companies, and do not include companies or societies operating under provincial charters.

52.—Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies, 1914-1918.

LIABILITIES.

Year.	Liabilities to Shareholders.			Other liabilities.	Total liabilities of the companies	Liabilities to the Public.			Total liabilities to the public.
	Capital paid up in cash.	Reserve Fund.	Other liabilities to Shareholders.			Money in trust for investment.	Trust funds for investmentguaranteed.	Estate trusts and agencies under administration.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914....	6,051,146	2,541,413	202,427	1,948,414	10,743,400	2,562,455	5,998,013	29,832,343	38,392,811
1915....	5,307,128	1,159,479	233,738	606,005	7,306,350	3,113,170	6,613,929	31,002,934	40,730,033
1916....	5,673,670	1,245,589	287,214	620,470	7,826,943	3,799,149	6,606,169	36,756,902	47,162,220
1917....	5,297,130	1,275,789	352,153	731,220	7,656,292	3,443,682	7,706,276	38,141,389	49,291,347
1918....	6,266,203	1,477,617	415,938	676,379	8,836,137	5,170,463	7,572,916	56,194,857	68,938,236

ASSETS.

Year.	Loans				Government, municipaland school securities owned.	Cash on hand and in banks.	Market value of real estate, government securities, etc., over book value.	All other assets belonging to the companies	Total Assets of the companies
	on real estate secured by mortgage and hypotheques.	on real estate other than on first mortgages or hypotheques.	on stocks of incorporated companies	on securities of incorporated companies					
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914....	5,189,797	113,095	303,939	253,686	787,400	179,928	879,039	3,033,756	10,740,640
1915....	3,972,520	102,395	110,692	536,832	876,760	172,448	5,181	1,529,522	7,306,350
1916....	3,906,986	544,747	94,904	279,488	1,116,110	266,964	32,231	1,585,513	7,826,943
1917....	3,993,484	297,387	30,940	222,841	1,145,815	173,130	3,331	1,789,364	7,656,292
1918....	3,933,962	101,784	62,337	232,135	1,839,000	724,689	5,865	1,936,365	8,836,137

53.—Investments on Trust Account.

Year.	Investments on Trust Account.						Holdings as Trustee Uninvested.		Total investments on Trust Account.
	First mortgages and hypotheques upon improved freehold property in Canada.	First mortgages and hypotheques upon improved freehold property outside of Canada.	Government securities direct or guaranteed in and outside of Canada.	Canadian municipal bonds and debentures.	Other securities authorized by terms of trust.	Investments other than foregoing.	Cash in hand and in banks.	Uninvested and unrealized trust or agency assets.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914....	13,238,642	20,000	238,200	2,182,345	6,344,875	6,839,172	870,994	8,658,583	38,392,811
1915....	8,397,041	3,870,474	511,824	3,702,963	5,804,827	5,901,214	778,473	11,763,217	40,730,033
1916....	9,273,771	-	716,877	4,124,956	11,464,750	1,935,357	2,661,481	17,492,051	47,669,243
1917....	9,251,407	-	1,356,108	5,351,349	12,402,509	1,844,718	1,351,416	17,733,840	49,291,347
1918....	9,314,279	-	1,881,629	7,951,431	11,932,270	3,496,477	2,027,618	32,334,532	68,938,236

RURAL CREDIT IN CANADA.

About nine years ago a movement was started in the United States for the improvement of credit facilities in rural districts. This became a national issue in 1912. In 1913 two commissions from the United States visited various countries in Europe and studied the conditions of rural credit prevailing therein. One of these commissions, called the "American Commission of Agricultural Co-operation", was assembled under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress, and was composed of delegates from different states, as well as of representatives of various associations; and upon this commission were also seven delegates representing the four Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The purpose of this commission was the investigation in European countries of co-operative agricultural finance, production, distribution and rural life. In addition to this commission, the United States Congress appointed a commission to "co-operate with the American Commission, to investigate and study in European countries co-operative land mortgage banks, co-operative rural credit unions and similar organizations and institutions devoting their attention to the promotion of agriculture and the betterment of rural conditions." The two commissions carried out this work in Europe from May to July, 1913, and after their return presented reports which formed the basis of parliamentary discussions leading to legislation both in the United States and in Canada[1].

In the United States, legislation took shape in the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916. In Canada the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia passed measures in 1917 empowering the provincial governments to provide money for loans to farmers. The following is a brief description of the provincial laws of Canada that are now operative in respect of rural credit facilities.

Nova Scotia.—The Act for the Encouragement of Settlement on Farm Lands (chapter 10 of 1912) provides that, if any loan company advances to a farmer, on a mortgage of farm land or buildings, an amount not exceeding 80 p.c. of the value of said property, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, after having the property inspected, authorize a guarantee to be made of an amount not exceeding the difference between 40 p.c. of the value of the property and the total amount of the loan, together with interest on the same. Repayments of the principal of the loan are to be applied firstly to the reduction of the guarantee or advance which may have been made by the government. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to guarantee the bonds of any loan company to the extent of the advances made by it under the Act.

The amount guaranteed by the government up to September 30, 1918, has been reduced to $47,796.00. Chapter 11 of the Statutes

[1] See Agricultural Co-operation and Rural Credit in Europe, U.S. Senate, 63rd Congress, 1st Session, 4to., Washington, 1913. Report of the Agricultural Credit Commission of the Province of Saskatchewan, 8vo., Regina, 1913. Report of the Alberta Commissioners on the American Commission for the Study of Agricultural Credit, 8vo., Edmonton, 1914.

of 1917 authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make grants, not exceeding $3,000 in any year, to assist municipalities, societies and persons to buy power machines for agricultural purposes. Under chapter 12 of 1917 about $20,000 has been expended to encourage and assist in the erection and operation of modern roller process mills for cereals, and of creamery and dairying machinery. During the war the wheat growing area of the province has more than doubled.

New Brunswick.—By the Act to Encourage the Settlement of Farm Lands (chapter 28 of 1912), a Farm Settlement Board is created with powers to buy and sell real estate, and personal property in connection therewith, and to erect, buy and sell buildings. Sales are to be made to bonâ fide settlers only, and payment may be made by instalments. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to borrow money for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Act.

Under the Act more than 345 farms have been bought, of which 333 were re-sold to farmers for $275,644, the cost price.

Quebec.—Under the Quebec Syndicates Act and amending Acts (R.S.Q. 1909, 6762-6811, 1 George V, 2nd session, c. 43 and 5 George V, c. 68), co-operative syndicates may be established to carry on business within limited territories, which are usually parishes or groups of parishes, for the benefit of the labouring classes. An association of this kind is to be composed of persons domiciled in the syndicate's territory, but members who change their residence may remain members without being eligible for office in the syndicate. All transactions which yield profits are to be confined to the members.

The control of the syndicate's business is divided between three boards. The Board of Management, of at least five members, has charge of general management, makes contracts, invests the syndicate's funds, etc. The Board of Supervision, of at least three members, supervises and audits the accounts, guarantees and securities. The Committee of Credit, of at least three members, has entire control of the loans made by the syndicate, subject to the by-laws, and investigates the credit and securities of applicants for loans. Members of the two last-mentioned boards are not allowed to borrow money from the syndicate or give security for borrowers. The members of all three boards are to receive no payment for their services, but the manager may be paid a salary.

Every credit society must apply at least 10 p.c. of its net annual profits to one or more reserve funds, until such funds are equal to its maximum liabilities, and thereafter it is advisable to apply at least 5 p.c. of such profits until the amount of the reserve funds is double that of the liabilities. Every syndicate operating under the Act is required to report annually to the Provincial Secretary and to the clerk of the municipality in which it carries on business.

One hundred and thirty-one co-operative People's Banks (Caisses Populaires) have been established in the province in accordance with the terms of the Act, and on the system instituted by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins of Levis. Out of that number 105 are still in operation.

Every borrower or depositor must hold at least one share in the bank. The value of each share is $5, which is re-payable on demand if the holder has repaid all loans received from the bank. Interest is paid on shares, usually at a higher rate than on deposits, but a small entrance fee has to be paid on the purchase of each share in addition to the price of the share. The amounts received from entrance fees are applied to one of the reserve funds.

The reports sent by these banks to the Provincial Secretary are summarized in the Statistical Year Book of Quebec. For 1918, 98 banks reported having 27,593 shareholders, 20,672 depositors and 8,056 borrowers. The savings deposits amounted to $2,513,405.97, the capital stock to $907,857.42 and the outstanding loans to $2,901,-517.54. The rates of interest paid varied on shares from 4 to 7½ p.c. and on savings deposits from 3 to 4 p.c. During 1918, 14,293 loans were granted, amounting to $2,623,095.92, showing an average value of $183.38. Of these, 9,571 amounting to $409,184.09 were between $1 and $100,—2,926 amounting to $560,460.79 between $100 and $300,—1,430 amounting to $729,673.39 between $300 and $1,000 and 366 amounting to $923,777.65 were above $1,000.

Ontario.—The Farm Loans Act of 1917 (chapter 25) authorizes the Provincial Treasurer to lend money to the municipal corporation of any township to enable the corporation to make loans for farming purposes in the township. These loans are to be made only for erecting farm buildings, draining and fencing land and for such other purposes in aid of farming as may be approved in the regulations to be made under the Act, but at least half of every loan must be used for permanent improvements. The Provincial Treasurer is to take debentures of the township for the amount lent, and these are to be paid off by equal annual instalments for principal and interest. Each municipal council wishing to borrow money under the Act must pass a general by-law authorizing the issue of debentures for this purpose and a special by-law for each loan, every such by-law to provide for meeting the annual charges by the levy of a special rate on the land on which the money is lent. Upon registration of the by-law, the loan is to become a first charge on the land concerned. No loan is to be made on encumbered land without the consent of the mortgagee or encumbrancer. The amount of a loan is not to exceed 60 p.c. of the assessed value of the land on which it is charged, and the terms of loans and the rates of interest are to be fixed by regulations which may be made from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Subject to the regulations a borrower may pay off his loan at any time.

The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act of 1912 (chapter 2), with amending Acts of 1915, 1916 and 1918, authorizes the appointment of a Commissioner to administer the Act, under whose direction loans may be made to settlers in the Northern and Northwestern districts, not exceeding $500 to any one settler, for the purpose of improvement and development of land. The intending borrower must give a description of his land and state the purpose for which the money is to be used. The Provincial Govern-

ment takes a lien on the borrower's land. The government is also empowered to buy seed grain, implements, live stock, land and buildings for re-sale under the terms of the Act, and to erect creameries, grist-mills, etc. The Act of 1918 authorizes a loan of $5,000,000 for the purposes of the Act.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Farm Loans Act (chapter 33 of 1917) establishes a body corporate under the name of The Manitoba Farm Loans Association to be managed by a Manitoba Farm Loans Board of five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. One of the members of the board is to be Commissioner of Manitoba Farm Loans, and is the chief executive officer of the board, one member may be nominated by the Union of Municipalities of the province and one by the Grain Growers' Association. The Commissioner will receive a salary, the other members may receive fees for attendance, but not more than $600 each in any year.

The capital of the Association is to be $1,000,000 in shares of $5 which may be held only by His Majesty the King in right of the province,—who may subscribe for not more than 50 p.c. of the stock,—and by borrowers under the Act. The purposes for which the board may lend money are:—Acquiring, cleaning and improving land for agriculture, erecting farm buildings, purchasing live stock and implements, and discharging liabilities incurred for increasing land productiveness. No loan is to exceed $10,000, nor 50 p.c. of the value of the land and improvements on which it is charged and the rate of interest shall not exceed 6 p.c. per annum. Land valuators are to be appointed by the board.

Every applicant for a loan must be a shareholder to the amount of 5 p.c. of the desired loan, and, if the loan is granted, the borrower must buy one share of stock for every $100 of the loan, such share or shares to be held by the association as collateral security and paid off and retired on repayment of the loan. Every loan is to be secured by a first mortgage on farm land, and the mortgager is to pay off the loan in thirty equal annual instalments. The Association gives the borrower the privilege of paying off the loan on any interest-due date after five years without notice or bonus. The rate of interest is to be such as will pay the interest on the securities issued by the association in addition to one per cent for expenses. All buildings which are part of the security for a loan must be insured for at least 50 p.c. of their value.

The association is given the right to receive deposits, with or without interest, from persons or corporations, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the issue of bonds and stocks by the association and may guarantee the same. The funds and securities of the association are to be free from provincial taxes, except succession duties.

Under the Manitoba Rural Credits Act (chapter 73 of 1917), a Rural Credit Society may be incorporated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the petition of not less than 15 persons engaged in or purposing to engage in farming in a municipality or locality within the province. A society is not to start business till it has received

subscriptions from at least 35 shareholders to the amount of not less than $3,500, of which 10 p.c. must be paid up. The provincial government may subscribe for shares up to one-half of the amount subscribed by individual shareholders, and one or more municipal corporations may subscribe for a total amount not more than one-half of that subscribed by individuals. Every society is to have a board of nine directors, of whom three are to be elected by the individual shareholders, three by the municipality or municipalities subscribing for shares and three by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. One of the three last mentioned must be a graduate in agriculture and a government officer engaged in agricultural work or instruction. Only the secretary of the society is to be paid a salary.

The objects of a society formed under the Act are: to procure short term loans for its members for the purpose of purchasing seed, feed, implements, etc.; to pay the cost of agricultural operations and prepare land for agriculture; to act as agents in buying supplies for members and selling their products; to promote co-operation among farmers in the district. The directors are to make arrangements with chartered banks or with private individuals for the loans which may be required. An applicant for a loan is to state the date on which he proposes to make repayment, which must be not later than the 31st of December next following, but the directors, with the consent of the lender, may grant a renewal of a loan for not more than twelve months at any one time. The lender or the society may require the borrower to sign a note or notes for the amount of his loan, and the society shall endorse such notes. Interest on loans is not to exceed 7 p.c., and one-seventh of the interest is to be rebated by the lender to the society for its expenses. A society may pay dividends on its stock at a rate not higher than 6 p.c.

All property bought with the proceeds of the loan, together with the offspring of live stock and crops grown from seed bought with these proceeds, are subject to lien to the amount of the loan, and the directors may further obtain a lien on all the personal property of a borrower. They are also empowered to take mortgage security or assignments of agreements of sale if they think it necessary. Societies formed under the Act are given the right of using municipal, provincial and school buildings for their meetings free of charge. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to appoint a supervisor of rural credit societies.

The growth of these societies has been rapid both in number and credits. The following are the statistics to date:

Year.	Societies Operating.	Credits Granted.
		$
1917	1	16,000
1918	10	215,580
1919	38	1,000,000

The Settlers Animal Purchase Act (chapter 3 of 1916) applies only to the part of the province between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. Under it the Minister of Agriculture may spend money, granted for the purpose, on the buying and raising of cows and heifers

for re-sale to settlers, wholly or partly on credit. Applications for animals are to be made by organizations, each of ten settlers, every member giving his bond as security for one-tenth of the value of all animals delivered to each member. Inquiries are to be made as to the ability of every purchaser to pay and care for the animals for which he applies, and not more than five animals are to be delivered to one settler at any one time. The term of payment is to be not more than five years and the rate of interest not less than 6 p.c., and the government is to hold a lien on the animals sold and their progeny and is to have the right of inspecting the animals and resuming possession of them if they are not properly cared for. Until payment in full has been made the farmer must send any milk and cream of all his cows, which he does not require for his own use, to any co-operative creamery or cheese-factory that may be established by the government in his locality. The Minister may apply the money payable for the milk and cream to payment for the animals sold to the farmer.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act (chapter 25, 1st session, and chapter 65, 2nd session of 1917) enacts that there shall be appointed a Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, consisting of a commissioner and two other members, the commissioner to be the salaried managing member of the board. The working capital of the board is to consist of money advanced by the Provincial Treasurer, and, for this purpose, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to raise by loan not more than $10,000,000. Loans are to be made by the board on first mortgages only, for amounts not exceeding 50 p.c. of the board's valuations of the properties on which the loans are made, and for a term, in each case, of thirty years. Repayments are to be made in equal annual instalments, and the interest charged is to be such as will pay the interest on and the cost of raising the money obtained, together with the board's expenses.

Loans are to be expended on permanent improvements to the property mortgaged, on productive purposes connected with its development, on the payment of liabilities incurred for such purposes, or, with the special approval of the board, on the acquisition of land for agricultural purposes.

The Board has loaned to December 31, 1918, the sum of $1,758,288. Applications for further loans have been approved at said date which when made would bring the total amount of loans up to approximately $3,000,000.

By the Municipalities Seed Grain Act, 1917 (second session, chapter 47), which amends and consolidates the Acts of 1912 and later dates, municipalities are authorized to borrow money for the purchase of seed grain to supply to farmers who are unable to procure it. Sums not exceeding $2,000 may be raised for this purpose under the authority of a resolution of the municipal council, but for larger sums a by-law must be submitted to the electors. The grain is to be issued, against promissory notes of the farmers, in quantities of not greater value than $250 for each quarter section. Money is not to be advanced to farmers for the purchase of grain. A municipality

is to have a lien on the crops grown with the seed, and any sum unpaid by a farmer is to be a charge on his land. The price of the seed grain is to be enough, but not more than enough, to cover the cost of the grain and the expenses of purchase and distribution. A municipality may also borrow money to supply feed to farmers on the same terms as seed grain, but in quantities of value not greater than $75 per quarter section.

The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act, passed in 1913, gives power to the Department of Agriculture to purchase cattle, sheep and swine. These animals are re-sold to farmers at cost under eight different options, varying according to the class of stock and the amount of cash paid down. An applicant for stock under the Act must be a member either of the local grain growers' association or of an agricultural society, a shareholder of a co-operative creamery or of a registered agricultural co-operative association, and his application must be approved by the president and secretary of the organization of which the applicant is a member, recommending him as a suitable person to whom stock may be supplied. Notes are taken for the unpaid balance, which are payable at various times under the different options, and bear interest at six p.c. before, and eight p.c. after maturity. The department holds a lien on all animals sold and their progeny, and also has the right to inspect the animals and to re-possess them in case they are not properly cared for. Where a purchaser is a patron of a creamery, amounts not exceeding 50 p.c. of the value of his dairy products sold to the creamery may, on his order, be deducted, until the whole liability for stock purchased is discharged.

Alberta.—The Alberta Farm Loan Act (chapter 10 of 1917) creates a body corporate called the Alberta Farm Loan Board, of not less than three nor more than five persons, to whom salaries may be paid. A Commissioner of Farm Loans, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is to be the general manager of the board's business. The board may make loans for 30 years, on first mortgages of farm lands, for acquiring land for agricultural purposes, for purchasing live stock and equipment, for erecting buildings and making improvements, for discharging liabilities and for any purpose which will in the opinion of the board increase the productiveness of the land.

No loan is to be for an amount greater than 40 p.c. of the appraised value of the land which is mortgaged as security, nor for more than $5,000 to any one person, nor is a loan to be made to any person who is not actually engaged in or intending to be engaged in farming. Every borrower's mortgage shall contain a covenant to pay off the capital and interest of the loan by equal annual instalments, and the rate of interest is to be sufficient to cover the interest payable by the board, the cost of raising the money and the board's expenses. The mortgager has the right of paying off the loan after one year with a bonus of six months' interest, or after five years without bonus.

The board's working capital is to consist of money raised by the issue of its bonds and sums appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature, $10,000 being so appropriated in the Act.

Under the Alberta Co-operative Credits Act (chapter 11 of 1917), a co-operative credit society may be organized, under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the petition of not less than 30, nor more than 100 persons engaged in or agreeing to engage within one year in farming in a municipality within 30 miles of the society's place of business. Each such person must have subscribed for at least $100 of the society's stock, and subscriptions must have been made for stock of a par value not less than $3,000, of which 20 p.c. must have been paid in cash. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may guarantee the securities of a society to the extent of one-half of the amount of the subscribed stock, and the council of any municipality may guarantee to the same extent. Of the directors of a society four are to be elected by the subscribers, two nominated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and two by the guaranteeing municipality, or, if there be more than one such municipality, one director may be nominated by each of them. Only the secretary-treasurer of a society is to receive a salary.

The objects of a society are to be: to procure short term loans for its members for paying the cost of farming operations of all kinds and increasing agricultural production; to act as agents for its members in purchasing commodities required by them and in selling their produce; to promote co-operation among its members. On the application of a member for a loan, the directors, if they approve of the application, are to obtain the loan from a bank, company, firm or person. The borrower is required to sign a note or notes for the amount of the loan and the lender may require the society to endorse any such note. Interest is to be paid at a rate to be agreed upon between the society and the lender, and is to include an amount which is to be paid to the society for meeting its expenses and for maintaining a reserve fund. Every loan will be repayable not later than January 31 next following, but a loan may be renewed by the directors, with the consent of the lender, for not more than twelve months. The borrower must give the society a description of all goods, animals, etc., bought with the proceeds of his loan, and the amount of the loan is to constitute a lien on all such goods, etc.

A society may pay to its shareholders dividends not exceeding 6 p.c. A shareholder whose loans are all fully paid may retire and withdraw the amount paid for his shares, if his retirement does not reduce the number of shareholders below the required minimum.

The Live Stock Encouragement Act (chapter 9 of 1917) provides that any association of five or more persons engaged in practical farming may apply to the Live Stock Commissioner for a loan for the purchase of live stock. The amount of such a loan is not to exceed $500 for each purchaser. The money is to be spent on the purchase of cows and heifers but, with the consent of the commissioner, not more than 10 p.c. of a loan may be spent on a pure-bred bull. The money is to be lent by a bank, company, firm or person

by arrangement with the commissioner, on the joint and several notes of the members of the association. No loan is to be for a longer term than five years, and the rate of interest is to be not higher than 6 p.c. A fee of 1 p.c. is to be paid to the commissioner for his expenses. Live stock bought with the money lent, and the offspring of such live stock, must be branded with a brand registered in Alberta, and must not be sold or disposed of till the loan is paid, without the consent of the commissioner. The Act has been in operation since the spring of 1917, and more than $1,000,000 have been lent under its provisions.

Under the Municipal Districts Seed Grain Act (chapter 10 of 1918), any municipal council may borrow money at a rate of interest not higher than 8 p.c. in order to supply seed grain to farmers resident in its district. The consent of the electors to the by-law for the loan is not necessary, and the loan is not to limit the other borrowing powers of the municipality. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may guarantee the repayment of any such loan. No money is to be advanced to farmers, but the municipality is to buy and distribute seed to a value not exceeding $300 on any quarter section, and not more than $300 is to be owing for seed grain in respect of any one quarter section. Every farmer purchasing seed is to give a promissory note bearing interest at a rate not higher than that paid by the municipality, and, further, a written agreement for a lien on all crops grown during the year in which the note is given.

The Seed Grain Act, 1919, (chapter 10), provides only for the year 1919. It empowers the Provincial Treasurer to make agreements with any chartered bank or other person to guarantee loans of seed-grain or of money for buying seed-grain to the amount of not more than $300 on any one quarter section. Applications for grain or for money with which to buy it must be made to the Minister of Agriculture. The advance is to be a lien on all crops grown on the land for which the advance is made, and the Provincial Treasurer, or the lender, may take a promissory note or mortgage as further security.

British Columbia.—The Land Settlement Board of British Columbia, consisting of not less than three members, operating under authority of the Land Settlement and Development Act (chapter 37 of 1917) and amendments thereto, and under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, is authorized to make loans to persons or associations, on first mortgages of agricultural land, for acquiring and improving land, erecting buildings, purchasing live stock, machinery, etc., discharging liabilities incurred for such purposes, and for other similar uses which may be approved by the board. Where a prior charge exists on the land for a loan by a municipality for drainage or other improvements, the board may take a mortgage concurrent with the prior charge.

The amount of a loan is not to exceed 60 p.c. of the value of the land offered as security, nor is it to be less than $250 nor more than $10,000 to any one borrower. A loan may be either long-dated or short-dated. A long-dated loan is to be repaid in 15, 20 or 25 years by equal half-yearly instalments for principal and interest. A short-

dated loan must be for not less than 3 months nor more than 10 years, and need not be repayable by instalments. The amount of a short-dated loan to an individual shall not exceed $5,000, but a loan of this kind made to an association may, subject to approval by Order-in-Council, exceed $5,000 but not $10,000. Up to November 5, 1919, 842 loans had been granted of an aggregate amount of $1,632,300. Of these loans 47, amounting to $95,600, had been repaid in full. Only 27 loans were in arrears for more than 6 months, and no foreclosures or seizures had taken place.

The interest on loans is to be, as nearly as is practicable, at such a rate as will be not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in excess of the rate paid by the Provincial Government on the net amount realized by the sale of securities to raise the funds used for the loan. Additions may be made to existing loans up to a total amount equal to 60 p.c. of the value of the property, on which the loan is a charge at the time of the application for an additional loan. If a loan is made to the pre-emptor or purchaser of Crown land, the value of the land is to be taken as the amount actually paid for it together with the value of improvements made by the purchaser.

The general policy of the Land Settlement Board is to reduce the money-lending feature to the minimum necessary, and to promote land settlement and development work to the fullest extent, along lines consistent with sound business principles, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Land Settlement and Development Act, and with a view to stimulating the rapid and judicious development of the agricultural areas of the province. In furtherance of these objects, it is the aim of the Board—

(a) To direct efforts to the settlement and development of those agricultural areas situated conveniently for transportation facilities and available for production at the smallest possible cost;

(b) To adopt the necessary measures to establish community settlements in the areas suitable for mixed farming, fruit-growing and all branches of agriculture requiring intensive cultivation;

(c) To cultivate the active and sympathetic co-operation of the Facu ty of the University of British Columbia and all other reliable authoritie in determining the products for which specific areas are best adapted;

(d) To foster the co-operation of the Department of Lands, the Public Works Department and all other branches of the public service in harmonizing and co-ordinating public expenditure in the areas affected.[1]

The Seed Grain Act (chapter 75 of 1918) authorizes the expenditure by the Minister of Agriculture of not more than $50,000 in any one year for the purchase of seed grain and its distribution to occupiers of land, who may either pay cash for it or give as security promissory notes, bearing interest at a rate not higher than 7 p.c. per annum. The Minister is also to take as further security a charge against the lands owned by the debtor.

Under the Land Settlement Board, cattle clubs have also been formed, and up to 5th November, 1919, over 750 head of cattle, principally dairy stock, had been purchased with $68,000 advanced to the farmers for this purpose. The terms of repayment are 15 p.c. cash,

[1]See First Annual Report for the year ending December 31 1917, of the Land Settlement Board, Victoria, B.C., 1918.

balance payable in 1 and 2 years at 7½ p.c. per annum, secured by joint lien notes endorsed by at least six members of the cattle club of recognized standing.

Reclamation projects are also under way under the authority of the Land Settlement Board. These include the draining of Sumas lake, 60 miles from Vancouver, by which it is expected to reclaim 12,000 acres now practically under water, besides rendering an additional 18,000 acres secure from the Fraser valley floods. The execution of the project is expected to take three years and to cost $1,500,000. Other smaller projects are also under way.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Commercial Failures in Canada, 1919.—According to Bradstreet's of January 15, 1920, the total number of Canadian failures reported during the calendar year 1919 was 625, with liabilities of $10,054,668 in 1919, as against 814, with liabilities of $12,413,536 in 1918. In number there was a decrease in 1919 of 23.22 p.c., as compared with 1918, while the liabilities decreased by 19 p.c. Dun's Bulletin of the same date gives the total number of Canadian insolvencies in 1919 as 755, as compared with 873 in 1918, whilst liabilities reached in 1919 the total of $16,256,259, as compared with $14,502,477 in 1918. Tables **54** and **56** give the statistics from both authorities, those from Bradstreet's (Table **54**) being classified by provinces for the calendar years 1918 and 1919, and those for Dun's Bulletin, including Newfoundland, being classified by branches of business for the calendar years 1917 to 1919 (Table **55**) and by classes and provinces for the calendar year 1919 with totals for the years 1908 to 1918, including Newfoundland (Table **56**).

54.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, for the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919. [From Bradstreet's.]

Provinces.	No. of Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
			$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	4	1	8,410	–	14,800	–
Nova Scotia	13	21	57,747	56,014	105,072	99,586
New Brunswick	11	10	6,985	48,288	21,976	74,514
Quebec	326	257	1,985,882	3,223,866	4,562,605	5,190,443
Ontario	244	151	2,325,184	627,125	5,396,925	1,471,972
Manitoba	66	56	212,444	183,885	621,926	495,710
Saskatchewan	70	61	324,736	327,617	675,851	577,614
Alberta	30	30	151,764	111,150	268,431	248,525
British Columbia	50	38	281,575	736,269	745,950	1,896,304
Canada	**814**	**625**	**5,354,727**	**5,314,214**	**12,413,536**	**10,054,668**

55.—Commercial Failures in Canada by Branches of Business, 1917-1919.

[From Dun's Bulletin.]

Classes.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
Manufacturers—		$		$		$
Iron and Foundries	5	163,000	4	435,000	3	1,804,800
Machinery and Tools	18	692,718	21	1,867,033	15	2,807,930
Woollens, Carpets, etc	1	35,000	1	500	–	–
Cotton, Hosiery, etc	–	–	1	3,500	3	153,000
Lumber, Carpenters	45	2,577,040	38	2,056,140	32	1,578,169
Clothing, Millinery	35	846,926	34	183,602	28	343,054
Hats, Gloves, and Furs	5	62,400	3	41,104	5	51,500
Chemicals and Drugs	2	21,500	2	75,785	7	68,491
Paints and Oils	1	6,000	–	–	–	–
Printing and Engraving	12	807,812	9	53,200	9	514,900
Milling and Bakers	20	61,843	30	147,121	16	143,712
Leather, Shoes, etc	13	355,217	6	55,683	10	325,435
Liquors and Tobacco	11	385,925	4	125,819	5	106,725
Glass, Earthenware	8	329,415	5	656,307	5	160,878
All other	85	1,110,298	74	2,548,013	75	2,175,883
Total Manufacturers	**261**	**7,455,094**	**232**	**8,248,807**	**213**	**10,234,477**
Traders—		$		$		$
General Stores	133	1,578,645	93	966,384	85	966,344
Groceries and Meats	239	949,435	192	987,742	179	1,363,485
Hotels, Restaurants	72	985,230	38	329,414	30	79,906
Liquors and Tobacco	21	96,655	18	57,103	16	25,802
Clothing, Furnishing	62	337,184	55	482,918	38	208,452
Dry Goods and Carpets	51	1,629,397	33	406,209	29	429,854
Shoes, Rubbers, and Trunks	35	371,126	34	174,494	25	244,990
Furniture, Crockery	8	130,496	12	123,925	7	74,146
Hardware, Stoves, and Tools	26	277,711	18	295,576	23	404,851
Chemicals and Drugs	19	126,529	12	100,989	4	36,710
Paints and Oils	1	3,100	1	1,800	–	–
Jewellery and Clocks	10	129,400	15	70,935	9	58,408
Books and Papers	8	210,200	3	206,026	3	13,810
Hats, Furs, and Gloves	8	430,075	1	7,831	1	25,000
All other	84	1,162,016	65	931,051	45	543,870
Total Traders	**777**	**8,417,239**	**590**	**5,142,397**	**494**	**4,475,628**
Agents and Brokers	**59**	**2,369,132**	**51**	**1,111,273**	**48**	**1,546,154**
Total	**1,097**	**18,241,465**	**873**	**14,502,477**	**755**	**16,256,259**

NOTE.—The failures in Table 55 include those of Newfoundland.

56.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, for 1919, with totals for 1908-1918. [From Dun's Review.]

Provinces.	Total Commercial.			Manufacturing.	
	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		$	$		$
Prince Edward Island	1	600	1,8 0		–
Nova Scotia	28	53,926	178,466	4	47,266
New Brunswick	8	47,529	242,371	1	200,000
Quebec	286	4,993,483	8,393,912	82	5,503,961
Ontario	222	2,551,902	4,057,732	75	2,701,058
Manitoba	46	316,329	512,358	6	56,400
Saskasthewan	83	662,287	784,796	14	230,593
Alberta	35	326,118	248,466	7	56,531
British Columbia	42	1,779,362	1,804,358	24	1,438,668
Total 1919	**751**	**10,731,541**	**16,234,259**	**213**	**10,234,477**
Newfoundland	4	9,900	32,000		
Total 1918	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	232	8,248,807
" 1917	1,097	13,051,900	18,241,465	261	7,455,094
" 1916	1,685	19,670,542	25,069,534	363	8,796,646
" 1915	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414
" 1914	2,898	30,909,563	35,045,095	614	11,063,191
" 1913	1,719	12,658,979	16,979,406	452	6,792,763
" 1912	1,357	8,783,409	12,316,936	323	4,556,615
" 1911	1,332	9,964,604	13,491,196	321	4,760,016
" 1910	1,262	11,013,396	14,514,650	292	7,030,227
" 1909	1,442	10,318,511	12,982,800	354	3,933,938
" 1908	1,640	12,008,113	14,931,790	426	5,967,498

Provinces.	Trading.		Other Commercial.		Banking.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		$		$		$
Prince Edward Island	1	1,800		–	–	–
Nova Scotia	22	109,200	2	22,000	–	–
New Brunswick	6	36,371	1	6,000		
Quebec	191	2,080,966	13	808,985		–
Ontario	128	750,954	19	605,720		–
Manitoba	36	444,341	4	11,617	–	–
Saskatchewan	65	540,371	4	13,832	–	–
Alberta	24	115,935	4	76,000	–	–
British Columbia	18	365,690	–	–	–	
Total 1919	491	4,445,628	47	1,544,154	–	–

56.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, for 1919, with totals for 1908-1918. [From Dun's Review.]—concluded.

Provinces.	Trading.		Other Commercial.		Banking.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		$		$		$
Newfoundland	3	30,000	1	2,000		
Total 1918	590	5,142,397	51	1,111,273		
" 1917	777	8,417,239	59	2,369,132		
" 1916	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,982,120		
" 1915	1,888	21,696,890	118	5,588,017	1	-
" 1914	2,164	18,677,935	120	5,303,968	1	250,000
" 1913	1,216	8,681,419	51	1,505,224	1	125,000
" 1912	975	6,906,665	59	853,656		-
" 1911	986	7,606,891	5	1,124,289	1	71,194
" 1910	947	6,943,579	23	540,850	2	2,546,871
" 1909	1,059	7,867,287	29	1,181,575	-	
" 1908	1,171	8,242,436	43	712,856	2	2,137,242

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in totals 1908-1918.

Analysis of Commercial Failures.—In Tables **57** and **58** Bradstreet's and Dun's records of commercial failures are analysed according to the method suggested by Kemmerer. First the total number of concerns doing business is indicated, and secondly the number of failures with the percentage of these to the whole, the latter being stated in the form of an index number of which the base is 100 as representing the figures of 1900. Thirdly, the assets and liabilities are set forth and analysed. It will be noted that the average liability for each year is indicated; this is necessary because the extent of demoralization caused by business failures is proportioned to the size of the failure, the failure of one large concern often causing a stronger business depression than the failure of scores of small ones. The relation of liabilities to assets is also significant. Lastly as a rough balancing of results the index number indicating the proportion of failures to the number of concerns in business and the index number of the size of the concerns failing are averaged, and the result given as the barometer of business depression. This number reversed is a barometer of business confidence. The records of Bradstreet and Dun are not on the same basis, but the general tendency of the two records is the same, the differences in results being usually only a matter of degree.

57.—**Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1919.** (Bradstreet's).

Year.	Number of Concerns—				Assets.	Liabilities.			Index Number of Business.		
	Doing Business.	Failing.	Proportion Failing.			Total.	Average.		Proportion to Assets.	Depression.	Confidence.
			Percentage	Index No. 1900=100.			Amount.	Index No.			
	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1900	100,618	1,337	1·32	100·0	4,246,693	10,785,601	8,067	100·0	2·53	100·0	100·0
1901	103,421	1,379	1·33	100·7	5,264,551	11,783,737	8,546	105·8	2·23	103·2	96·8
1902	106,099	1,095	1·03	78·0	3,602,542	8,546,365	7,804	96·7	2·37	87·3	112·7
1903	108,215	958	0·88	66·6	3,870,605	8,372,011	8,739	108·3	2·16	91·4	108·6
1904	110,615	1,175	1·06	80·3	4,137,418	10,019,311	8,527	105·7	2·42	93·0	107·0
1905	114,335	1,430	1·25	94·7	6,584,191	13,879,700	9,706	120·3	2·10	107·5	92·5
1906	112,362	1,239	1·10	83·3	4,305,076	9,450,093	7,627	94·5	2·19	88·9	111·1
1907	116,202	1,365	1·17	86·6	5,276,698	11,735,272	8,596	106·5	2·22	96·5	103·5
1908	118,875	1,715	1·44	109·1	7,770,207	17,582,304	10,252	127·1	2·26	118·1	81·9
1909	123,232	1,588	1·28	96·9	6,195,515	12,811,184	8,067	100·0	2·06	98·4	101·6
1910	128,881	1,469	1·14	86·3	7,075,347	15,712,586	10,696	132·6	2·22	109·4	90·6
1911	130,446	1,401	1·07	81·0	6,420,331	13,086,946	9,341	115·7	2·03	98·3	101·7
1912	142,583	1,312	0·92	69·7	5,611,675	12,355,282	9,417	116·7	2·20	93·2	106·8
1913	149,852	1,827	1·21	91·6	8,142,990	16,650,450	9,113	112·9	2·04	102·2	97·8
1914	155,849	2,886	1·85	140·1	13,507,536	30,693,658	10,635	131·8	2·27	135·9	64·1
1915	156,008	2,621	1·68	127·3	14,227,192	32,134,312	12,260	152·0	2·26	139·6	60·4
1916	156,535	1,772	1·13	85·6	6,349,078	15,952,684	9,003	111·6	2·51	98·6	101·4
1917	153,079	1,109	0·72	54·6	6,207,512	13,616,822	12,278	152·2	2·20	103·4	96·6
1918	152,974	814	0·53	40·1	5,354,727	12,413,536	15,250	189·0	2·32	114·6	85·4
1919	156,187	625	0·40	30·3	5,314,214	10,054,668	16,087	199·4	1·89	114·9	85·1

58.—Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1919 (Dun).

Year.	Number of Concerns—				Assets.	Liabilities.				Index Number of Business.	
	Doing Business.	Failing.	Proportion Failing.			Total.	Average		Proportion to Assets.	Depression.	Confidence.
			Percentage	Index No. 1900=100.			Amount.	Index No.			
	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1900	95,772	1,355	1·41	100·0	8,202,898	11,613,208	8,570	100·0	1·42	100·0	100·0
1901	96,961	1,341	1·38	97·8	7,686,823	10,811,671	8,062	94·1	1·41	95·9	104·1
1902	93,890	1,101	1·17	82·9	7,772,418	10,934,777	9,931	115·9	1·41	99·4	100·6
1903	95,029	978	1·03	73·0	4,872,422	7,552,724	7,723	90·1	1·55	81·5	118·5
1904	96,822	1,246	1·29	91·5	8,555,875	11,394,117	9,114	106·7	1·33	99·1	100·9
1905	101,246	1,347	1·33	94·3	6,822,005	9,854,659	7,316	85·4	1·44	89·8	110·2
1906	104,576	1,184	1·13	80·1	6,499,052	9,085,773	7,673	89·5	1·39	84·8	115·2
1907	108,160	1,278	1·17	82·9	9,443,227	13,221,250	10,345	120·7	1·40	101·8	98·2
1908	113,551	1,640	1·44	102·1	12,008,113	14,932,790	9,105	106·2	1·24	104·2	95·8
1909	117,309	1,442	1·23	87·2	10,318,511	12,982,800	9,003	105·0	1·26	96·1	103·9
1910	119,764	1,262	1·05	74·4	11,013,396	14,514,650	11,501	134·2	1·31	104·3	95·7
1911	129,917	1,332	1·03	73·0	9,964,404	13,491,196	10,128	118·2	1·35	95·6	104·4
1912	132,469	1,357	1·02	72·3	8,783,409	12,316,396	9,076	105·9	1·40	89·1	110·9
1913	141,135	1,719	1·22	86·5	12,658,979	16,979,406	9,877	115·2	1·34	100·8	99·2
1914	149,999	2,892	1·93	136·9	30,888,363	34,996,694	12,101	141·2	1·13	139·0	61·0
1915	150,378	2,652	1·76	124·8	39,243,658	40,676,621	15,338	179·0	1·04	151·9	48·1
1916	147,575	1,677	1·14	80·8	19,640,703	24,985,908	14,899	173·9	1·27	127·3	72·7
1917	142,431	1,088	0·76	53·9	12,994,179	18,108,347	16,643	194·2	1·39	124·0	76·0
1918	141,709	873	0·62	43·9	11,246,341	14,502,477	16,612	193·8	1·29	118·8	81·2
1919	142,919	751	0·53	37·6	10,731,541	16,224,259	21,603	252·1	1·51	144·8	55·2

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

Under the Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5), His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister (at present the Postmaster General), may sell to persons domiciled in Canada immediate or deferred annuities of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000 (1) for the life of the annuitant; (2) for a term of years certain, not exceeding twenty years, provided the annuitant shall so long live; (3) for a term of years certain, not exceeding twenty years, or for the life of the annuitant, which ever period shall be the longer; and (4) an immediate or deferred annuity to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives, and with or without continuation to survivor. The property and interest of any annuitant in any contract for an annuity is neither transferable nor attachable. Except upon the occurrence of invalidity or disablement of an annuitant, no annuity on a separate life is payable unless the annuitant has reached the age of 55. The purchaser may contract that in the event of the death of the annuitant before the date fixed for the annuity to begin all money paid shall be refunded to the heirs with interest at the rate of three p.c., compounded yearly.

Statistics of the annuities in force on March 31, 1919, are given in Tables **59-61.** From September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1919, 4,630 annuities have been issued, of which 234 have been cancelled on account of death, leaving on March 31, 1919, 905 immediate annuities and 3,491 deferred annuities, a total of 4,396 contracts in force. The total value of these annuities is $1,000,088.56, and the amount received for annuities purchased is $3,971,626.44.

59.—Number of Immediate Annuities of each amount paid in full from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1919.

MALES.

Ages.	$100.	$200.	$300.	$400.	$500.	$600.	$700.	$800.	$900.	$1,000.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
55–59	38	22	10	10	16	12		–	2	3
60–64	36	20	23	8	4	12	–	1		5
65–69	47	20	12	10	5	18	–	–	–	4
70–74	26	17	15	10	1	13	2		3	1
75–79	14	6	5	5	2	4	–		–	2
80–85	9	6	–	2	–	1	–		–	1

FEMALES.

55–59	58	32	17	11	5	8		–	–	–
60–64	47	16	16	3	5	11	–	–	–	4
65–69	47	14	13	6	3	5	1	–	1	1
70–74	35	19	9	2	2	7	–	–	–	2
75–79	9	12	4		4	1	–	–	–	1
80–85	7	2	–		–	2	–	–	–	–

60.—Number of Deferred Annuities of each amount purchased by lump sums, lump sums and annual payments, and periodical payments from September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1919.

MALES.

Ages.	$100.	$200.	$300.	$400.	$500.	$600.	$700.	$800.	$900.	$1,000.
5- 9	125	21	8	3	3	6		–	–	4
10-19	309	31	24	5	13	9	–	–	–	5
20-29	275	105	86	30	31	55	1	2	–	4
30-39	201	78	97	35	21	58	1	1	–	8
40-49	115	50	47	27	12	13	1		–	11
50-59	34	22	8	1	2	7	–		–	1
60-69	4	–		–	1	1	–		–	1

FEMALES.

5- 9	54	11	15	1	4	3		–		4
10-19	119	17	13	3	1	1	–	–	–	1
20-29	183	73	60	11	11	26	–		–	1
30-39	181	107	73	22	17	24	1	–	–	4
40-49	167	65	41	24	10	20	–	1	–	5
50-59	22	14	8	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
60-69	3		–	–		–	–		–	

NOTE.—Annuitants numbering 34, who have not yet furnished their ages, are not included in the above table.

61.—Valuation on March 31, 1919, of Annuity Contracts issued pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908.

Description of Contract.	Number.	Amount of Annuities.	Total value on March 31, 1919, of Annuities purchased.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1. Immediate Annuities	593	163,300 99	1,268,496 00
2. Immediate Annuities, guaranteed	222	51,678 19	458,291 00
3. Immediate Last Survivor (on 2 lives)	90	26,832 67	268,790 00
4. Deferred Plan A	1,147	236,587 64	541,552 77
5. Deferred Plan A, guaranteed	1,861	386,418 95	589,789 02
6. Deferred Last Survivor (on 2 lives)	44	12,190 77	69,486 90
7. Deferred Plan B	439	123,079 35	402,935 75
Totals	**4,396**	**1,000,088 56**	**3,599,341 44**

INSURANCE.

Insurance Statistics.—Insurance companies doing business throughout the Dominion of Canada are licensed by the Dominion Government under Acts administered by an Insurance Department under the Minister of Finance. The insurance statistics in Tables **62-82,** which are restricted to companies doing business under license from the Dominion Government and do not therefore include the business of companies operating under license from the Provincial Governments, are compiled from the Reports of the Superintendent

of Insurance, and are divided into three classes relating (1) to insurance against fire; (2) to life insurance and (3) to insurances of a miscellaneous character covering risks of accident, guarantee, employer's liability, sickness, burglary, hail, steam boilers, tornado, weather, inland transportation, automobiles, sprinkler leakage, live stock and title. They refer in all cases to the calendar year. Complete statistics of these three classes of insurance up to the year 1918 have been published by the Insurance Department, and are included in this section of the Year Book for 1919.

Fire Insurance.—Fire insurance was carried on in 1918 by 116 companies, as compared with 96 companies in 1917. Of the 116 companies in 1918, 28 were Canadian, 36 British and 52 foreign. The gross amount of fire policies, new and renewed, taken during the year 1918, was $4,606,035,056, which is greater by $556,975,057 than the amount taken in 1917. Premiums charged in 1918 amounted to $48,770,112, as compared with $43,515,822 in 1917. The net amount at risk in 1918 was $4,523,514,841.

Life Insurance.—The business of life insurance in Canada was transacted in 1918 by 45 active companies, including 26 Canadian, 8 British and 11 American. Notwithstanding the difficulties arising out of the war, the total amount of policies in Canada taken during the year 1918 was $312,896,556, as compared with $282,120,430 in 1917. For the Canadian companies the amounts effected were $179,429,315 in 1918, as compared with $172,703,621 in 1917, for British companies $5,969,013 in 1918, as compared with $5,109,183 in 1917 and for American companies $127,498,228 in 1918, as compared with $104,307,626 in 1917. The total amount of life insurance in force through life companies for the year 1918, at the date of the statements rendered, was $1,785,061,273, as against $1,585,042,563 in 1917, these figures being distributed among the three different classes of company as follows: Canadian $1,105,503,447 ($996,699,282 in 1917); British $60,296,113 ($58,617,506 in 1917); American $619,261,713 ($529,725,775 in 1917).

Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan.—Table 78 gives the statistics of life insurance on the assessment plan, that is, insurance effected through fraternal or friendly societies by assessments on the members thereof and with annual dues to meet expenses. The statistics in these tables relate, however, only to the six societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government, viz., the Alliance Nationale, the Artisans Canadiens, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society, the Independent Order of Foresters (whose statistics include sick and funeral departments) and the Woodmen of the World.

War Claims incurred by Insurance Companies in Canada 1914-18.—With a view to ascertaining the extent to which the life insurance companies in Canada have been affected by the war, a circular was sent by the Superintendent of Insurance to each company asking for the figures showing the war claims incurred during each

of the five years 1914 to 1918. The claims were further classified in each year according as they were incurred under policies held by (a) enlisted soldiers killed in action or dying from wounds; (b) enlisted soldiers dying from other causes; (c) other persons engaged in war service or civilians dying as a result of military operations. The results of the inquiry are given in Table **79**, which shows the total war losses to Dominion and Provincial licensees during the five years 1914-18 as $20,510,804. As illustrating the comparative effects of war and epidemic upon insurance companies, it may be noted that the death claims due to influenza, pneumonia or grippe during the last three months of 1918 amounted to $9,803,306, or nearly half of the total war losses. Canadian companies also incurred claims under policies held by British and foreign policy holders as follows: 1914, $55,827; 1915, $175,260; 1916, $293,848; 1917, $293,774, and 1918 $438,385, making in all a total of $1,257,094.

Insurance other than Fire or Life.—Insurance business other than fire or life was carried on in Canada in 1918 by 96 companies: 24 Canadian, 24 British and 48 foreign. In 1917 the corresponding figures were: 26 Canadian, 17 British and 41 foreign, a total of 84. Fifty-five of these companies in 1918 (49 in 1917) likewise transacted fire insurance, and 3 companies in 1918 (1 in 1917) transacted life insurance. In addition there were in 1918 6 fraternal orders or societies which carried on sickness insurance and also life insurance. Of the 24 Canadian companies in 1918 (26 in 1917), 12 (18 in 1917) transacted miscellaneous classes of business only. The combined assets of the 12 companies amounted at the end of 1918 to $5,724,861, as compared with liabilities of $1,620,793, the excess of assets thus amounting to $4,104,068.

Insurance under Dominion and Provincial Licenses combined.—The measures adopted by the Superintendent of Insurance to collect statistics of the business transacted by companies holding licenses from the Provincial Governments of Canada, or permitted by provincial laws to transact business without a license, were described in the Year Book of 1916-17, pages 576 and 577. Tables **83** to **87** give particulars of insurance business transacted respectively by Dominion and provincial licensees. According to these tables, the total fire insurance (Table **83**) effected in 1918 on property situated in Canada was $5,328,836,262, including $4,606,035,056 with Dominion licensees, $404,037,486 with provincial licensees and $318,763,720 with unlicensed companies (Table **87**). The total net amount of life insurance in force at December 31, 1918 (Table **88**), was $2,153,243,236, of which $1,914,117,046 was with Dominion licensees. The bulk of the life business of the provincial licensees is transacted by fraternal companies. On business other than fire and life (Table **85**), the net premiums received in 1918 were $16,558,299 and the net losses paid were $8,040,249. Of these amounts the net premiums were $13,918,136 for Dominion and $2,640,163 for provincial licensees; the net losses paid were $6,471,312 for Dominion and $1,568,937 for provincial licensees.

62.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1918.

Companies.	Gross amount of Policies new and renewed.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for Premiums.	Net cash paid for Losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Canadian Companies—						
Acadia Fire	29,137,614	406,623	1·40	201,155	100,703	50·06
Beaver Fire	6,393,054	101,549	1·59	36,695	6,246	17·02
British America	113,076,973	1,057,550	0·94	676,106	342,914	50·72
British Colonial	20,956,639	282,513	1·35	134,873	75,225	55·77
British Northwestern	14,333,065	150,585	1·05	82,748	54,100	65·38
Canada Accident	19,016,749	165,942	0·87	50,052	27,894	55·73
Canada National	22,520,425	330,178	1·47	189,094	90,463	47·84
Canadian Fire	35,003,091	511,826	1·46	306,843	135,061	44·02
Canadian Lumbermen's	1,571,050	36,974	2·35	−660	none.	–
Dominion Fire	39,240,853	508,430	1·30	318,003	153,982	48·42
Dominion of Can. Gtee. and Acct	4,675,144	51,661	1·11	30,234	10,329	34·16
Fire Insurance Co. of Canada	2,947,543	28,697	0·97	none.	none.	–
Globe Indemnity	21,154,823	219,514	1·04	103,327	47,210	45·69
Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada	none.	none.	–	none.	none.	–
Hudson Bay	24,818,421	317,989	1·28	175,032	111,995	63·99
Imperial Guarantee Accident	none.	none.	–	none.	none.	–
Imperial Underwriters	27,368,369	241,629	0·88	107,654	47,860	44·46
Liverpool Manitoba	47,525,598	512,726	1·08	268,708	117,551	43·75
London Mutual	77,034,694	729,378	0·95	402,128	258,605	64·31
Mercantile Fire	36,883,488	333,097	0·90	272,430	155,239	56·98
Mount Royal	81,673,720	957,840	1·17	492,129	264,101	53·67
North American Accident	none.	none.	–	none.	none.	–
North Empire	19,193,862	219,402	1·14	106,366	63,864	60·04
North West	18,140,374	213,517	1·18	140,577	68,528	48·75
Occidental	34,208,101	416,688	1·22	206,076	100,536	48·79
Pacific Coast	19,876,360	207,762	1·05	98,944	49,730	50·26
Quebec	40,158,039	367,933	0·92	302,368	107,365	35·51
Western	146,218,524	1,442,046	0·99	869,213	352,403	40·54
Totals	**903,126,573**	**9,812,049**	**1·09**	**5,570,095**	**2,741,904**	**49·23**
British Companies—						
Alliance	44,092,823	395,510	0·90	357,526	208,832	58·41
Atlas	54,336,189	662,018	1·22	560,056	305,348	54·52
British Crown	31,945,134	415,367	1·30	316,749	168,707	53·26
British Traders	12,395,659	126,324	1·02	90,528	4,910	54·24
Caledonian	52,055,517	564,683	1·08	467,411	226,913	48·55
Car and General	none.	none.	–	none.	none.	–
Century	23,201,899	205,731	0·89	141,372	95,756	67·73
Commercial Union	162,035,912	1,549,554	0·96	1,089,938	654,903	60·09
Eagle, Star and British Dominions	23,431,751	250,461	1·07	188,408	93,716	49·74
Employers' Liability	80,866,010	790,884	0·98	624,724	336,838	53·57
General Accident, Fire and Life	47,183,708	483,364	1·02	393,903	232,189	58·95
Guardian Assurance	137,970,752	1,583,703	1·15	1,339,808	736,998	55·01
Law, Union and Rock	36,506,199	325,048	0·89	277,441	165,423	59·62

62.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1918—con.

Companies.	Gross Amount of Policies new and renewed.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for Preminus.	Net cash paid for Losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
British Companies—con.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Liverpool and London and Globe	155,232,665	1,737,308	1·12	1,405,867	738,448	52·53
London Guarantee and Accident	54,693,653	611,449	1·12	500,795	225,052	44·94
London and Lancashire Fire	107,153,093	1,087,485	1·02	899,559	399,313	44·39
London Assurance	46,117,342	453,580	0·98	382,194	191,120	50·00
Marine Insurance Co.	none.	none.	–	none.	none.	–
National Benefit	116,250	1,863	1·60	382	100	26·17
North British and Mercantile	120,693,745	1,292,999	1·07	1,076,982	578,481	53·71
Northern Assurance Co.	94,210,077	1,164,153	1·24	984,108	650,170	66·07
Norwich Union Fire	85,543,171	969,680	1·13	857,166	466,246	54·39
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	39,593,555	396,219	1·00	311,473	205,985	66·13
Palatine	44,397,791	447,043	1·00	340,267	165,436	48·62
Phoenix of London	112,133,514	1,397,052	1·25	1,090,478	497,673	45·64
Provincial	9,744,134	79,004	0·81	67,763	34,789	51·34
Queensland	8,866,307	94,219	1·06	57,131	8,444	14·78
Royal Exchange	80,517,274	758,525	0·94	614,421	289,841	47·17
Royal Insurance	180,198,900	1,991,568	1·11	1,682,583	946,810	56·27
Scottish Union and National	53,562,761	498,161	0·93	416,672	248,928	59·74
Sun Insurance office	87,963,278	887,988	1·01	717,858	374,231	52·13
Union Assurance Society	80,655,128	845,006	1·05	661,995	295,827	44·69
Union Insurance of Canton	36,848,472	405,670	1·10	289,329	106,659	36·86
Yorkshire	43,308,253	541,989	1·25	449,825	253,915	56·45
Totals	**2,147,570,916**	**23,013,608**	**1·07**	**18,658,712**	**9,908,001**	**53·10**
Foreign Companies—						
Aetna Insurance Co.	43,999,232	501,256	1·14	402,403	232,672	57·82
Agricultural	1,898,784	30,844	1·62	11,790	2,813	23·86
Alliance Insurance	21,151,665	167,369	0·79	121,257	54,086	44·60
American Central	29,839,276	250,990	0·84	94,377	51,316	54·37
American Insurance	8,260,610	96,173	1·16	72,982	46,221	63·33
American Lloyds	6,145,986	25,262	0·41	23,630	13,226	55·97
Automobile	7,184,749	89,041	1·24	60,586	32,919	54·33
California	11,919,922	89,607	0·75	61,758	19,651	31·82
Citizens' of Missouri	4,348,812	61,460	1·41	17,204	2,940	17·09
Commercial Union of N.Y.	962,594	13,730	1·43	7,654	1,729	22·59
Connecticut	25,403,154	284,550	1·12	170,310	97,796	57·42
Continental Insurance	54,836,439	605,059	1·10	412,917	221,655	53·68
Equitable Fire and Marine	18,541,921	218,233	1·18	55,503	37,360	67·31
Fidelity-Phenix	50,581,029	569,165	1·13	411,981	214,934	52·17
Fire Association of Philadelphia	5,679,189	79,746	1·40	58,519	30,087	51·41

62.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1918—concluded.

Companies.	Gross Amount of Policies new and renewed.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for Premiums.	Net cash paid for Losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
Foreign Companies–con.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Fireman's Fund	25,769,990	242,374	0·94	195,116	145,276	74·46
Firemen's Insurance	9,317,110	108,873	1·17	86,855	43,694	50·31
General of Paris	17,975,747	160,663	0·89	118,701	57,806	48·70
Glen Falls	34,663,002	267,583	0·77	201,747	97,435	48·30
Globe and Rutgers	85,009,552	830,170	0·98	663,571	388,051	58·48
Great American	77,172,025	712,448	0·92	492,162	390,173	79·28
Hartford Fire	131,038,582	1,331,373	1·02	1,131,407	601,926	53·20
Home Insurance	137,747,232	1,496,906	1·09	1,207,793	615,563	50·97
Insurance Co. of North America	102,719,468	873,033	0·85	643,429	367,751	57·15
Insurance Co. of State of Pa	25,727,768	228,543	0·89	173,190	143,453	82·83
Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance	8,587,016	132,881	1·55	105,210	19,163	18·21
Manufacturing Lumbermen's	8,327,100	151,403	1·82	128,114	8,544	6·67
Mechanics and Traders	1,171,347	26,083	2·23	25,019	15,293	61·13
Merchants Fire	1,216,216	19,621	1·61	14,883	3,447	23·16
Millers National	4,782,160	59,790	1·25	40,642	29,204	71·86
National Ben Franklin	11,400,898	132,120	1·16	99,467	52,560	52·84
National Fire of Hartford	65,388,447	720,237	1·10	593,988	295,654	49·77
National Union Fire	27,175,774	241,828	0·89	181,518	175,137	96·48
La Nationale	45,377,495	448,579	0·99	389,161	141,247	36·30
Newark	1,075,985	17,218	1·60	10,676	5,748	53·84
New Hampshire	4,863,697	60,648	1·25	44,087	15,358	34·83
New Jersey	3,341,764	47,162	1·41	35,610	20,522	57·63
Niagara Fire	28,759,417	314,968	1·10	197,404	117,369	59·46
Northwestern Mutual	1,181,690	19,106	1·62	11,877	2,251	18·95
Northwestern Nat'l	21,861,007	261,806	1·20	245,794	133,691	54·39
Phenix of Paris	23,689,850	197,314	0·83	140,530	56,683	40·33
Phœnix of Hartford	67,385,175	722,179	1·07	396,995	275,584	69·42
Prov. Washington	32,949,194	292,300	0.89	221,319	168,329	76·06
Queen of America	68,881,581	840,772	1·22	682,427	381,137	55·85
St. Paul Fire and Marine	61,887,171	552,296	0.89	352,206	284,084	80·66
Springfield Fire and Marine	59,802,031	556,300	0·93	355,308	194,874	54·85
Stuyvesant	8,079,706	97,180	1·20	64,452	76,239	118·29
L'Union, Paris, France	23,163,093	283,166	1·22	233,088	145,212	62·30
Vulcan	3,210,827	37,901	1·18	43,730	15,197	34·75
Westchester	33,885,088	377,145	1·11	215,254	166,287	77·25
Totals	**1,555,337,567**	**15,944,455**	**1·03**	**11,725,601**	**6,709,347**	**57·22**
Grand totals	**4,606,035,056**	**48,770,112**	**1·06**	**35,954,408**	**19,359,252**	**53·84**

63.—Amounts received for Fire Insurance Premiums and paid for Losses, with percentage of Losses to Premiums, 1869-1918.

Year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums.	Year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums.
	$	$	p.c.		$	$	p.c.
1869	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56	1894	6,711,369	4,589,363	68·38
1870	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77	1895	6,943,382	4,993,750	71·92
1871	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73	1896	7,075,850	4,173,501	58·98
1872	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66	1897	7,157,661	4,701,833	65·69
1873	2,968,416	1,682,184	55·67	1898	7,350,131	4,784,487	65·09
1874	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68	1899	7,910,492	5,182,038	65·51
1875	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31	1900	8,331,948	7,774,293	93·31
1876	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33	1901	9,650,348	6,774,956	70·20
1877	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58	1902	10,577,084	4,152,289	39·26
1878	3,368,430	1,822,764	54·11	1903	11,384,762	5,870,716	51·57
1879	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47	1904	13,169,882	14,099,534	107·06
1880	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90	1905	14,285,671	6,000,519	42·00
1881	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83	1906	14,687,963	6,584,291	44·83
1882	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01	1907	16,114,475	8,445,041	52·41
1883	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14	1908	17,027,275	10,279,455	60·37
1884	4,980,128	3,245,323	65·16	1909	17,049,464	8,646,826	50·72
1885	4,852,460	2,679,287	55·22	1910	18,725,531	10,292,393	54·96
1886	4,932,335	3,301,388	66·93	1911	20,575,255	10,936,947	53·16
1887	5,244,502	3,403,514	64·90	1912	23,194,518	12,119,581	52·25
1888	5,437,263	3,073,822	56·53	1913	25,745,947	14,003,759	54·39
1889	5,588,016	2,876,211	51·47	1914	27,490,158	15,347,284	55·75
1890	5,836,071	3,266,567	55·97	1915	26,474,833	14,161,949	53·49
1891	6,168,716	3,905,697	63·31	1916	27,783,852	15,111,133	54·39
1892	6,512,327	4,337,270	67·22	1917	31,246,536	16,379,101	52·42
1893	6,793,595	5,052,690	74·37	1918	35,954,408	19,359,252	53·84
				Total	**517,940,495**	**307,980,299**	**59·46**

64.—Totals of Fire Insurance Premiums received and Losses paid, with percentage of Losses to Premiums by Nationality of Companies, 1869-1918.

Companies.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to Premiums.
	$	$	p.c.
Canadian companies	106,401,412	64,914,463	61·01
British companies	302,284,128	181,637,292	60·09
American and other companies	109,254,955	61,428,544	56·23
Total	**517,940,495**	**307,980,299**	**59 46**

65.—Fire Insurance Premiums received and Losses paid by Canadian Companies doing business in Canada and other Countries, with percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received, 1878-1918.

Year.	Business in Canada.			Business in Other Countries.		
	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
1878	591,495	241,545	40·84	1,251,923	737,430	58·90
1880	459,653	219,954	47·85	1,377,310	885,293	64·28
1885	983,555	518,633	52·73	1,485,078	1,051,090	70·78
1890	1,018,226	604,846	59·40	1,584,879	910,511	57·45
1895	785,416	499,472	63·59	2,566,980	1,462,849	56·99
1900	689,956	658,405	95·43	2,804,896	1,969,862	70·23
1905	2,611,899	1,277,772	48·92	3,911,739	2,307,655	58·99
1910	3,037,675	1,754,359	57·75	3,141,709	1,714,812	54·58
1911	3,204,241	1,755,348	54·78	3,343,157	2,149,515	64·30
1912	3,133,661	1,662,120	53·04	3,467,975	2,039,201	58·80
1913	3,285,887	1,978,284	60·26	2,856,233	1,829,175	56·56
1914	2,989,211	1,797,561	60·13	3,129,204	2,112,379	67·51
1915	2,938,210	1,668,798	56·80	3,011,851	1,750,132	58·11
1916	3,038,964	1,475,316	48·55	2,799,871	1,632,886	58·32
1917	2,516,953	1,292,164	51·34	3,706,222	1,722,205	46·47
1918	2,969,892	1,416,558	47·69	4,702,958	2,434,150	51·76

66.—Amount of Fire Insurance at Risk in Canada, 1869-1918.

Year.	Amount at risk.	Year.	Amount at risk.	Year.	Amount at risk.	Year.	Amount at risk.
	$		$		$		$
1869	188,359,809	1881	462,210,968	1893	814,687,057	1905	1,318,146,495
1870	191,549,586	1882	526,856,478	1894	836,067,202	1906	1,443,902,244
1871	228,453,784	1883	572,264,041	1895	837,872,864	1907	1,614,703,536
1872	251,722,940	1884	605,507,789	1896	845,574,352	1908	1,700,708,263
1873	278,754,835	1885	611,794,479	1897	868,522,217	1909	1,863,276,504
1874	306,844,219	1886	586,773,022	1898	895,394,107	1910	2,034,276,740
1875	364,421,029	1887	634,767,337	1899	936,869,668	1911	2,279,868,346
1876	404,608,180	1888	650,735,059	1900	992,332,360	1912	2,684,355,895
1877	420,342,681	1889	684,538,378	1901	1,038,687,619	1913	3,151,930,389
1878	409,899,701	1890	720,679,621	1902	1,075,263,168	1914	3,456,019,009
1879	407,357,985	1891	759,602,191	1903	1,140,453,716	1915	3,531,620,802
1880	411,563,271	1892	821,410,072	1904	1,215,013,931	1916	3,720,058,236
						1917	3,986,197,514
						1918	4,523,514,841

67.—Assets of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1914-1918.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Real estate	956,169	947,229	1,295,400	1,423,963	1,428,921
Loans on real estate	3,169,250	3,319,848	3,343,750	3,186,488	2,232,143
Stocks, bonds and debentures	9,024,937	9,793,226	10,785,277	12,047,378	16,259,079
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	2,043,406	2,567,121	2,178,065	3,467,806	3,412,180
Cash on hand and in banks	1,656,436	2,162,128	2,271,752	3,737,752	4,542,576
Interest and rents	205,657	290,747	292,548	365,090	415,346
Other assets	445,324	354,109	471,452	485,293	443,740
Total assets	**17,501,179**	**19,434,408**	**21,178,244**	**24,713,770**	**28,733,985**
British Companies—					
Real estate	2,837,100	2,371,456	2,361,921	2,378,570	2,699,024
Loans on real estate	14,695,586	5,471,761	5,321,817	12,709,933	12,812,262
Stocks, bonds and debentures	13,720,258	14,778,620	15,487,919	17,352,975	22,972,016
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	1,722,732	2,122,057	2,275,667	2,713,810	2,948,869
Cash on hand and in banks	2,162,506	2,265,547	2,848,486	4,411,767	3,733,382
Interest and rents	548,115	186,550	205,650	528,604	549,132
Other assets in Canada	165,781	164,763	219,340	231,379	359,215
Total assets in Canada	**35,852,078**	**27,360,754**	**28,720,800**	**40,327,038**	**46,073,900**
American Companies—					
Real estate	–	–	none.	none.	none.
Loans on real estate	8,500	–	none.	none.	none.
Stocks, bonds and debentures	8,487,566	8,304,971	9,285,183	10,339,773	12,752,667
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	1,400,871	1,406,320	1,485,304	1,573,316	1,776,201
Cash on hand and in banks	449,000	870,233	1,196,765	2,084,495	2,478,986
Interest and rents	95,457	111,582	124,360	145,869	148,362
Other assets	26,028	55,951	42,167	52,026	67,949
Total assets in Canada	**10,467,422**	**10,749,057**	**12,133,779**	**14,195,479**	**17,224,165**
All companies—					
Real estate	3,793,269	3,318,685	3,657,321	3,802,533	4,127,945
Loans on real estate	17,873,336	8,791,609	8,665,567	15,896,421	15,044,405
Stocks, bonds and debentures	31,232,761	32,876,817	35,558,379	39,740,126	51,983,762
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	5,167,009	6,095,498	6,479,036	7,754,932	8,137,250
Cash on hand and in banks	4,267,942	5,297,908	6,317,003	10,234,014	10,754,944
Interest and rents	849,229	588,879	622,558	1,039,563	1,112,840
Other assets	637,133	574,823	732,959	768,698	870,904
Total assets in Canada	**63,820,679**	**57,544,219**	**62,032,823**	**79,236,287**	**92,032,050**

68.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1914-18.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled losses	951,039	1,004,123	1,832,805	3,382,071	4,114,105
Reserve of unearned premiums	5,907,016	5,895,740	5,960,745	7,004,629	7,925,912
Sundry items	1,147,752	1,509,362	1,783,253	1,902,409	2,646,579
Total liabilities, not including capital	**8,005,807**	**8,409,225**	**9,576,803**	**12,289,109**	**14,686,596**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	9,495,372	11,025,183	11,601,441	12,424,661	14,047,389
Capital stock paid up	9,327,546	9,705,234	9,706,336	10,455,893	11,323,256
British Companies—					
Unsettled losses	878,988	733,158	1,976,475	2,846,585	2,258,557
Reserve of unearned premiums	8,488,770	8,681,721	9,699,494	10,827,544	12,084,409
Sundry items[1]	962,328	1,520,477	417,151	620,012	1,244,533
Total liabilities in Canada	**10,330,086**	**10,935,356**	**12,093,120**	**14,294,141**	**15,587,499**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	25,521,991	16,425,398	16,627,680	26,032,897	30,486,401
Capital stock paid up	–	–	–	–	–
American Companies—					
Unsettled losses	858,806	699,776	1,166,977	1,774,278	1,272,279
Reserve of unearned premiums	4,888,828	4,767,935	5,129,402	5,809,042	6,554,146
Sundry items[1]	310,379	336,998	262,587	309,892	785,080
Total liabilities in Canada	**6,058,013**	**5,804,709**	**6,558,966**	**7,893,212**	**8,611,505**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	4,409,409	4,944,348	5,574,813	6,302,267	8,612,660
Capital stock paid up	–	–	–	–	–
All Companies—					
Unsettled losses	2,688,833	2,437,057	4,976,257	8,002,934	7,644,941
Reserve of unearned premiums	19,284,614	19,345,396	20,789,641	23,641,215	26,564,467
Sundry items[1]	2,420,459	3,366,837	2,462,991	2,832,313	4,676,192
Total liabilities in Canada, not including capital	**24,393,906**	**25,149,290**	**28,228,889**	**34,476,462**	**38,885,600**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	39,426,772	32,394,929	33,803,934	44,759,825	53,146,450
Capital stock paid up[2]	9,327,546	9,705,234	9,706,336	10,455,893	11,323,256

[1] Liabilities under life and other branches included.
[2] Canadian companies only.

69.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1914-1918.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
INCOME.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Net cash for premiums from fire and other....	9,122,882	10,008,557	11,146,958	15,397,572	17,586,476
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	640,459	672,406	739,599	780,713	962,863
Sundry items.....	15,257	59,795	78,632	28,585	28,398
Total cash income.....	**9,778,598**	**10,740,758**	**11,965,189**	**16,206,870**	**18,577,737**
British Companies[1]—					
Net cash for premiums..	13,710,908	13,609,363	14,294,801	16,317,315	18,658,712
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	1,370,943	911,348	952,690	1,572,080	1,680,468
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	1,381,397	2,217,868	2,239,324	3,371,441	3,587,437
Sundry items.....	456	4,659	1,557	1,505	783
Total cash income.....	**16,463,704**	**16,743,238**	**17,488,372**	**21,262,341**	**23,927,400**
American Companies[1]—					
Net cash for premiums..	8,771,599	8,306,395	8,671,173	10,146,386	11,725,601
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	339,690	398,696	445,970	448,136	582,441
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	595,104	978,343	1,551,295	2,801,764	2,518,135
Sundry items.....	28,067	None.	None.	5,573	3,012
Total cash income.....	**9,734,460**	**9,683,434**	**10,668,438**	**13,401,859**	**14,829,189**
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Paid for losses.....	5,729,043	5,947,654	6,560,438	8,301,165	5,176,053
General expenses.....	3,639,927	3,701,268	4,040,280	4,985,345	4,018,550
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.		–		–	6,386,814
Dividends or bonus to shareholders.....	329,588	510,429	438,319	1,216,795	490,482
Total cash expenditure	**9,698,55**	**10,159,351**	**11,039,037**	**14,503,305**	**16,071,899**
Excess of income over expenditure.....	80,040	581,407	926,152	1,703,565	2,505,838
British Companies[1]—					
Paid for losses.....	7,796,482	6,889,360	7,926,461	8,358,290	9,908,001
General expenses.....	4,356,332	4,503,221	4,812,638	5,423,713	6,320,803
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.	1,218,800	2,179,610	1,968,887	2,905,050	2,997,315
Total cash expenditure	**13,371,614**	**13,572,191**	**14,707,986**	**16,687,053**	**19,226,119**
Excess of income over expenditure.....	3,092,090	3,171,047	2,780,386	4,575,288	4,701,281

[1] Income and Expenditure in Canada.

69.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1914-1918—concluded.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
EXPENDITURE—concluded.	$	$	$	$	$
American Companies[1]—					
Paid for losses	4,578,500	4,646,722	4,589,096	5,643,986	6,709,347
General expenses	2,551,307	2,578,842	3,004,448	3,368,986	3,965,025
On account of branches other than Fire or Life	434,380	761,589	1,821,147	1,967,947	1,711,862
Total cash expenditure	**7,564,187**	**7,987,153**	**9,414,691**	**10,980,919**	**12,386,234**
Excess of income over expenditure	2,170,273	1,696,281	1,253,747	2,420,940	2,442,955

[1]Income and expenditure in Canada.

70.—Amount of Net Premiums written and Net Losses incurred by Provinces in Canada, by Canadian, British, and American and other Companies transacting Fire Insurance, 1918.

(Licensed re-insurance deducted).

Provinces.	Canadian.		British.		United States and other.	
	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	30,877	5,472	101,621	21,262	50,346	10,849
Nova Scotia	274,822	91,798	663,055	211,046	720,115	168,060
New Brunswick	289,814	171,918	773,666	309,765	620,488	240,544
Quebec	1,446,260	728,956	4,618,540	2,454,055	2,454,099	1,306,007
Ontario	2,765,475	1,562,768	6,773,808	3,870,225	3,473,136	2,305,038
Manitoba	657,618	359,351	1,335,049	811,611	1,056,413	730,931
Saskatchewan	786,638	383,897	1,416,935	586,698	916,453	549,989
Alberta	577,012	245,464	1,224,656	511,490	946,378	469,639
British Columbia	619,954	184,868	1,884,117	516,955	1,643,831	533,737
Yukon	486	none.	3,098	146	1,395	146
Total	**7,448,956**	**3,734,492**	**18,853,321[1]**	**9,334,298[2]**	**11,882,662[3]**	**6,314,940**

[1]Including $58,776 premiums which have not been separated according to Provinces.
[2]Including $41,045 losses which have not been separated according to Provinces.
[3]Including $8 floater premiums which have not been separated according to Provinces.

71.—Life Insurance in Canada, 1914-1918.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Canadian Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....NO	108,844	109,118	120,759	135,145	132,585
Policies in force at end of year..... "	587,887	620,559	675,634	744,239	811,891
Policies become claims "	8,248	9,213	9,912	11,633	16,501
Amount of policies new and taken up... $	125,505,324	121,033,310	138,201,281	172,703,621	179,429,315
Net amount of policies in force..... $	794,520,423	829,972,809	895,528,435	996,699,282	1,105,503,447
Net amount of policies become claims. $	9,009,944	10,383,062	11,763,328	13,183,223	18,926,307
Amount of premiums in year..... $	26,047,253	28,546,303	30,296,416	34,599,199	38,728,815
Claims paid[1]..... $	8,455,729	9,914,932	10,537,141	12,636,011	16,063,901
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	1,135,185	1,329,424	2,394,825	2,865,751	5,414,116
Resisted..... $	110,362	109,000	114,972	101,332	24,504
British Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....NO.	11,603	7,690	6,901	7,849	6,877
Policies in force at end of year..... "	30,295	31,383	33,293	36,389	38,040
Policies become claims "	652	802	821	798	956
Amount of policies new and taken up.. $	9,294,590	5,727,313	5,250,633	5,109,183	5,969,013
Net amount of policies in force..... $	60,770,658	58,087,018	59,151,931	58,617,506	60,296,113
Net amount of policies become claims. $	1,516,885	1,773,592	1,801,022	1,521,921	1,674,214
Amount of premiums in year..... $	1,906,998	2,071,592	1,903,590	1,957,143	1,935,219
Claims paid[1]..... $	1,385,909	1,712,889	1,693,628	1,561,113	1,466,069
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	310,217	324,261	408,571	341,361	519,175
Resisted..... $	None.	50,500	50,594	50,686	53,000
American Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....NO	323,606	365,788	330,008	354,760	393,645
Policies in force at end of year..... "	1,157,943	1,297,010	1,474,455	1,681,202	1,942,045
Policies become claims "	10,843	13,168	16,708	19,565	30,005
Amount of policies new and taken up... $	82,206,602	94,358,935	87,649,711	104,307,626	127,498,228
Net amount of policies in force..... $	386,869,397	423,556,850	467,499,266	529,725,775	619,261,713
Net amount of policies become claims. $	4,677,481	5,403,510	6,695,184	7,470,501	9,381,768
Amount of premiums in year..... $	13,139,844	14,488,783	15,893,099	18,287,267	20,977,013
Claims paid[1]..... $	4,409,764	5,542,199	6,488,908	7,245,838	8,717,631
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	613,031	475,751	669,138	822,358	1,359,971
Resisted..... $	24,707	125,790	122,597	132,163	67,627

[1]Including matured endowments.

71.—Life Insurance in Canada, 1914-1918—concluded.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
All Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....NO.	444,053	482,596	457,668	497,758	533,107
Policies in force at end of year..... "	1,776,755	1,948,952	2,183,382	2,461,830	2,791,976
Policies become claims "	19,743	23,183	27,441	31,996	47,462
Amount of policies new and taken up... $	217,006,516	221,119,558	231,101,625	282,120,430	312,896,556
Net amount of policies in force..... $	1,242,160,478	1,311,616,677	1,422,179,632	1,585,042,563	1,785,061,273
Net amount of policies become claims. $	15,204,310	17,560,164	20,259,534	22,175,645	29,982,289
Amount of premiums in year..... $	41,094,095	45,106,678	48,093,105	54,843,609	61,641,047
Claims paid[1]..... $	14,251,402	17,170,020	18,719,677	21,442,962	26,247,601
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	2,058,433	2,129,436	3,472,534	4,029,470	7,293,262
Resisted..... $	135,069	285,290	288,163	284,181	145,131

[1] Including matured endowments.

72.—Insurance Death-rate in Canada, 1915-1918.

Companies.	1915.			1916.		
	Number of lives exposed to risk.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of lives exposed to risk.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Active companies, ordinary.....	682,070	5,708	8·4	729,618	7,770	10·6
Active companies, industrial.....	1,185,923	10,369	8·7	1,344,733	13,799	10·3
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	109,050	1,308	12·0	97,125	1,330	13·7
Non-active and retired companies.....	2,950	122	41·4	2,667	151	56·6
Total.....	**1,979,993**	**17,507**	**8·8**	**2,174,143**	**23,050**	**10·6**
	1917.			1918.		
Active companies, ordinary.....	794,720	8,999	11·3	880,859	13,011	14·8
Active companies, industrial.....	1,538,092	16,240	10·6	1,762,147	23,657	13·4
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	91,413	1,504	16·5	115,360	2,112	18·3
Non-active and retired companies.....	2,449	92	37·6	2,284	107	46·8
Total.....	**2,426,674**	**26,835**	**11·1**	**2,760,650**	**38,887**	**14·1**

NOTE.—Average death-rate for all companies in the eighteen years 1901-1918, 10·3 per 1,000.

73.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1914-1918.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Canadian Companies—	$	$	$	$	$
Real estate	12,773,617	14,096,206	15,052,552	17,405,495	16,297,408
Loans on real estate	94,765,472	96,058,936	95,921,380	92,703,648	90,653,299
Loans on collaterals	2,132,153	1,696,754	2,501,710	1,279,931	1,225,805
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force	36,204,417	39,303,673	41,134,378	42,749,481	43,884,451
Stocks, bonds and debentures	94,881,911	104,357,271	125,686,429	149,578,220	179,671,910
Interest and rent due and accrued	5,839,838	6,724,460	7,191,937	7,329,915	7,442,414
Cash on hand and in banks	4,163,749	5,159,429[1]	3,678,529[1]	4,194,956[1]	3,903,597[1]
Outstanding and deferred premiums	6,776,990	6,562,725	6,611,938	7,246,081	7,818,704
Other assets	288,791	283,980	299,405	257,072	209,302
Total assets	**257,826,938**	**274,243,434**	**298,078,258**	**322,744,799**	**351,106,890[2]**
British Companies—					
Real estate	919,588	961,214	968,794	975,987	1,112,914
Loans on real estate	18,420,270	17,834,771	16,942,175	15,738,404	14,222,507
Loans on collaterals	139,069	155,193	156,943	160,169	166,934
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force	2,556,680	2,713,804	2,655,840	2,543,442	2,532,382
Stocks, bonds, and debentures	15,272,005	14,675,860	15,998,950	16,001,299	17,819,067
Interest and rent due and accrued	370,350	407,409	432,307	435,110	463,106
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	854,670	702,430	788,602	682,031	677,197
Outstanding and deferred premiums	381,148	347,661	344,215	335,650	354,537
Other assets	10,598	10,224	18,040	34,067	373,187
Total assets in Canada	**38,924,378**	**37,808,566**	**38,305,866**	**36,906,159**	**37,721,831**
American Companies—					
Real estate	70,765	72,559	79,840	83,085	120,295
Loans on real estate	9,173,058	11,973,851	11,087,153	10,834,482	10,639,987
Loans on collaterals	none.	none.	none.	none.	30,627
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force	10,012,133	10,850,791	10,777,910	11,026,169	11,172,030
Stocks, bonds, and debentures	50,777,774	49,721,360	55,146,616	62,404,175	71,502,264
Interest and rent due and accrued	1,030,904	1,152,562	1,151,210	1,270,588	1,309,586
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	763,901	2,408,289	2,537,267	4,232,789	1,997,886
Outstanding and deferred premiums	1,238,849	1,287,225	1,352,317	1,497,861	1,828,015
Other assets	1,222	1,874	9,846	none.	6,498
Total assets in Canada	**73,068,606**	**77,468,511**	**82,142,159**	**91,349,149**	**98,607,188**

[1] Includes cash deposit with Government.

[2] The figure in the text is the book value; the market value of these assets was $348,709,244.

NOTE.—Certain British companies transacting fire insurance in Canada transact also life insurance in Canada, and insomuch as a separation of assets has not been made between these two classes, their assets in Canada are not here included, but are included in the assets of British companies shown in Table 67 on page 557.

74.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1914-1918.

Schedule.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled claims	2,132,846	2,382,635	3,768,275	4,557,929	7,752,308
Net re-insurance reserve	213,606,163	227,562,062	246,172,484	267,172,605	291,035,397
Sundry liabilities	7,244,806	7,571,712	8,668,836	10,738,527	11,560,484
Total liabilities not including capital	**222,983,815**	**237,516,409**	**258,609,595**	**282,469,061**	**310,348,189**
Surplus of assets excluding capital	34,843,123	36,727,025	39,468,663	40,275,738	38,361,055
Capital stock paid up	5,462,314	5,582,019	5,680,106	5,740,583	5,921,342
British Companies[1] —					
Unsettled claims	310,217	374,761	459,164	392,046	572,175
Net re-insurance reserve	18,498,011	18,760,831	19,267,700	18,888,809	19,075,622
Sundry liabilities	133,782	209,972	121,208	140,405	67,198
Total liabilities not including capital	**18,942,010**	**19,345,564**	**19,848,072**	**19,421,260**	**19,714,995**
Surplus of assets	19,982,368[2]	18,463,002[2]	18,457,704[2]	17,484,899[2]	18,006,836
American Companies[1]—					
Unsettled claims	637,737	601,540	791,735	954,520	1,427,598
Net re-insurance reserve	65,020,583	69,124,299	74,997,533	82,516,873	92,346,507
Sundry liabilities	1,368,261	1,687,867	1,988,928	2,282,503	3,515,199
Total liabilities not including capital	**67,026,581**	**71,413,706**	**77,778,196**	**85,753,896**	**97,289,304**
Surplus of assets	6,042,025	6,054,805	4,363,963	5,595,253	1,317,884
All Companies—					
Unsettled claims	3,080,800	3,358,936	5,019,174	5,904,495	9,752,081
Net re-insurance reserve	297,124,757	315,447,192	340,437,717	368,578,287	402,457,526
Sundry liabilities	8,746,849	9,469,552	10,778,972	13,161,435	15,142,881
Total liabilities not including capital	**308,952,406**	**328,275,680**	**356,235,863**	**387,644,217**	**427,352,488**
Surplus of assets excluding capital	60,867,516	61,244,831	62,290,420	63,355,890	57,685,775
Capital stock paid up[3]	5,462,314	5,582,019	5,680,106	5,740,583	5,921,342

[1]Liabilities in Canada. [2]Incomplete. [3]Canadian companies only.

75.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1914-1918.

Schedule.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
INCOME.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Net premium income	35,273,895	38,492,314	41,626,425	46,997,715	53,188,261
Consideration for annuities	3,523,477	1,699,598	2,332,401	1,448,569	1,622,847
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.	13,561,140	14,512,703	16,004,312	17,637,462	18,986,651
Sundry items	408,118	133,224	287,869	148,946	1,479,332
Total cash income	**52,766,630**	**54,837,839**	**60,251,007**	**66,232,692**	**75,277,091**
British Companies—					
Net premium income	1,906,690	2,071,284	1,903,433	1,956,835	1,935,219
Consideration for annuities	307	307	158	308	9,771
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.	1,903,351	1,933,401	1,889,512	1,936,229	1,851,191
Sundry items	6,514	2,197	712	−102	14,797
Total cash income[1]	**3,816,862**	**4,007,189**	**3,793,815**	**3,893,270**	**3,810,978**
American Companies—					
Net premium income	13,118,951	14,476,565	15,830,132	18,138,725	20,977,014
Consideration for annuities	20,892	12,217	62,968	148,542	15,750
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.	3,301,999	3,633,145	3,944,510	4,215,168	4,747,572
Sundry items	33,640	15,237	49,538	41,170	375,416
Total cash income[1]	**16,475,482**	**18,137,164**	**19,887,148**	**22,543,605**	**26,115,752**
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Payments to policyholders	19,405,276	25,909,382	24,147,117	27,570,554	33,137,434
General expenses	10,998,450	11,322,408	12,253,485	14,017,950	16,170,006
Dividends to stockholders	453,682	690,436	510,816	549,005	553,192
Total expenditure	**30,857,408**	**37,922,226**	**36,911,418**	**42,137,509**	**49,860,632**
Excess of income over expenditure	21,909,222	16,915,613	23,339,589	24,095,183	25,416,459
British Companies—					
Payments to policyholders	1,606,784	2,182,843	1,990,050	1,997,904	1,706,934
General expenses	609,386	508,519	485,907	494,348	530,003
Dividends to stockholders	–	–		–	–
Total expenditure	**2,216,170**	**2,691,362**	**2,475,957**	**2,492,252**	**2,236,937**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,600,692	1,315,827	1,317,858	1,401,018	1,574,041

[1]Income and expenditure in Canada.

75.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1914-1918—concluded.

Schedule.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
EXPENDITURE—con.	$	$	$	$	$
American Companies—					
Payments to policyholders	7,197,375	8,335,383	9,549,992	10,417,237	11,969,716
General expenses	3,230,648	3,403,578	3,728,182	4,442,426	5,756,211
Dividends to stockholders	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditure[1]	**10,428,023**	**11,738,961**	**13,278,174**	**14,859,663**	**17,725,927**
Excess of income over expenditure	6,047,459	6,398,203	6,608,974	7,683,942	8,389,825

[1]Income and expenditure in Canada.

76.—Net Amount of Life Insurance in force in Canada, 1913-1918.

Companies.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian	750,637,902	794,520,423	829,972,809	895,528,435	996,699,282	1,105,503,447
British	58,176,795	60,770,658	58,087,018	59,151,931	58,617,506	60,296,113
American	359,775,330	386,869,397	423,556,850	467,499,266	529,725,775	619,261,713
All	1,168,590,027	1,242,160,478	1,311,616,677	1,422,179,632	1,585,042,563	1,785,061,273

NOTE.—See Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 313 for the years 1875 to 1900, 1916-17, p. 596, for the years 1901 to 1911 and 1918, p. 563, for the year 1912.

77.—Premium Income of Life Companies, 1913-1918.

Companies.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian	24,784,163	26,047,253	28,546,303	30,296,416	34,599,199	38,728,815
British	1,905,486	1,906,998	2,071,592	1,903,590	1,957,143	1,935,219
American	11,951,557	13,139,844	14,488,783	15,893,099	18,287,267	20,977,013
All	38,641,206	41,094,095	45,106,678	48,093,105	54,843,609	61,641,047

NOTE.—See Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 312, for the years 1875 to 1900, 1916-17, p. 597, for the years 1901 to 1911 and 1918, p. 563, for the year 1912.

78.—Life Insurance on Assessment Plan, 1914-1918.

Items.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
No. certificates taken	6,102	4,503	3,897	7,991	7,193
No. certificates become claims	2,203	2,072	2,243	2,550	2,647
	$	$	$	$	$
Amount paid by members	2,443,861	2,332,594	1,931,898	5,776,737	2,679,637
Amount of certificates new and taken up	4,568,250	3,152,000	3,299,250	6,301,236	5,497,819
Net amount in force	119,008,814	100,421,755	91,681,224	109,691,288	129,053,773
Amount of certificates become claims	2,372,672	2,275,594	2,202,484	2,594,937	2,555,462
Claims paid	2,339,953	2,254,448	2,147,515	2,468,652	3,037,860
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted	218,865	215,426	297,160	375,907	387,193
Resisted	8,000	8,000	5,500	1,000	2,500
Amount terminated by—					
Death	1,582,979	1,556,038	1,482,851	1,825,695	4,381,610
Surrender, expiry, or lapse, etc	24,581,265	22,015,141	11,928,616	8,266,146	14,849,510
Total terminated	26,164,244	23,571,179	13,411,467	10,091,841	19,231,120
Assets—					
Real estate	1,010,201	1,022,464	1,061,139	880,685	1,428,123
Loans on real estate	6,969,908	7,106,185	7,430,142	9,776,409	7,789,646
Policy Loans (Liens arising out of re-adjustment)	–	19,101,153	18,579,639	25,567,695	26,013,580
Stocks, bonds and debentures	13,625,254	13,758,528	13,713,387	14,443,905	16,303,729
Cash on hand and in banks	1,012,246	1,026,428	749,659	993,669	264,221
Interest and rent due and accrued	268,875	397,529	464,285	590,270	747,850
Dues from members	120,679	178,022	93,364	164,970	164,346
Other assets	1,159,167	1,955,345	2,679,196	1,292,675	4,316,012
Total assets	**24,166,330**	**44,545,654**	**44,770,811**	**53,710,278**	**57,027,507**
Liabilities—					
Claims, unsettled	441,123	458,945	485,903	594,129	590,647
Reserve	–	41,395,398[1]	43,241,785[1]	48,963,644[1]	53,550,029[1]
Due on account of general expenses	5,568	8,971	4,962	20,722	2,159,159
Other liabilities	410,742	1,047,637	78,086	3,210,032	
Total liabilities	**857,433**	**42,910,951**	**43,810,736**	**52,788,527**	**56,299,835**
Income—					
Assessments	5,094,179	4,762,454	3,981,676	11,316,586	5,595,406
Fees and dues	302,528	268,644	242,928	316,293	173,837
Interest and rents	1,460,737	1,498,638	2,051,224	2,230,332	2,579,591
Other receipts	75,329	2,404	65,113	31,197	15,727
Total income	**6,932,773**	**6,532,140**	**6,340,941**	**13,894,408**	**8,364,561**
Expenditure—					
Paid to members	4,522,395	4,518,298	4,468,362	5,336,489	6,269,903
General expenses	822,937	459,990	446,683	778,301	1,091,611
Total expenditure	**5,345,332**	**4,978,288**	**4,916,045**	**6,114,790**	**7,361,514**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,587,441	1,553,852	1,425,896	7,779,618	1,003,047

[1]Independent Order of Foresters $40,783,811 in 1915, $41,833,439 in 1916, $43,763,143 in 1917, and $43,803,952 in 1918, including a special war reserve of $500,000 in 1916, $1,000,000 in 1917, and $1,600,000 in 1918.

79.—Canadian War Claims Incurred, 1914-1918.

Year.	Dominion Licensees.		Provincial Licensees.	Year.	Dominion Licensees.		Provincial Licensees.
	Canadian Policy-holders.	British and Foreign Policy-holders of Canadian Companies.			Canadian Policy-holders.	British and Foreign Policy-holders of Canadian Companies.	
1914.	$	$	$	1917	$	$	$
A.	15,793	55,827	1,000	A.	5,011,994	263,248	721,977
B.	1,622		1,000	B.	375,760	17,724	45,885
C.	–		–	C.	241,478	12,802	23,855
Total.	**17,415**	**55,827**	**2,000**	**Total.**	**5,629,232**	**293,774**	**791,717**
1915.				1918.			
A.	1,607,342	140,380	114,746	A.	4,181,843	336,749	599,935
				B[1].	299,695	39,231	30,550
B.	190,684	15,742	18,500	B.	453,814	46,037	51,867
C.	141,709	19,138	7,585	C.	72,746	16,368	2,770
Total.	**1,939,735**	**175,269**	**140,831**	**Total.**	**5,008,098**	**438,385**	**685,122**
1916.				1914-1918.			
A.	4,318,839	279,141	426,711	A.	15,135,811	1,075,345	1,864,369
B.	226,987	8,110	50,411	B.	1,548,562	126,844	198,213
C.	15,112	6,597	1,500	C.	471,045	54,905	35,710
Total.	4,560,938	293,848	478,622	**Grand Total.**	**17,155,418**	**1,257,094**	**2,098,292**

B[1]Enlisted soldiers dying from influenza, pneumonia or grippe.
A: Enlisted soldiers killed in action, or dying from wounds. B: enlisted soldiers dying from other causes. C: Other persons engaged in war service, or civilians dying as a result of military operations.

80.—Insurance other than Fire and Life, 1918.

Companies.	Policies in force at end of year.	Premiums.	Amount of Policies new and renewed.	Net Amount in force.	Losses incurred.	Claims paid.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Guarantee	19,163[1]	947,821	274,989,625	203,766,112	202,054	259,157
Personal Accident	90,931[1]	1,792,738	466,421,141[1]	343,206,127[1]	662,640	667,967
Personal Accident and Sickness	60,833	915,662	18,788,111[1]	20,634,250[1]	609,845[1]	537,483
Employers' Liability	4,697[1]	2,882,829	76,095,770[1]	64,829,944[1]	1,697,576	1,545,604
Sickness	144,330[1]	1,567,255	2,760,375[5]	2,267,875[5]	1,415,518	1,242,978
Burglary	7,909[1]	179,995	75,717,665[1]	76,213,634[1]	70,763	58,951
Steam Boiler	4,844[1]	235,133	27,416,083[1]	66,300,298[1]	28,237	28,543
Hail	none.	2,251,188	44,154,537[1]	none.	696,956	698,074
Inland Transportation	3[1]	248,797	583,653,809	9,377,445	118,008	115,256
Plate Glass	8,140[1]	401,663	[2]	[2]	212,647	283,808
Automobile[3]	9,998[1]	902,864	67,208,353[1]	41,350,365[1]	390,757	383,186
Automobile[4]	16,014[1]	1,250,150	192,236,671[1]	135,039,515[1]	500,808	398,437
Sprinkler Leakage	983[1]	53,649	11,638,350	18,203,264	33,387	56,538
Live Stock	2,178	102,745	2,510,019	1,086,594	49,742	46,275
Tornado	5,847[1]	50,906	12,607,150	27,177,022	98,692	143,703
Explosion	–	134,741	39,769,265	17,154,174	5,498	5,353

[1]Incomplete. [2]Plate glass companies having adopted the system of insurance by replacement instead of paying for the value of the glass broken, their returns do not show the amount of insurance effected during the year, nor the amount in force at the end of the year. [3]Including fire risk. [4]Excluding fire risk. [5]Returns of one company only (Employers' Liability).

81.—Income and Expenditure and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1918.

Companies.	Cash Income.	Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities. [1]	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Boiler Inspection	111,867	86,382	25,485	365,423	117,072	248,351
Canadian Surety	136,164	109,482	26,682	395,360	82,807	312,553
Casualty Co. of Canada	6,846	9,521	−2,675	21,680	7,320	14,360
Chartered Trust and Executor Co	14,022	14,798	−776	251,008	7,250	243,758
Dominion-Gresham	153,975	133,994	19,981	374,181	107,115	267,066
General Accident	434,913	366,367	68,546	563,502	257,820	305,682
General Animals	73,879	61,235	12,644	65,094	25,837	39,257
Guarantee Co. of N.A.	418,704	306,638	112,066	2,292,477	374,525	1,917,952
London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident	282,697	257,775	24,922	891,073	280,446	610,627
Merchants Casualty Co.	609,820	598,785	11,035	254,546	201,720	52,826
Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident	198,175	198,671	−496	183,845	92,243	91,602
Protective Association of Canada	167,048	189,198	−22,150	66,672	66,638 [2]	34
Total	**2,608,110**	**2,332,846**	**275,264**	**5,724,861**	**1,620,793**	**4,104,068**

[1] Not including capital stock.
[2] Since the beginning of the year a call of 20 per cent was made on the shareholders of this company of which the full amount ($10,000) has been paid.

82.—Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing Business other than Fire and Life, 1918.

Companies.	Income (Cash).			Expenditure (Cash).			
	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends on Stock.	Total Cash Income.	Paid for Losses.	General Expenditure.	Total Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Aetna Casualty	none.	none	none	none	291	291	−291
American and Foreign Marine	40,032	none	40,032	10,613	8,824	19,437	20,595
American Surety	25,757	2,680	28,437	1,292	1,424	2,716	25,721
British and Foreign Marine	544	4,680	5,224	898	103	1,001	4,223
Continental Casualty	57,162	1,250	58,412	28,204	22,403	50,607	7,805
Excess	196,272	497	196,769	58,483	64,598	123,081	73,688
Fidelity Casualty	282,982	none	282,982	124,949	149,843	274,792	8,190
Hartford Steam Boiler	1,000	1,350	2,350	none	none	none	2,350
International Fidelity	6,824	none	6,824	1,184	672	1,856	4,968
Lloyds Plate Glass	74,507	4,147	78,654	52,049	36,764	88,813	−10,159
Loyal Protective	118,464	12,031 [1]	130,495	92,253	55,009	147,262	−16,767
Maryland Assurance	184,835	3,712	188,547	59,716	70,165	129,881	58,666
Maryland Casualty	220,437	14,143	234,580	127,652	75,421	203,073	31,507

[1] Includes sundries $9,993.

82. Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing Business other than Fire and Life, 1918—concluded.

Companies.	Income (Cash).			Expenditure (Cash).			
	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends on Stock.	Total Cash Income.	Paid for Losses.	General Expenditure.	Total Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
National Provincial Plate Glass	19,545	none	19,545	10,256	8,952	19,208	337
National Surety	83,483	6,816	90,299	10,621	28,439	39,060	51,239
New York Plate Glass	23,773	1,306	25,079	10,852	9,783	20,635	4,444
Ocean Marine	5,466	none	5,466	1,266	2,642	3,908	1,558
Preferred Accident	6,510	3,750	10,260	1,965	14,412	16,377	−6,117
Railway Passengers	298,265	450	298,715	139,251	140,455	279,706	19,009
Ridgeley Protective	57,219	7,324[1]	64,543	49,035	16,217	65,252	−709
Security Mutual Casualty	16,204	1,000	17,204	5,342	821	6,163	11,041
Travelers' Indemnity Co., Hartford	242,631	12,064	254,695	88,167	96,022	184,189	70,506
United Commercial Travelers	19,784	1,350	21,134	11,757	3,433	15,190	5,944
United States Fidelity and Guaranty	372,659	15,625	388,284	158,854	186,798	345,652	42,632
Total	**2,354,355**	**94,175**	**2,448,530**	**1,044,659**	**993,491**	**2,038,150**	**410,380**

[1]Includes sundries $5,770.

83.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1918.

Business transacted by	Net insurance written.	Net in force Dec. 31, 1918	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	$	$	$	$
1. Dominion licensees	4,606,035,056	4,523,514,841	35,954,405	19,359,252
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	368,362,211	917,900,933	3,880,416	2,225,635
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	35,081,023	82,261,486	298,934	157,809
(c) United States companies	594,252	378,682	6,501	8,150
Total for Provincial Companies	404,037,486	1,000,541,101	4,185,851	2,391,594
Grand Totals	**5,010,072,542**	**5,524,055,942**	**40,140,256**	**21,750,846**

84.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1918.

Business transacted by	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	$	$
1. Dominion licensees	13,918,136	6,471,312
2. Provincial licensees—		
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	1,999,002	1,117,236
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	615,314	426,836
(c) British and Foreign Companies	25,847	24,865
Total for Provincial Companies	2,640,163	1,568,937
Grand Totals	**16,558,299**	**8,040,249**

85.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1918.

NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

Class of business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees.				Grand Totals.
		(a) Prov. Cos. within provinces by which they are incorp.	(b) Prov. Cos. within prov. other than those by which they are incorp.	(c) British and Foreign.	Total Provincial Licensees.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident	1,792,738	116,758	625		117,383	1,910,121
Accident and Sickness combined	915,662	83,037	29,099	–	112,136	1,027,798
" (Fraternals)	–	133,861	5,702	12,096	151,659	151,659
Automobile (including Fire risk)	902,864	22,623	1,671		24,294	927,158
Automobile (excluding Fire risk)	1,250,150	26,756	2,388		29,144	1,279,294
Burglary	179,995	6,662	–		6,662	186,657
Employers' Liability	2,882,829	–	–		–	2,882,829
Explosion	134,741	–	–		–	134,741
Funeral	–	27,697	–		27,697	27,690
Guarantee	947,821	33,592	147	–	33,739	981,567
Hail	2,251,188	385,935	343,287	–	729,222	2,980,410
Inland Transportation	248,797	55	–	–	55	248,852
Live Stock	102,745	16,314	10,710	–	27,024	129,769
Plate Glass	401,663	59,840	1,157	–	60,997	462,660
Sickness	1,027,192	5,624	9	–	5,633	1,032,825
" (Fraternals)	540,063	–	–	–	–	540,063
Sickness and Funeral combined (Fraternals)	–	1,032,175	220,519	13,751	1,266,445	1,266,445
Sprinkler Leakage	53,649	–	–			53,649
Steam Boiler	235,133	–				235,133
Title	none.	–	–	–	–	none.
Tornado	50,906	48,073	–		48,073	98,979
Totals	**13,918,136**	**1,999,002**	**615,314**	**25,847**	**2,640,163**	**16,558,299**

85.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1918

NET LOSSES PAID. —concluded.

Class of business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees.				Grand Totals.
		(a) Prov.Cos. within provinces by which they are incorp.	(b) Prov. Cos. within prov. other than those by which they are incorp.	(c) British and Foreign.	Total Provincial Licensees.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident	667,966	58,515	337	–	58,852	726,818
Accident and Sickness combined	537,483	27,542	3,611	–	31,153	568,636
" (Fraternals)	–	126,377	4,495	13,026	143,898	143,898
Automobile (including Fire risk)	383,186	7,689	727		8,416	391,602
Automobile (excluding Fire risk)	398,437	9,203	368		9,571	408,008
Burglary	58,951	4,090	–		4,090	63,041
Employers' Liability	1,545,604	–	–		–	1,545,604
Explosion	5,353	–	–		–	5,353
Funeral	–	17,456	–		17,456	17,456
Guarantee	259,157	15,957	–		15,957	275,114
Hail	698,074	88,621	154,051	–	242,672	940,746
Inland Transportation	115,256	none.	–	–	none.	115,256
Live Stock	46,275	6,172	3,400	–	9,572	55,847
Plate Glass	283,808	33,151	1,634	–	34,785	318,593
Sickness	699,870	3,831	–	–	3,831	703,701
" (Fraternals)	543,108	–	–	–		543,108
Sickness and Funeral combined (Fraternals)	–	695,105	258,213	11,839	965,157	965,157
Sprinkler Leakage	56,538	–	–	–	–	56,538
Steam Boiler	28,543	–	–	–	–	28,543
Title	none.	–	–	–	–	none.
Tornado	143,703	23,527		–	23,527	167,230
Totals	**6,471,312**	**1,117,236**	**426,836**	**24,865**	**1,568,937**	**8,040,249**

86.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1918.

Business transacted by	Net insurance written.	Net in force Dec. 31, 1918.	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	$	$	$	$
1. Dominion licensees—				
(a) Life companies	307,279,759	1,785,061,273	62,233,624	28,255,564
(b) Fraternals	5,497,819	129,055,773	2,679,637	3,037,860
Totals	**312,777,758**	**1,914,117,046**	**64,913,261**	**31,293,424**
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within province by which they are incorporated.				
(i) Life companies	2,702,735	8,946,055	297,547	76,451
(ii) Fraternals	1,326,515	110,386,608	2,347,814	2,270,301
(b) Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.				
(i) Life companies	1,570,420	4,051,813	112,131	20,500
(ii) Fraternals	791,450	46,288,850	882,235	964,628
(c) British and foreign companies				
(i) Fraternals	3,054,450	69,452,864	1,182,112	1,119,195
Totals for Provincial companies	**9,445,570**	**239,126,190**	**4,821,839**	**4,451,075**
Grand Totals	**322,223,148**	**2,153,243,236**	**69,735,100**	**35,744,499**

87.—Fire Insurance effected on property in Canada, under Section 129 of the Insurance Act, 1917, by Companies, Associations or Underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada.

Companies.	Amount of Insurance.
	$
Lloyds' Associations	36,127,736
Reciprocal Underwriters	34,262,538
Mutual Companies	201,247,130
Stock Companies	47,126,316
Total	**318,763,720**

Description of Property.	
	$
Lumber and Lumber Mills	17,581,958
Other Industrial Plants and Mercantile Establishments	246,025,983
Stock and Merchandise	46,877,311
Railway Property and Equipment	5,553,650
Miscellaneous	2,724,818
Total	**318,763,720**

Amount by Provinces.

	$		$
P. E. Island	14,322	Saskatchewan	2,001,636
Nova Scotia	9,838,199	Alberta	3,177,473
New Brunswick	10,971,568	British Columbia	11,064,000
Quebec	112,441,988	Yukon	146,400
Ontario	160,670,748		
Manitoba	8,437,386	**Total**	**318,763,720**

XII.—ADMINISTRATION.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Representation by Provinces.—The four original provinces of the Dominion were Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which were given parliamentary representation according to Section 37 of the British North America Act, 1867. By Imperial Orders in Council the provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were admitted into the Dominion, the former on July 20, 1871, by Order dated May 16, 1871, and the latter on July 1, 1873, by Order dated June 26, 1873. An Act of the Dominion Parliament of May 12, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), provided for the formation of the province of Manitoba out of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories, so soon as these should be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, which admission was effected by Imperial Order in Council dated June 23, 1870, taking effect on July 15, 1870. In consequence of doubts as to the legal validity of the Dominion Act of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), the Imperial Parliament passed an Act in 1871 (34-35 Vict., c. 28) making the Canadian Act valid and effectual.

Parliament of Canada.—The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada consists of the Senate with 96 members and of the House of Commons with 235 members, senators being appointed for life by the Governor-General and members of the House of Commons being elected by the people. The ordinary legal limit of duration for each parliament is five years; but by Act of the Imperial Parliament (6-7 Geo. V., c. 19), passed June 1, 1916, and intituled an Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867, the duration of the 12th Parliament of Canada was extended until October 7, 1917. The 12th Parliament was dissolved by proclamation of the Governor General on October 6, 1917; and the 13th Parliament of Canada was elected on December 17, 1917. A Redistribution Act passed after each census readjusts the number of representatives in the House of Commons in accordance with rules laid down in Section 51 of the British North America Act, 1867, of the Imperial Parliament (30-31 Vict., c. 3). These rules provide that the province of Quebec shall always have the fixed number of 65 members, and that there shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained by the census) as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec. However, by an amendment to the British North America Act passed in 1915, (5-6 Geo. V., c. 45), it was enacted that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province." As a consequence of this amendment the representation of Prince Edward Island has remained at 4 members.

The Senate.—The numerical representation of the Senate by provinces is as follows: Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 24, Ontario 24, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 6, Alberta 6, British Columbia 6. Total 96.

House of Commons.—The representation of the people in the House of Commons has been governed by Acts of the Dominion Parliament passed in 1903, 1904 and 1907 (3 Edw. VII, c. 60; 4 Edw. VII, c. 35; 6-7 Edw. VII, c. 41). The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created by Acts of the Dominion Parliament passed in 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, cc. 3 and 42), and after the Northwest Census of 1906 the Representation Act was amended by an Act of April 27, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 41), which gave Saskatchewan ten members and Alberta seven members after the next ensuing election of October 26, 1908. The seven additional members thus given to Saskatchewan and Alberta brought the representation of Canada in the House of Commons up to 221. The Representation Act, 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, c. 51), which was assented to on June 12, 1914, came into operation for the election of the 13th Parliament of Canada. An amending Act (5 Geo. V., c. 19), and the Imperial Act 5-6 (Geo. V., c. 45), provide that the House of Commons shall consist of 235 members, distributed by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 16, New Brunswick 11, Quebec 65, Ontario 82, Manitoba 15, Saskatchewan 16, Alberta 12, British Columbia 13 and Yukon

Territory 1. Table 1 shows the representation in the House of Commons according to the districts of the Representation Act, 1914, and of the amending Act (5 Geo. V., c. 19).

1.—Representation in the House of Commons according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.	Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.
Canada.	**7,206,643**[1]	**235**	**Quebec**—con.		
Prince Edward Island.	**93,728**	**4**	Beauharnois	20,802	1
Kings	22,636	1	Bellechasse	21,141	1
Prince	32,779	1	Berthier	19,872	1
Queens	38,313	2	Bonaventure	28,110	1
			Brome	13,216	1
			Chambly and Verchères	28,715	1
Nova Scotia.	**492,338**	**16**	Champlain	39,824	1
			Charlevoix-Montmorency	27,972	1
			Chateauguay-Huntingdon	26,562	1
Antigonish and Guysborough	29,010	1	Chicoutimi-Saguenay[2]	65,888	1
Cape Breton North and Victoria	29,888	1	Compton	29,630	1
			Dorchester	25,096	1
Cape Breton South and Richmond	66,625	2	Drummond and Arthabaska	41,590	1
Colchester	23,664	1	Gaspé	35,001	1
Cumberland	40,543	1	Hull	34,192	1
Digby and Annapolis	29,871	1	Joliette	23,911	1
Halifax City and County	80,257	2	Kamouraska	20,888	1
Hants	19,703	1	Labelle	31,149	1
Inverness	25,571	1	Laprairie-Napierville	19,335	1
Kings	21,780	1	L'Assomption-Montcalm	28,506	1
Lunenburg	33,260	1	Laval-Deux-Montagnes	25,275	1
Pictou	35,858	1	Levis	28,913	1
Shelburne and Queens	24,211	1	L'Islet	16,435	1
Yarmouth and Clare	32,097	1	Lotbinière	22,158	1
			Maskinonge	16,509	1
			Matane	27,539	1
New Brunswick.	**351,889**	**11**	Megantic	31,314	1
			Missiquoi	17,466	1
Charlotte	21,147	1	Montmagny	17,356	1
Gloucester	32,662	1	Montreal Island—		
Kent	24,376	1	Hochelaga	44,884	1
Northumberland	31,194	1	Jacques Cartier	55,943	1
Restigouche and Madawaska	32,321	1	Laurier-Outremont	45,176	1
			Maisonneuve	33,796	1
Royal	31,491	1	Ste. Anne	41,541	1
St. John City and County and Albert County	63,263	2	St. Antoine	34,794	1
			St. Denis	45,141	1
Victoria and Carleton	33,034	1	Westmount-St. Henri	56,088	1
Westmorland	44,621	1	St. James	44,057	1
York-Sunbury	37,780	1	St. Laurent-St. George	38,883	1
			George-Etienne Cartier	51,937	1
			St. Mary	62,521	1
Quebec.[2]	**2,005,779**	**65**	Nicolet	30,055	1
			Pontiac	29,416	1
Argenteuil	16,766	1	Portneuf	30,260	1
Bagot	18,206	1	Quebec County	28,046	1
Beauce	51,399	1	Quebec E	30,922	1

[1] Including 5,900, the population of the Northwest Territories.

[2] Includes portion of Northwest Territories added to Quebec by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, with a population of 2,547.

NOTE.—Included in the total population of Quebec are the following unorganized parts and their respective populations, which are not attached to any county, viz.—Abitibi 910, East Main 160, Mistassini 191, Nemiskau 56, Rupert's House 445, Stratton Island 3, Waswanipi 301.

1.—Representation in the House of Commons according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.
Quebec—concluded.		
Quebec S.	24,163	1
Quebec W.	30,506	1
Richelieu	19,810	1
Richmond and Wolfe	39,491	1
Rimouski	23,951	1
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville	35,473	1
St. Jean-Iberville	21,882	1
Shefford	23,976	1
Sherbrooke	23,211	1
Stanstead	20,765	1
Temiscouata	36,430	1
Terrebonne	29,018	1
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	36,153	1
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	20,439	1
Wright	23,862	1
Yamaska	20,387	1
Ontario.[1]	**2,527,292**	**82**
Algoma E.	37,968	1
Algoma W.	28,752	1
Brant	19,259	1
Brantford City	26,617	1
Bruce N.	23,783	1
Bruce S.	26,249	1
Carleton	24,417	1
Dufferin	17,740	1
Dundas	25,973	1
Durham	26,411	1
Elgin E.	17,597	1
Elgin W.	26,715	1
Essex N.	38,006	1
Essex S.	29,541	1
Fort William and Rainy River	33,626	1
Frontenac	21,944	1
Glengarry and Stormont	38,226	1
Grenville	17,545	1
Grey N.	33,957	1
Grey S.	31,934	1
Haldimand	21,562	1
Halton	22,208	1
Hamilton E.	39,793	1
Hamilton W.	37,279	1
Hastings E.	24,978	1
Hastings W.	30,825	1
Huron N.	26,886	1
Huron S.	26,097	1
Kent	52,439	1
Kingston	20,660	1
Lambton E.	25,779	1
Lambton W.	29,109	1
Lanark	34,375	1
Leeds	36,753	1
Lennox and Addington	20,386	1
Lincoln	35,429	1
Ontario—concluded.		
London	46,300	1
Middlesex E.	23,465	1
Middlesex W.	27,300	1
Muskoka	21,233	1
Nipissing	43,714	1
Norfolk	27,110	1
Northumberland	32,892	1
Ontario N.	17,141	1
Ontario S.	23,865	1
Ottawa	77,182	2
Oxford N.	25,077	1
Oxford S.	22,294	1
Parry Sound	26,547	1
Peel	22,102	1
Perth N.	30,235	1
Perth S.	18,947	1
Peterborough E.	15,499	1
Peterborough W.	26,151	1
Port Arthur and Kenora[1]	37,641	1
Prescott	26,968	1
Prince Edward	17,150	1
Renfrew N.	23,617	1
Renfrew S.	27,852	1
Russell	39,434	1
Simcoe E.	35,294	1
Simcoe N.	24,699	1
Simcoe S.	25,060	1
Timiskaming	37,076	1
Toronto South	43,956	1
Toronto East	53,712	1
Toronto Centre	54,792	1
Toronto West	57,804	1
Toronto (Parkdale)	59,609	1
Toronto North	51,318	1
Victoria	36,499	1
Waterloo N.	33,619	1
Waterloo S.	28,988	1
Welland	42,163	1
Wellington N.	22,292	1
Wellington S.	32,200	1
Wentworth	34,634	1
York E.	32,864	1
York W.	33,306	1
York S.	34,458	1
York N.	22,415	1
Manitoba.[2]	**461,630**	**15**
Brandon	39,734	1
Dauphin	23,371	1
Lisgar	25,978	1
Macdonald	20,802	1
Marquette	32,384	1
Nelson[2]	11,973	1
Neepawa	23,913	1
Portage la Prairie	22,059	1
Provencher	23,996	1

[1] Includes portion of Northwest Territories added to Ontario by the Extension of Buondaries Act, 1912, with a population of 4,018. [2]Includes portion of Northwest Territories added to Manitoba by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, with a population of 6,016.

1.—Representation in the House of Commons according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914—concluded.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.	Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.
Manitoba—concluded.			**Alberta.**	**374,663**	**12**
Selkirk	32,650	1	Battle River	26,140	1
Souris	27,133	1	Bow River	27,044	1
Springfield	37,527	1	Calgary E	35,172	1
Winnipeg Centre	58,903	1	Calgary W	30,211	1
Winnipeg North	45,682	1	Edmonton E	32,188	1
Winnipeg South	35,525	1	Edmonton W	34,956	1
			Lethbridge	29,552	1
			Macleod	30,685	1
			Medicine Hat	24,481	1
			Red Deer	37,815	1
Saskatchewan.	**492,432**	**16**	Strathcona	28,501	1
			Victoria	37,918	1
Assiniboia	31,975	1			
Battleford	21,753	1	**British Columbia.**	**392,480**	**13**
Battleford North	24,017	1			
Humboldt	37,126	1	Burrard	48,493	1
Kindersley	21,937	1	Cariboo	26,908	1
Last Mountain	32,464	1	Comox-Alberni	16,777	1
Maple Creek	19,869	1	Fraser Valley	22,848	1
McKenzie	36,921	1	Kootenay E	22,399	1
Moosejaw	31,552	1	Kootenay W	28,373	1
Prince Albert	36,162	1	Nanaimo	31,822	1
Qu'Appelle	30,470	1	Skeena	25,486	1
Regina	44,441	1	Vancouver Centre	60,104	1
Saskatoon	31,539	1	Vancouver South	20,446	1
Saltcoats	32,332	1	Victoria City	31,660	1
Swift Current	28,793	1	Westminster, New	29,098	1
Weyburn	31,081	1	Yale	28,066	1
			Yukon Territory.	**8,512**	**1**

2.—Governors-General of Canada, 1867-1919.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of assumption of office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
The Earl Grey, G.C.M.G	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916

3.—Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1919.

Number of Parliaments.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions and lengths of Parliaments.
1st Parliament...	1st	Nov. 6, 1867	May 22, 1868	118[1]	
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	69	Aug., Sept., 1867[3]
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	87	Sept. 24, 1867.[4]
	4th	Feb. 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	59	July 8, 1872.[5]
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	65	4 y., 9 m., 15 d.[6]
2nd Parliament...	1st	Mar. 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	81[2]	July, Aug., Sept. '72.[3]
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	16	Sept. 3, 1872.[4]
					Jan. 2, 1874.[5]
					1 y., 4 m., 0 d.[6]
3rd Parliament...	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	62	Jan. 22, 1874.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	64	Feb. 21, 1874.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 12, 1876	63	Aug. 17, 1878.[5]
	4th	Feb. 8, 1877	April 28, 1877	80	4 y., 5 m., 25 d.[5]
	5th	Feb. 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	93	
4th Parliament...	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	92	Sept. 17, 1878.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 12, 1880	May 7, 1880	86	Nov. 21, 1878.[4]
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	103	May 18, 1882.[5]
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	98	3 y., 5 m., 28 d.[6]
5th Parliament...	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	107	June 20, 1882.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	94	Aug. 7, 1882.[4]
	3rd	Jan. 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	173	Jan. 15, 1887.[5]
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	98	4 y., 5 m., 10 d.[6]
6th Parliament...	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	72	Feb. 22, 1887.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	90	April 7, 1887.[4]
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	May 2, 1889	92	Feb. 3, 1891.[5]
	4th	Jan. 16, 1890	May 16, 1890	121	3 y., 9 m., 27 d.[6]
7th Parliament...	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	155	
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	136	March 5, 1891.[3]
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	66	April 25, 1891.[4]
	4th	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	131	April 24, 1896.[5]
	5th	April 18, 1895	July 22, 1895	96	5 y., 0 m., 0 d.[6]
	6th	Jan. 2, 1896	April 23, 1896	111	
8th Parliament...	1st	Aug. 19, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896	48	
	2nd	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	97	June 23, 1896.[3]
	3rd	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	131	July 13, 1896.[4]
	4th	Mar. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1899	149	Oct. 9, 1900.[5]
	5th	Feb. 1, 1900	July 18, 1900	168	4 y., 2 m., 26 d.[6]
9th Parliament...	1st	Feb. 6, 1901	May 23, 1901	107	Nov. 7, 1900.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 13, 1902	May 15, 1902	90	Dec. 5, 1900.[4]
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1903	Oct. 24, 1903	227	Sept. 29, 1904.[5]
	4th	Mar. 10, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	154	3 y., 9 m., 26 d.[6]
10th Parliament...	1st	Jan. 11, 1905	July 20, 1905	191	Nov. 3, 1904.[3]
	2nd	Mar. 8, 1906	July 13, 1906	128	Dec. 15, 1904.[4]
	3rd	Nov. 22, 1906	April 27, 1907	157	Sept. 17, 1908.[5]
	4th	Nov. 28, 1907	July 20, 1908	236	3 y., 9 m., 4 d.[6]
11th Parliament...	1st	Jan. 20, 1909	May 19, 1909	120	Oct. 26, 1908.[3]
	2nd	Nov. 11, 1909	May 4, 1910	175	Dec. 3, 1908.[4]
	3rd	Nov. 17, 1910	July 29, 1911	196[7]	July 29, 1911.[5]
					2 y., 7 m., 28 d.[6]

[1] Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. [2] Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August. [3] Period of general elections. [4] Writs returnable. [5] Dissolution of Parliament. [6] Duration of Parliament in years, months, and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive.

3.—Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1919—concluded.

Number of Parliaments.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions and length of Parliaments.
12th Parliament...	1st	Nov. 15, 1911	April 1, 1912	139	
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1912	June 6, 1913	173[8]	
	3rd	Jan. 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	148	Sept. 21, 1911.[3]
	4th	Aug. 18, 1914	Aug. 22, 1914	5	Oct. 7, 1911.[4]
	5th	Feb. 4, 1915	April 15, 1915	71	Oct. 6, 1917.[5]
	6th	Jan. 12, 1916	May 18, 1916	127	6 y. 0 m., 0 d.[6]
	7th	Jan. 18, 1917	Sept. 20, 1917	207[9]	
13th Parliament...	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	
	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	Dec. 17, 1917[3]
	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	Feb. 27, 1918.[4]
	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July, 1, 1920	127	

[3] Period of general elections. [4] Writs returnable. [5] Dissolution of Parliament. [6] Duration of Parliament in years, months, and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. [7] Not including days (59) of adjournment from May 19th to July 18th. [8] Not including days (25) of adjournment from Dec. 19th 1912, to Jan. 14th, 1913. [9] Not including days (39) of adjournment from Feb. 7th to April 19th, 1917.

4.—Dominion Ministries, 1896-1919.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
EIGHTH MINISTRY.		
Premier and President of Council..	Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....	July 11, 1896
Minister of Trade and Commerce.	Right Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright.	July 13, 1896
Secretary of State.....	Hon. R. W. Scott.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Charles Murphy.....	Oct. 10, 1908
Minister of Justice.....	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. David Mills.....	Nov. 18, 1897
	Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.....	Feb. 11, 1902
	Hon. Sir Allen B. Aylesworth.....	June 4, 1906
Minister of Marine and Fisheries..	Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. James Sutherland.....	Jan. 15, 1902
	Hon. J. Raymond F. Préfontaine.....	Nov. 11, 1902
	Hon. Louis P. Brodeur[1].....	Feb. 6, 1906
	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux[1].....	Aug. 11, 1911
Minister of Militia and Defence....	Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden.....	July 13, 1896
Postmaster General.....	Hon. Sir William Mulock.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Allen B. Aylesworth.....	Oct. 16, 1905
	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.....	June 4, 1906
	Hon. Henri S. Beland.....	Aug. 11, 1911
Minister of Agriculture..... .	Hon. Sydney A. Fisher.....	July 13, 1896
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Israel J. Tarte.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. James Sutherland.....	Nov. 11, 1902
	Hon. Charles S. Hyman.....	May 22, 1905
	Hon. William Pugsley.....	Sept. 13, 1907

[1] Also Minister of Naval Service.

4.—Dominion Ministries, 1896-1919—con.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
EIGHTH MINISTRY—concluded.		
Minister of Finance	Hon. William S. Fielding	July 13, 1896
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Andrew G. Blair	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Henry R. Emmerson	Jan. 15, 1904
	Hon. George P. Graham	Sept. 13, 1907
Minister of Interior	Hon. Clifford Sifton	Nov. 17, 1896
	Hon. Frank Oliver	April 8, 1905
Minister of Customs	Hon. William Paterson	June 30, 1897
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	June 30, 1897
	Hon. M. E. Bernier	June 22, 1900
	Hon. Louis P. Brodeur	Jan. 19, 1904
	Hon. William Templeman	Feb. 6, 1906
Minister of Labour	Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King	June 2, 1909
Without Portfolio	Hon. Richard R. Dobell	July 13, 1896
	Hon. C. A. Geoffrion	July 13, 1896
	Hon. James Sutherland	Sept. 30, 1899
	Hon. W. Templeman	Feb. 25, 1902
	Hon. Charles S. Hyman	Feb. 5, 1904
NOT IN THE CABINET.		
Solicitor-General	Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Henry Carroll	Feb. 11, 1902
	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux	Jan. 29, 1904
	Hon. Jacques Bureau	Feb. 14, 1907
Controller of Customs	Hon. William Paterson	July 13, 1896
Controller of Inland Revenue	Hon. Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	July 13, 1896
NINTH MINISTRY.		
Premier and President of the Privy Council	Right Hon Sir Robert Laird Borden	Oct. 10, 1911
President of the Privy Council and Minister of Health	Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Right Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster	Oct. 10, 1911
Minister of Interior	Hon. Robert Rogers	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. William J. Roche	Oct. 29, 1912
	Hon. Arthur Meighen[1]	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Frederick D. Monk	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Robert Rogers	Oct. 29, 1912
	Hon. Charles C. Ballantyne	Oct. 3, 1917
	Hon. Frank B. Carvell	Oct. 13, 1917
	Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	Sept. 3, 1919
	Vacant.	
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Francis Cochrane	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. John D. Reid	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Finance	Hon. Sir William T. White	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton	Aug. 2, 1919

4.—Dominion Ministries, 1896-1919—con.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
NINTH MINISTRY—con.		
Postmaster General	Hon. Louis P. Pelletier	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Thomas C. Casgrain	Oct. 20, 1914
	Hon. Pierre E. Blondin	Jan. 8, 1917
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service	Hon. John D. Hazen	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Charles C. Ballantyne	Oct. 13, 1917
Minister of Justice	Hon. Charles J. Doherty	Oct. 10, 1911
Minister of Militia and Defence	Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Sir Albert Edward Kemp	Nov. 23, 1916
	Major-Gen. the Hon. Sydney C. Mewburn	Oct. 12, 1917
	Hon. Hugh Guthrie	Jan. 24, 1920
Minister of Overseas Forces for Canada in the United Kingdom	Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley	Oct. 31, 1916
	Hon. Sir Albert Edward Kemp	Oct. 12, 1917
Secretary of State	Hon. William J. Roche	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Louis Coderre	Oct. 29, 1912
	Hon. Pierre E. Blondin[1]	Oct. 6, 1915
	Hon. Esioff L. Patenaude[1]	Jan. 8, 1917
	Hon. Arthur Meighen[1]	Aug. 25, 1917
	Hon. Martin Burrell[1]	Oct. 12, 1917
	Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	Dec. 31, 1919
Minister of Labour	Hon. Thomas W. Crothers	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Gideon D. Robertson	Nov. 7, 1918
Minister of Immigration and Colonization	Hon. James A. Calder	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. Wilfrid B. Nantel	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Pierre E. Blondin [1]	Oct. 20, 1914
	Hon. Esioff Leon Patenaude	Oct. 6, 1915
	Hon. Albert E. Sévigny	Jan. 8, 1917
Minister of Customs	Hon. John D. Reid	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue	Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	May 18, 1918
	Hon. Martin Burrell	Jan. 1, 1920
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Martin Burrell	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Thomas A. Crerar	Oct. 12, 1917
	Hon. Simon F. Tolmie	Aug. 2, 1919
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed	Feb. 21, 1918
Ministers without portfolio	Hon. Sir George H. Perley	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Albert E. Kemp	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Francis Cochrane	Oct. 23, 1917
	Hon. A. K. MacLean [2]	Oct. 23, 1917
	Hon. G. D. Robertson	Oct. 23, 1917

[1] Also Minister of Mines.
[2] Resigned February 24, 1920.

4.—Dominion Ministries, 1896-1919—concluded.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
NINTH MINISTRY—concluded.		
NOT IN THE CABINET.		
Solicitor-General	Hon. Arthur Meighen	June 26, 1913
	Hon. Hugh Guthrie [1]	Oct. 4, 1917
Parliamentary Secretary, Militia and Defence	Franklin B. McCurdy	July 19, 1916
	Lt.-Col. Hugh Clark	Nov. 7, 1918
Parliamentary Secretary, Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	Franklin B. McCurdy	Feb. 23, 1918
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs	Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clark	Oct. 21, 1916
	Francis H. Keefer	Nov. 7, 1918

[1]To be a Member of King's Privy Council for Canada, July 1, 1919.

NOTE.—A complete list of the Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1913 appeared in the Year Book of 1912, pp. 422–429.

5.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1919.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment.
W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873	P. A. MacIntyre	May 13, 1899
Sir Robert Hodgson	Nov. 22, 1873	D. A. McKinnon	Oct. 3, 1904
Sir Thomas H. Haviland	July 14, 1879	Benjamin Rogers	June 1, 1910
Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884	A. C. Macdonald	June 2, 1915
Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 21, 1889	Murdock McKinnon	Sept. 3, 1919
Geo. W. Howlan	Feb. 21, 1894		

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867	A. W. McLelan	July 9, 1888
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	Oct. 18, 1867	Malachy Bowes Daly	July 11, 1890
		Malachy Bowes Daly	[1]July 29, 1895
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	[1]Jan. 31, 1868	Alfred G. Jones	Aug. 7, 1900
		Duncan C. Fraser	Mar. 27, 1906
Sir E. Kenny (acting)	May 31, 1870	James D. McGregor	Oct. 18, 1910
Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873	David MacKeen	Oct. 19, 1915
A. G. Archibald	July 4, 1873	McCallum Grant	Nov. 29, 1916
Matthew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883		

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	July 1, 1867	John Boyd	Sept. 21, 1893
		John A. Fraser	Dec. 20, 1893
Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867	A. R. McClelan	Dec. 9, 1896
L. A. Wilmot	July 14, 1868	Jabez B. Snowball	Feb. 5, 1902
Samuel Leonard Tilley	Nov. 5, 1873	L. J. Tweedie	Mar. 2, 1907
E. Baron Chandler	July 16, 1878	Josiah Wood	Mar. 6, 1912
Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880	G. W. Ganong	June 29, 1916
Sir Sam'l Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885	William Pugsley	Nov. 6, 1917

[1]Second term.

5.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-19—concluded.

QUEBEC.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment.
Sir N. F. Belleau	July 1, 1867	L. A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1898
Sir N. F. Belleau	[1]Jan. 31, 1868	L. A. Jetté	[1]Feb. 2, 1903
Réné Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873	Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier	Sept. 4, 1908
Luc Letellier de St. Just	Dec. 15, 1876	Sir François Langelier	May 5, 1911
Theodore Robitaille	July 26, 1879	Sir Pierre E. Leblanc	Feb. 9, 1915
L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884	Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Oct. 21, 1918
A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887		
Sir J. A. Chapleau	Dec. 5, 1892		

ONTARIO.

Major-Gen. H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867	George A. Kirkpatrick	May 30, 1892
W. P. Howland	July 14, 1868	Sir Oliver Mowat	Nov. 18, 1897
John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873	Sir William Mortimer Clark	April 20, 1903
D. A. Macdonald	May 18, 1875	Sir John M. Gibson	Sept. 22, 1908
John Beverly Robinson	June 30, 1880	Lt.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie	Sept. 26, 1914
Sir Alexander Campbell	Feb. 8, 1887	Lionel H. Clarke	Nov. 27, 1919

MANITOBA.

A. G. Archibald	May 20, 1870	J. C. Patterson	Sept. 2, 1895
Francis Goodschall Johnson	April 9, 1872	Sir D. H. McMillan	Oct. 16, 1900
Alexander Morris	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir D. H. McMillan	[1]May 11, 1906
Joseph Ed. Cauchon	Dec. 2, 1877	D. C. Cameron	Aug. 1, 1911
James C. Aikins	Sept. 22, 1882	Sir James A. M. Aikins	Aug. 3, 1916
J. C. Shultz	July 1, 1888		

SASKATCHEWAN.

A. E. Forget	Sept. 1, 1905	Sir Richard Stuart Lake	Oct. 6, 1915
Geo. W. Brown	Oct. 5, 1910		

ALBERTA.

George H. V. Bulyea	Sept. 1, 1905	Robert George Brett	Oct. 6, 1915
George H. V. Bulyea	[1]Oct. 5, 1910		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. W. Trutch	June 5, 1871	Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	June 21, 1900
Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876	James Dunsmuir	May 11, 1906
Clement F. Cornwall	June 21, 1881	T. W. Patterson	Dec. 3, 1909
Hugh Nelson	Feb. 7, 1887	Sir Frank S. Barnard	Dec. 5, 1914
Edgar Dewdney	Nov. 1, 1892	Col. Edward G. Prior	Dec. 9, 1919
Thomas R. McInnes	Nov. 18, 1897		

THE TERRITORIES.

A. G. Archibald	May 10, 1870	Joseph Royal	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodschall Johnson	April 9, 1872	C. H. Mackintosh	Oct. 31, 1893
Alexander Morris	Dec. 2, 1872	M. C. Cameron	May 30, 1898
David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget	Oct. 11, 1898
Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881	A. E. Forget	[1]Mar. 30, 1904

[1]Second term.

HONORARY ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

In the Canada Year Book for 1918, pp. 581 to 584, a general account was given of the work for that year of the Advisory Research Council. During the year 1919 two changes have taken place in the membership of the Council. Tancrède Bienvenu, Vice-president and General Manager of the Banque Provinciale du Canada, Montreal, and S. F. Kirkpatrick, M.E.I.C., Professor of Metallurgy, Queen's University, Kingston, have resigned. To fill these vacancies Sir George Garneau, Kt., B.A.Sc., 2 Cook Street, Quebec, P.Q., and W. L. Goodwin, B.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Dean of the Faculty of Science, Queen's University, Kingston, were appointed, and they with the other members whose names were given in the Canada Year Book for 1918, form the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research as at present constituted.

Studentships and Fellowships.—During the past year the supply of students for the twenty-five studentships and fellowships instituted by the Research Council was even less than during the previous year, only three fellowships and five studentships being awarded. Three of these were awarded to students who were released from the military forces of Canada, and accordingly began their studentships after January 1, 1919. Now that the war has ended, it is expected that the number of qualified applicants will very greatly increase and that they in turn will help to relieve the scarcity of scientific researchers.

Bursaries.—The demonstration on the part of any candidate for a studentship of capacity for research implies a year or so in post graduate study. As a rule few of those who have just graduated are in a position to afford the additional expense involved and consequently they may be unable to qualify for studentships. The Council, therefore, decided to institute bursaries, ten of which will be awarded during 1919-20 to graduates whose attainments in science justify such an award. The value of a Bursary is $500 and it is tenable only for a year, but if the holder, during that time, demonstrates the possession of a capacity for research, he may be awarded a studentship for the following year.

Assisted Researches.—Under certain conditions the Council may grant financial assistance for research into industrial processes and methods. During the fiscal year 1918–19 twelve such grants were awarded, ranging in amount from $200 to $7,000. One of these grants was made to assist in an investigation of the reduction of low grade iron ores. There is but a small supply of high grade iron ore in the Dominion, 96 p.c. of all the iron ore smelted in Canada being imported. The total quantity of available high grade iron ore on the globe is diminishing rapidly, and it will eventually be necessary to turn to iron ore of lower grades for the production of iron and steel. If the smelting could be effected on an industrial scale at a reduction in the cost, it would offset the disadvantage at present attending the utilization of this lower grade iron ore which would make available

immense quantities of such ore in Canada. This investigation has advanced to a stage which promises important results bearing on the utilization of these ores. An investigation on wheat genetics has been carried on for the past two years, and a variety of wheat has been produced which ripens two weeks earlier than the Marquis. Also varieties have been produced, some of which are wholly rust resistant. An endeavour is being made to produce a hybrid of these which will ripen early, be completely rust resistant, give a good yield per acre, and have the necessary milling and baking qualities. Another grant was made to provide for preliminary investigations on the cause of the discoloration of canned lobster. This trouble results in an annual loss to the lobster industry of many thousands of dollars and, as the success of this important industry depends on a high grade of product, a thorough and prolonged research on the problems affecting the industry must be systematically planned and carried out. A Fish Canner's Guild for Research is in process of organization, and it is expected that when it is fully organized it will undertake and continue the support of this investigation. Grants have also been made to provide for researches on the chemistry and bacteriology of fish curing; an investigation on the character and amount of the sugars in sulphite liquor from pulp mills with a view to the utilization of these sugars in the manufacture of industrial alcohol; the flotation of Canadian ores by waste oils from wood distillation; the utilization of ultra-violet rays; experiments on fog signalling apparatus; investigations on a unit storage battery, on a laboratory scale, of the oxy-hydrogen type.

Utilization of Fish Waste.—The question of the utilization of fish waste has been under consideration by the Research Council for the last eighteen months. A thorough survey was made, and the Council ultimately came to the conclusion that a project for the utilization of the offal could be successfully carried out; they recommended to the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research and to the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Privy Council that a plant be established. Eventually a private company was organized to engage in this industry.

Industrial Alcohol.—Denatured alcohol is very extensively used abroad as a chemical agent, a precipitant, a solvent, a cleanser in many industrial processes, especially in the chemical industries, and it is also used as a motor fuel to replace gasoline and for illumination purposes. In Canada the consumption is a meagre one. In 1917, if it had been in proportion to the population, as compared with the United States, the amount would have been about twenty times as great as it was. One of the reasons for this very limited consumption in Canada is the exceedingly high cost, and this is due principally to the conditions under which denaturation is carried out, to the present bonding system and to the high cost of corn and other raw materials used to produce it. If raw materials, which are at present merely industrial waste, were employed in the production of alcohol, the price might eventually be considerably reduced. It has

been estimated that from the waste sulphite liquor of Canadian pulp mills, 5,000,000 gallons of alcohol of 95 p.c. strength could be obtained yearly at a cost of under 35 cents per gallon. It is also a well-known fact that wood waste from our saw mills could be utilized for this purpose. This method should be particularly profitable in British Columbia, where it is estimated that several thousand tons of wood waste are burned daily. In view of these and other facts, and as a result of the representations of various bodies interested in the Canadian chemical industries, the Research Council gave prolonged and careful consideration to this question, and formulated definite recommendations to the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research.

Western Lignites.—After making a thorough survey on the subject of the utilization of the low grade lignites of Western Canada as domestic fuel, the Research Council recommended the Dominion Government to erect a demonstration carbonizing-briquetting plant capable of turning out 30,000 tons of briquettes per year, practically equivalent in thermal value to anthracite. After extended consideration of the proposal, the Federal Government, in co-operation with the Governments of the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, agreed to make an appropriation of $400,000 and to put the conduct and control of the experiment in charge of a Board which was appointed on August 22, 1918, and which has, since its organization, been carrying on investigations and tests preliminary to the erection of the demonstration plant in Saskatchewan.

Industrial Fatigue.—In modern industry the question of the efficiency of the worker in relation to the hours of labour, in conjunction with the amount of his output and the conditions under which he operates, is one to which a great deal of attention has been given in Great Britain, France, and the United States. This is a question which affects in a large measure the social welfare of the entire industrial population and, while much may be learned from investigations carried on elsewhere, there are special conditions which must be considered in Canada, such as differences in climate, food, etc. Realizing the importance of this work, the Research Council has appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. J. J. R. Macleod, of the University of Toronto, to carry on investigations in Canada on industrial fatigue. This Committee will also endeavour to co-operate with similar organizations abroad in order to prevent duplication of effort.

Forestry.—The Research Council regards forestry investigations as of fundamental importance in determining the data which must be ascertained regarding the rates of growth and the possible quantity of reproduction of our more valuable timber trees, in order that a comprehensive and successful attack on the problem of reafforestation in Eastern Canada may be undertaken. The results already obtained through the Petawawa Forest Survey, which has been conducted on behalf of the Research Council by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, have enabled this Branch to elaborate a system of forest organization which is specially adapted to conditions in Eastern Canada and which will permit of the inauguration of the

best sylvicultural practice to provide efficiently for reafforestation. This investigation is still in progress. The Research Council has placed before the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Privy Council a report recommending the establishment, of a National Research Institute. This report has been accepted by the two Committees, and the subject is still under consideration.[1]

PUBLIC LANDS.

Dominion Lands.—The crown lands of the Dominion of Canada are situated in the Prairie Provinces, in the Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia, and in a block in northern British Columbia, containing 3,500,000 acres known as the "Peace River Block" All lands within 15 miles of a railway are reserved for soldier settlement; other lands are offered in free grants as homesteads for settlers. Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of eighteen years and is a British subject or declares intention to become a British subject, is entitled to apply for entry for a homestead. The lands are laid out in townships of 36 sections. Each section contains 640 acres, and is divided into quarter-sections of 160 acres. A quarter section of 160 acres may be obtained as a homestead on payment of an entry fee of $10 and fulfilment of certain conditions of residence and cultivation. To qualify for the issue of the patent a settler must have resided upon his homestead for at least six months in each of three years, must have erected a habitable house thereon, must have at least 30 acres of his holding broken, of which 20 acres must be cropped. A reduction may be made in the area of breaking where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone. Provision is made for residence in the vicinity on certain conditions, in which case the area of cultivation must be increased

Disposal of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—According to figures supplied by the Department of the Interior, a total area of 117,865,100 acres, equal to 5,115 townships, or 184,164 square miles, has been alienated from the Crown. The total number of acres surveyed to January 1, 1919, was 199,439,436, of which 24,395,300 acres were available for homestead entry. Table **6** shows the distribution of the surveyed area for each of the three Prairie Provinces, as at January 1, 1919.

In addition to the surveyed area, there are large tracts of land in the northern parts of these provinces, which have, as yet, been explored only in a very partial way The total area of this unsurveyed tract is 286,203,262 acres, of which 22,419,370 acres are water-covered. Pamphlets on the resources and developments of the various provinces of Canada have been issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior. Recent publications dealing with the Prairie Provinces relate to the new mining district

[1] A list of the publications of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial research will be found in the statement of Government publications on page 637. Copies of these publications will be sent gratis to persons interested on application to the Secretary of the Council.

of Manitoba, the Peace River district of Alberta; the province of Saskatchewan, and a statistical compilation on the natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This Branch also publishes lists with the names and addresses of the owners of unoccupied and uncultivated lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, being lands which are not cultivated because the owners are either non-resident or are not interested in farming.

6.—Distribution of the Surveyed Areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, January 1, 1919.

	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Homestead (including military homesteads)	8,417,400	27,133,700	18,145,500	53,696,600
Pre-emption and Purchased Homesteads (1st Sept., 1908, to 20th Mar., 1918)	–	5,854,200	2,825,300	8,679,500
Half-Breed Scrip, Sales, Special grants, etc	5,087,400	2,302,000	1,223,300	8,612,700
Granted to Railway Companies	3,566,997	15,177,063	13,120,014	31,864,074
Granted to Hudson's Bay Company	1,210,000	3,087,000	2,092,000	6,389,000
School Land Endowment (1-18 of area surveyed in sections)	1,624,600	3,932,000	3,722,800	9,279,400
Sold under Irrigation System	–	76,672	980,850	1,057,522
Under Timber Licenses[1]	1,079,300	1,119,200	1,353,100	3,551,600
Under Grazing Leases[1]	82,700	3,009,100	2,902,400	5,994,200
Forest Reserves and Parks[1]	2,606,400	6,195,700	16,754,700	25,556,800
Reserved for Forestry Purposes (inside surveyed tract)[1]	746,300	1,430,000	1,677,500	3,853,800
Road Allowances[1]	973,000	1,464,000	1,276,500	3,713,500
Parish and River lots	505,200	82,500	118,600	706,300
Indian Reserves	433,860	1,119,454	1,367,974	2,921,288
Indian Reserves surrendered	87,560	344,414	302,228	734,202
Water-covered lands (inside surveyed tract)[1]	4,246,300	1,902,300	2,285,050	8,433,650
Now available for entry (includes lands reserved for soldier settlement)	4,788,000	4,607,300	15,000,000	24,395,300
Total surveyed area	**35,455,017**	**78,836,603**	**85,147,816**	**199,439,436**

[1] Area not available for cultivation.

Railway Lands.—Table 7 is a record for the three fiscal years 1917, 1918, 1919 of the sales of lands by the Hudson's Bay Company and by railway companies having government land grants. The total sales in the fiscal year 1919 (the year ending March 31st, 1919) amounted to 1,038,657 acres at a price of $18,148,736, as compared with 1,116,237 acres at a price of $20,887,600 in the previous fiscal year. The 1919 prices average $17.47 per acre, as against $18.71 in the preceding year.

7.—Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants, and by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the Fiscal Years 1917-1919.

Companies.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
		$		$		$
Hudson's Bay Company	254,941	4,234,244	386,394	6,914,947	285,561	4,978,950
Canadian Pacific Railway	405,764	6,612,040	545,285	11,044,883	602,555	10,530,669
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway	12,470	165,245	25,933	321,005	5,289	67,214
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Co.	21,533	331,596	49,723	783,062	33,838	527,670
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company	33,821	573,875	53,335	815,628	31,774	479,496
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	17,796	298,938	39,546	732,351	65,110	1,261,963
Great Northwest Central Railway Company	8,829	141,439	16,021	275,724	14,530	252,774
Total	**755,154**	**12,357,377**	**1,116,237**	**20,887,600**	**1,038,657**	**18,148,736**

Homestead Entries.—In 1918, the total number of ordinary homestead entries for lands of the Dominion Government was 4,378 as compared with 8,768 in 1917, 12,568 in 1916, 17,532 in 1915 and 25,623 in 1914 In 1918, 873 entries were made in Manitoba against 1,618 in 1917, 2,616 in 1916, 4,113 in 1915 and 4,252 in 1914; 1,273 in Saskatchewan against 2,957 in 1917, 4,519 in 1916, 6,349 in 1915 and 9,752 in 1914; 2,163 in Alberta against 3,982 in 1917, 5,169 in 1916, 6,584 in 1915 and 10,722 in 1914; and 69 in British Columbia against 211 in 1917, 264 in 1916, 486 in 1915 and 847 in 1914. The number of pre-emptions under the Dominion Lands Act was 69 in 1918 (55 in Saskatchewan and 14 in Alberta) against 870 in 1917 (612 in Saskatchewan and 258 in Alberta). The number of purchased homesteads under the Act was 21 in 1918 (15 in Saskatchewan and 6 in Alberta) against 207 in 1917 (121 in Saskatchewan and 86 in Alberta).

Provincial Public Lands.—In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the public lands are administered by the Provincial Governments.[1] In Prince Edward Island all the land is settled. In Nova Scotia there are now no free grants of land; but, under conditions prescribed by the Crown Lands Act of the Provincial Assembly (10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 4, s. 26), and an amending Act of May 3, 1912, Crown lands, not exceeding in each case 150 acres, may be granted for agricultural or grazing purposes to applicants of not less than 18 years of age at the price of $1 per acre, in addition to the expenses of survey. Leases and grants of Crown lands may also be obtained upon conditions prescribed. The total area of the Crown lands in Nova Scotia as of 1918 is approximately 876,974 acres.

[1] For copies of the detailed regulations governing the disposal of provincial Crown lands, application should be made as follows: Nova Scotia, to the Secretary for Industries and Immigration, Halifax; New Brunswick, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton; Quebec, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec; Ontario, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Toronto; British Columbia, to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria.

The area of the Crown lands in New Brunswick is about 7,250,000 acres. Probably not more than one-quarter of this area is suitable for agriculture. Under the provisions of Acts of the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly, lots of 100 acres each may be granted to settlers of 18 years of age or over, subject to conditions which include the clearance and cultivation of ten acres, the building of a house, three years' residence on the lot and payments or labour in aid of the construction of roads and bridges. The Government of New Brunswick has commenced a survey with a view to the separation of agricultural lands from those suitable only for timber and to the opening up of homestead lands through which roads will be built, assisted by the province. Some special facilities are offered for the taking up of Crown land in New Brunswick for settlement purposes only by those who have served either in the army or navy during the European War. An application for 100 acres of land under those conditions may be sent either to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada at St. John, N.B., or to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines at Fredericton, N.B.

In Quebec the area of public lands subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1917, was 7,297,471 acres. During the year ended June 30, 1918, 128,720 acres were surveyed; 75,646 acres reverted to the Crown; 297,468 acres were sold, the receipts, including arrears, being $151,350. Adding to the acreage available at June 30, 1916, the areas surveyed and the areas that reverted and deducting sales and grants, there remained subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1918, 7,204,369 acres. Agricultural lands in 100 acre lots are available for settlement upon prescribed conditions at the price of 60 cents per acre.

In Ontario the public lands which are open for disposal are chiefly situated in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Timiskaming, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River, and in the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew. In northern Ontario which comprises the territory lying north and west of the Ottawa and French rivers, the townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and a half lot or quarter section of 160 acres is allowed to each applicant at the price of 50 cents per acre, payable one-fourth cash and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at 6 p.c. The applicant must be a male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age. The conditions of purchase include occupation by the purchaser within six months from date of purchase, the erection of a house, the clearance and cultivation of at least 10 p.c. of the area and three years' residence. Proxy regulations enable an individual to purchase a half lot of 160 acres and place an agent in residence, but the duties to be performed before issue of patent are double those required in ordinary purchases. Free grants and homesteads are available on lands within the districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Rainy River and Kenora, and between the Ottawa river and the

Georgian bay, comprising portions of the counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterborough and Haliburton and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Grants of 160 acres are made to either single or married men in free grant territories where the land is subdivided in sections of 320 acres. In the Huron and Ottawa territory an allowance for waste lands may increase the grant of a single man to an area not exceeding 200 acres, while heads of families may secure 200 acres free and purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents an acre. The settlement duties for free grants are as follows: (a) at least 15 acres to be cleared and brought under cultivation, of which 2 acres at least are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the 3 years; (b) a habitable house to be built at least 16 by 20 feet in size; (c) actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for 3 years after location and thence to the issue of the patent. The mines and minerals and all timber other than pine, and in some cases the pine, are covered by the patent.

Ranching lands of prospective quality may be obtained on reasonable terms in waste and wooded areas, the valley of the Trent river lying between lake Ontario and the Georgian bay affording good opportunities for cattle and sheep raising.

Ontario includes 230,000,000 acres of land, of which only 13,500,000 acres are under cultivation. More than 20,000,000 acres of the very finest arable land await the plough. Ontario is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the British Isles and $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as Texas. From east to west its borders are 1,000 miles apart, and from north to south, 1,075 miles. Recent railway construction and colonization road building have made accessible vast tracts of untilled farm land and virgin forests in northern Ontario.

Loans are made to settlers in the northern and northwestern districts of Ontario. The maximum amount of any loan to be made to a settler is $500, with interest at 6 p.c. per annum, upon such terms and conditions as the Loan Commissioner may approve. The Government of Ontario is anxious that all bonâ fide settlers shall take full advantage of the opportunity provided to secure any needed loan, and full information with respect to same may be secured on application to the various Crown Lands Agents, or direct from the Settlers' Loan Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Special legislation has been enacted to apply to returned soldiers, whereby instructional depots and farm colonies may be established, loans advanced, stock provided and co-operative arrangements effected for the purchase and sale of goods, produce, etc., to assist the returned soldier on his road to successful settlement. Subsequent to a course at a training depot, during which wages for work done are paid, or as soon as the soldier is sufficiently competent to go upon a farm and work for himself, 100 acres of land, with 10 acres cleared thereon, will be allotted to him. The necessary machinery and farm tools and such stock as may be determined upon to the value of $500 will be supplied. Such advance will be repayable in twenty years at 6 p.c., but no payment either on principal or interest will be required

until after the expiration of 3 years. After 5 years' residence to date from the acceptance of the application, the soldier may, provided he has 20 acres cleared—10 acres in addition to what is done by the Crown—and a house 16 feet x 20 feet erected, secure a patent from the Crown.[1]

In British Columbia there are large areas of free grant lands. Any British subject being the head of a family, a widow, a femme sole who is over 18 years of age and self-supporting, a woman deserted by her husband, a woman whose husband has not contributed to her support for 2 years, a bachelor over 18 years, or any alien on his making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may pre-empt free 160 acres of the unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands, not being an Indian settlement. The fees payable include $2 for recording, $2 for certificate of improvement and $10 for the Crown grant. Of the total area of the province 206,796,495 acres are at the disposal of the Crown through the Provincial Government. Of this area 190,826,624 acres are unsurveyed and unencumbered Crown lands, 13,378,004 acres are reserved for various purposes and 2,397,978 acres have been surveyed for pre-emption by settlers.

By the Soldiers' Land Act of 1918, provision is made for free grants of land to returned soldiers, free from taxation for five years and subject only to reasonable residence and improvement duties. This Act provides also for the conveyance to the Dominion Government free of cost, but subject to reasonable residence and improvements, of suitable lands for the settlement thereon of British Columbia soldiers by the Soldier Settlement Board appointed by the Dominion Government. The Lands Department has already thrown open one block of land for settlement by returned soldiers only, and is examining as rapidly as possible other areas in various sections of the province to determine their suitability for the same purpose.

8.—Homestead Entries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, by Nationalities, made during the Fiscal Years 1914-1919.

Nationalities.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canadians from Ontario	2,996	2,009	1,885	1,500	1,179	599
" Quebec	883	648	505	496	425	260
" Nova Scotia	258	196	137	124	138	53
" New Brunswick	182	117	82	70	87	31
" Prince Edward Isl'd	105	60	54	51	49	17
" Manitoba	889	1,032	1,137	657	403	238
" Saskatchewan	709	383	280	284	177	75
" Alberta	551	434	310	233	158	87
" British Columbia	104	76	63	68	47	28
Persons who had previous entry	4,411	3,639	2,779	1,642	1,087	606
Newfoundlanders	6	15	14	4	8	2
Canadians returned from the United States	121	48	19	17	10	6
Americans	7,172	4,286	2,416	1,734	2,084	870
English	3,894	2,974	2,374	1,469	888	639

[1] Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Minister of Lands and orests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

8.—Homestead Entries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, by Nationalities, made during the Fiscal Years 1914-1919—concluded.

Nationalities.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Scotch	966	800	700	496	285	182
Irish	400	363	314	194	142	87
French	343	251	111	65	54	38
Belgians	143	109	103	46	39	19
Swiss	91	83	37	30	24	8
Italians	96	108	100	48	25	21
Rumanians	82	38	40	24	19	7
Syrians	29	16	5	5	2	1
Germans	887	474	170	75	10	7
Austro-Hungarians	2,516	2,879	1,745	735	125	38
Dutch	143	104	50	41	42	15
Danes (other than Icelanders)	245	149	100	57	46	29
Icelanders	50	70	74	36	38	10
Swedes	842	628	342	235	195	60
Norwegians	1,062	645	309	226	248	83
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	1,586	1,332	719	489	217	74
Chinese	5	3	4	–	1	4
Japanese	3	7	2	3	2	2
Persians	–	2	–	–	2	
Australians	13	4	4	10	6	1
New Zealanders	6	3	2	–	2	
Greeks	2	20	3	1		1
Hindus	4	5	4	3	–	
Bulgarians	7	5	4	2	4	–
Serbians	4	4	4	2	2	1
Spaniards	–	7	–	3	1	
Turks	5	8	4	–	–	
Hebrews	6	45	6	–	2	–
Other nationalities	12	9	19	24	46	28
Total	**31,829**	**24,088**	**17,030**	**11,199**	**8,319**	**4,227**

9.—Receipts of Patents and Homestead Entries in the Fiscal years 1915-1919.

Sources of Receipts.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Homestead fees	238,295	170,350	112,110	83,180	42,190
Cash sales	691,123	1,073,970	2,707,204	3,046,092	2,192,861
Scrip sales	80	–	333	131	323
Timber dues	310,934	378,961	429,403	482,006	408,728
Hay permits, mining, stone quarries, etc., cash	1,600,455	493,281	600,934	630,473	630,976
All other receipts	335,964	327,078	340,254	315,928	341,204
Gross revenue	3,176,851	2,443,640	4,190,238	4,557,810	3,616,282
Refunds	317,765	143,943	134,243	113,680	76,031
Net revenue	2,859,086	2,299,697	4,055,995	4,444,130	3,540,251
Total revenue, 1872 to date	48,478,759	50,778,457	54,834,452	59,278,582	62,819,848
Letters patent for Dominion lands.....NO.	24,260	18,989	18,774	23,227	16,810
Homestead entries.....“	24,088	17,030	11,199	8,319	4,227

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charters of Incorporation.—The number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the fiscal year 1918–19 was 512, with a total capitalization of $214,326,000, and the number of existing companies to which supplementary Letters Patent were issued was 117, of which 69 increased their capital stock by $67,583,625, and 11 decreased their capital stock by $2,115,985, the remaining 37 being granted supplementary letters patent for various purposes, such as changing names, extending powers, etc.

There were also issued 37 charters of association (without share capital) under the Companies Act Amendment Act, 1917, making a total of 666 charters and supplementary charters issued during the year, an increase of 15 as compared with the previous year, while the total capitalization of new companies and the increased capital of existing companies amounted to $279,793,640.

Canada Temperance Act.—This Act prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in places that have adopted it and is administered by the Department of the Secretary of State. No votes or changes have taken place since the last statement, page 591, Canada Year Book, 1918.

Naturalizations.—The naturalizations effected under the Naturalization Act (R.S. 1906, c. 77), for the 12 months ended December 31, 1917, numbered 9,029. Of these, 5,192 were formerly citizens of the United States. Table **10** shows by principal nationalities the number of naturalizations effected in Canada during the years 1908 to 1917 under the Act. This Act was repealed as from January 1, 1918. Naturalization is now granted solely under the Naturalization Act, 1914. The naturalizations granted under this Act in the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 are given in Table **11.**

10.—Naturalizations in Canada by Principal Nationalities during the Calendar Years 1908-1917.

Nationalities.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916[1].	1917.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No
Austrians	3,982	1,588	1,902	3,833	2,030	2,766	7,128	1,810	251	471
Belgians	318	205	191	350	152	288	380	250	132	170
Chinese	355	241	78	180	136	173	69	135	16	18
Danes	146	154	92	169	158	201	290	201	124	158
Dutch	78	65	85	136	81	178	219	133	72	60
Finns	328	231	328	534	1,259	884	835	219	31	40
French	652	344	397	534	346	359	588	216	193	290
Galicians	1,083	512	686	818	295	406	1,024	183	20	–
Germans	585	293	333	484	344	539	1,070	326	188	43
Greeks	83	96	63	268	205	233	224	199	55	19
Hungarians	580	164	254	395	217	214	392	129	49	32
Icelanders	187	68	114	67	34	53	149	40	28	34
Italians	1,852	866	813	2,009	1,598	3,162	3,221	1,592	258	170
Japanese	439	341	306	229	161	292	1,120	561	314	107
Norwegians	444	399	429	597	653	1,074	1,180	641	411	406
Poles	75	51	102	98	31	68	77	29	27	27
Rumanians	271	184	278	442	184	278	344	168	78	87
Russians	3,046	1,944	2,865	2,787	1,586	3,696	5,737	2,418	1,270	1,163
Swedes	905	623	516	844	845	1,752	1,693	690	405	338
Swiss	81	44	45	67	46	69	145	95	44	47
Syrians	221	162	140	204	176	185	95	30	19	9
Turks	59	92	95	236	252	226	501	79	3	2
U. S. of America	9,000	7,266	5,854	8,021	6,890	11,339	8,056	5,301	4,478	5,192
Other nationalities	246	123	186	301	263	335	328	174	355	35
Re admission	715	294	196	505	300	348	214	139	95	111
Total	**25,731**	**16,350**	**16,348**	**24,108**	**18,242**	**29,118**	**35,079**	**15,758**	**8,916**	**9,029**

[1] Includes a delayed return from the Yukon District for the period previous to 1902 of 899 names.

11.—Naturalizations in Canada by Principal Nationalities, effected under the Naturalization Act, 1914, during the Calendar Years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

Nationalities.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Nationalities.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
Americans	50	63	58	11	Montenegrins	–	1	–	–
Belgians	–	1	1	8	Norwegians	5	11	4	34
Brazilians	1	–	–	–	Rumanians	6	3	2	6
Chinese	1	5	4	2	Russians	6	6	5	9
Danes	9	3	11	16	Serbians	–	–		3
Dutch	–	2	4	18	Spanish	–	–	–	3
French	3	5	3	7	Swedes	15	14	8	37
Germans	–	–	–	1	Swiss	8	10	1	10
Greeks	2	6	–	4	Turks	1		–	–
Hollanders	3	4	–	–	Venezuelans	–	–	1	–
Icelanders	–	–	1	–	Section 4[1]	3	2	–	–
Italians	2	3	1	5	Re-admissions	–		–	4
Japanese	9	17	31	15					
Luxembourgers	–	–	–	1	**Total**	**124**	**156**	**135**	**194**

[1] Under Section 4 of the Naturalization Act, 1914, the Secretary of State is authorized in his discretion to grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with regard to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Department of Indian Affairs.—By section 5 of the British North America Act, 1867, the Indians of Canada and the lands reserved for them came under the control of the Dominion Government, and in 1873 an Act of the Canadian Parliament (R.S., c. 81) provided that the Minister of the Interior should be Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and as such have the control and management of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada. The aim of the Department of Indian Affairs is the advancement of the Indians in the arts of civilization, and Agents have been appointed to encourage the Indians under their charge to settle on the reserve and to engage in industrial pursuits.

Tables **12-19,** compiled from the Reports of the Department, give for the years named particulars respecting population, religion, education, agriculture and financial status. Table **19** shows that during the year 1918 crops to the value of $3,142,046 were raised by the Indians; the corresponding value in 1917 was $2,351,807. Educational advantages are provided for the Indians in day, boarding and industrial schools, and for educational purposes appropriations were made by Parliament for the year 1918–19 amounting to $735,505. Several bands of Indians assist, and during the fiscal year 1918–19 the sum of $33,919 was available from this source. As shown in Table **15,** the total number of Indian children enrolled as attending school during the fiscal year 1918 was 11,952, and the average attendance was 7,532.

The total parliamentary appropriation of the Indian Department for the year 1918–19 is $1,673,898. On March 31, 1919, the Indians had to the credit of their trust funds $9,238,787, derived from sales of lands and timber and from rentals of grazing and other lands. The amount named represents an increase of $573,650 over that of the preceding year.

12.—Indian Population in Canada by Provinces, 1911-1917.

Provinces.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Prince Edward Island	292	300	292	288	288	302	292
Nova Scotia	2,026	1,969	2,018	2,050	2,042	2,119	2,031
New Brunswick	1,802	1,903	1,920	1,906	1,862	1,874	1,846
Quebec	11,462	12,817	12,842	12,935	13,174	13,348	13,366
Ontario	22,496	26,393	26,077	26,419	26,162	26,305	26,411
Manitoba	6,104	10,373	10,822	10,290	10,798	11,935	11,583
Saskatchewan	9,439	9,545	9,699	9,779	9,775	9,962	10,646
Alberta	8,088	8,113	8,229	8,281	8,500	8,682	8,837
British Columbia	24,581	24,781	25,172	25,370	25,399	25,737	25,694
Yukon	3,500	3,500	1,389	1,528	1,528	1,528	1,528
Northwest Territories	13,871	5,262	8,030	4,928	4,003	3,769	3,764
Indians in Canada	**103,661**	**104,956**	**106,490**	**103,774**	**103, 531**	**105,561**	**105,998**
Eskimos	4,600	4,600	3,447	3,447	3,447	3,296	3,296

13.—Distribution of Indian Population by Age, Sex and Province, with Births and Deaths by Provinces, 1917.

Provinces.	Under 6 years.		6 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Prince Edward Island	20	30	33	28	19	17
Nova Scotia	178	217	200	187	136	134
New Brunswick	145	147	161	156	70	57
Quebec	974	1,021	894	910	576	542
Ontario	1,743	1,783	2,212	2,143	1,512	1,416
Manitoba	1,074	1,124	1,181	1,048	861	794
Saskatchewan	1,075	1,061	1,053	1,013	467	490
Alberta	569	602	585	538	306	303
British Columbia	1,993	1,931	2,152	2,132	1,320	1,327
Northwest Territories	134	133	206	196	78	64
Total	**7,905**	**8,049**	**8,677**	**8,351**	**5,345**	**5,144**

Provinces.	21 to 65 years.		65 years upwards.		Births.	Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Prince Edward Island	65	58	14	8		-
Nova Scotia	433	397	79	70	46	65
New Brunswick	327	306	51	35	67	70
Quebec	1,934	1,930	247	224	230	200
Ontario	5,107	5,292	470	524	673	623
Manitoba	2,071	2,307	321	397	406	437
Saskatchewan	2,015	2,233	250	363	458	352
Alberta	1,292	1,273	62	123	340	252
British Columbia	5,389	5,297	528	567	618	641
Northwest Territories	370	79	50	48	15	25
Total	**19,003**	**19,172**	**2,072**	**2,359**	**2,853**	**2,665**

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the ages of 19,921 Indians.

14.—Religion of Indian Population by Provinces as at March 31, 1917.

Provinces.	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	–		–	292	10	–	–
Nova Scotia	14		–	2,006	–	1	–
New Brunswick	–		–	1,846	–	–	–
Quebec	119	6	452	8,655	–	20	–
Ontario	6,469	23	4,543	6,785	1,177	519	2,686
Manitoba	3,636	592	3,128	1,919	110	423	1,370
Saskatchewan	2,984	949	74	4,289		94	1,630
Alberta	1,247	–	1,548	3,704		–	1,307
British Columbia	4,492	585	3,075	13,039		369	1,421
Northwest Territories	307		–	1,351			–
Yukon	915		–	100			–
Total	**20,183**	**2,155**	**12,820**	**43,986**	**1,297**	**1,426**	**8,414**

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religious belief of 15,717 Indians.

15.—Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools, by Provinces, 1918.

Provinces.	Number of Pupils on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of attendance.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Prince Edward Island	21	22	43	15	34·88
Nova Scotia	115	140	255	126	49·45
New Brunswick	143	133	276	148	53·62
Quebec	611	643	1,254	722	57·57
Ontario	1,755	1,743	3,498	1,995	57·03
Manitoba	902	879	1,781	1,146	64·35
Saskatchewan	663	689	1,352	916	67·76
Alberta	480	485	965	781	80·93
British Columbia	1,093	1,054	2,147	1,439	67·02
Yukon	79	69	148	58	39·19
Northwest Territories	104	129	233	186	79·83
Total	**5,966**	**5,986**	**11,952**	**7,532**	**63·02**

16.—Acreage and Value of Indian Lands, by Provinces, 1918.

Provinces.	Total acreage of reserves.	Land cleared but not under cultivation.	Land under cultivation.	Value of Lands.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	$
Prince Edward Island	1,527	404	397	20,150
Nova Scotia	19,696	2,492	2,162	83,760
New Brunswick	39,713	855	824	72,300
Quebec	156,120	14,861	8,700	1,355,915
Ontario	1,032,764	70,755	67,161	4,874,826
Manitoba	383,286	106,855	12,565	2,597,868
Saskatchewan	1,244,776	860,734	40,249	12,253,063
Alberta	1,309,906	874,374	49,372	16,534,223
British Columbia	726,316	258,227	34,932	13,354,242
Total	**4,914,104**	**2,189,557**	**216,362**	**51,146,347**

17.—Area and Yield of Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, 1918.

Provinces.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grain.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
Prince Edward Island	5	75	40	540	–	–
Nova Scotia	5	73	66½	1,655	18½	300
New Brunswick	27	224	118½	1,878	21½	268
Quebec	379	4,885	2,681	55,853	1,136	11,413
Ontario	2,494	35,140	11,850	348,755	3,695	66,478
Manitoba	4,781	55,791	2,369	49,866	1,363	23,788
Saskatchewan	9,691	104,724	12,973	192,572	547	4,907
Alberta	8,967	19,814	7,856	84,467	2,181	15,908
British Columbia	2,295	35,158	5,213	110,830	175	4,786
Total	**28,644**	**255,884**	**43,167**	**846,416**	**9,137**	**127,848**

Provinces.	Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Hay and Fodder.
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Tons.
Prince Edward Island	15	1,150	¼	25	90
Nova Scotia	137	6,135	47	2,091	933
New Brunswick	217	3,888	10½	761	252
Quebec	944	51,214	121	5,967	4,623
Ontario	1,972	90,530	1,411	33,913	41,269
Manitoba	438	36,833	45	2,459	15,869
Saskatchewan	185¾	12,794	52¾	2,622	45,567
Alberta	164½	6,669	42	1,874	35,396
British Columbia	2,670¾	310,238	902¾	40,850	23,160
Total	**6,744**	**519,451**	**2,632**	**90,562**	**167,159**

18.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Values, by Provinces, 1918.

Provinces.	Horses.	Cattle.	Poultry.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	No.	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	14	22	150	1,750
Nova Scotia	79	401	1,204	16,530
New Brunswick	51	100	381	7,975
Quebec	1,037	4,227	11,914	214,076
Ontario	4,205	11,411	57,220	761,046
Manitoba	1,705	2,482	3,413	271,741
Saskatchewan	5,007	8,563	5,564	1,116,672
Alberta	10,739	10,119	1,947	1,152,863
British Columbia	13,309	16,796	28,359	1,070,409
Total	**36,146**	**54,120**	**110,152**	**4,613,062**

19.—Sources and Values of Income of Indians, 1918.

Provinces.	Value of			Received from Land Rentals	Earned by			Total Income of Indians.
	Farm Products including Hay.	Beef Sold.	Wages Earned.		Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.	Other Industries.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island.	2,150	150	550	–	950	55	6,500	10,355
Nova Scotia	22,010	5,086	77,810	270	7,735	5,693	33,675	152,570
New Brunswick	8,253	200	36,100	2,600	7,070	1,335	4,425	62,198
Quebec	219,048	36,908	421,848	21,671	9,652	114,692	63,129	899,898
Ontario	960,091	45,545	904,148	62,214	161,488	271,988	106,487	2,834,507
Manitoba	268,797	21,070	109,180	2,656	77,735	136,840	46,825	731,340
Saskatchewan	625,719	124,864	129,681	25,654	30,098	193,040	78,033	1,298,372
Alberta	397,673	118,296	138,680	42,925	5,085	32,741	90,508	915,912
B. Columbia	638,305	72,360	408,452	8,309	651,130	278,036	246,365	2,321,587
Total	**3,142,046**	**424,479**	**2,226,449**	**166,299**	**950,943**	**1,314,420**[1]	**675,947**	**9,516,864**[2]

[1] Including $280,000 from Treaty 8 District.
[2] Including $290,125 from Treaty 8 District.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Since Confederation and before, the Department of Public Works has been known as the constructing department. In 1879, the railways and canals were placed under control of a new department, the building and maintenance of penitentiaries were transferred to the Department of Justice, the maintenance and construction of lighthouses to the Marine and Fisheries Department and the smaller drill halls and armouries to the Department of Militia and Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, viz., Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch and the Telegraph Branch.

Engineering.—The Engineering Branch comprises the construction and repair of wharves, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works; the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging; the construction, maintenance and operation of government dredging plant; the construction and maintenance of graving docks; the construction, maintenance and working of slides and booms; the construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, and of bridges on highways of federal importance in the Northwest Territories and the maintenance of military roads; also hydrographic and ordinary surveys and examinations, inclusive of precision levelling and geodetic measurements which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates; the testing of cements, etc. The Branch has charge of about 1,700 harbour works, 4 graving docks, 4 slide and boom works, interprovincial bridges, 51 dredges and 84 tugs and other dredging plant.

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch builds and maintains government buildings, post offices, custom houses, examining ware-

houses, and constructs quarantine, immigration and experimental farm buildings, armouries and drill halls, land offices and telegraph offices. The most important public building now under construction is that of the new Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. For an account of the progress of this work, see pages 677 and 678.

Telegraphs.—The Telegraph Branch has control over the construction, repair, and maintenance of all government-owned telegraph lines and cables. These lines are located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon, and statistics relating to them are given on page 463.

Graving Docks.—There are four graving or dry docks completed and owned by the Canadian Government. The dimensions of these docks are shown in Table **20**. The dock at Kingston, Ontario, is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. The dock at Levis, Quebec, east of the old dock, is 1,150 feet long, divided into two parts (650 and 500 feet, respectively), and 120 feet wide; it has a depth at high water of 40 feet. It cost about $2,750,000. Under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (9–10 Edw. VII, c. 17),[1] several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 or 3½ p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown by Table **21.**

[1]For description of this Act, see Canada Year Book, 1910, p. xxviii.

20.—Dimensions of Graving Docks owned by the Dominion Government.

Location.	Length.	Width at			Depth of water on sill.	Rise of tide.	
		Coping.	Bottom.	Entrance.		Spring.	Neap.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Levis, Que	600	100	73	62	26½	18	14
Esquimalt, B.C	430	90	41	65	26½	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont	315	70	47	69	14½ & 16½	–	–
Lauzon, Que	1,150	144	105	120	40 H.W.	18	14

21.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

Location.	Length.	Width.	Depth over sill.	Total cost.	Subsidy.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	$	
Collingwood, Ont	350	55	16½	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years.
" No. 2	420	95	16	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Port Arthur, Ont	700	66	15	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Montreal, Que	600	100	27½	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Prince Rupert, B.C	600	100	25	2,199,168	3½ p.c. for 25 years.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	650	77	18½	1,326,529	3 p.c. for 20 years.[1]
Toronto, Ont	300	80	15	894,121	3 p.c. for 20 years.[1]
St. John, N.B	1,150	(Plans not yet approved, but will be similar to those of the new Levis dock.)			

[1] Not yet commenced.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table 22 shows the expenditure and revenue for the fiscal years 1915–19 of the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government. For the fiscal year 1919, the expenditure was $21,395,500, as compared with $14,055,208 in 1918, an increase of $7,340,292, more than covered by the increase in the extraordinary expenditure for Military Hospitals. The revenue for the year shows an increase of $108,991.

22.—Expenditure and Revenue of the Public Works Department for the fiscal years 1915-1919.

EXPENDITURE.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Harbour and river works..	10,529,346	7,401,896	6,548,568	5,551,774	3,181,349
Dredging plant, etc.....	5,120,611	3,875,713	2,410,413	1,405,838	677,500
Slides and Booms.....	333,619	115,418	111,876	64,859	56,169
Roads and Bridges.....	76,165	44,742	38,266	18,991	24,952
Public Buildings.....	11,648,645	6,857,206	5,717,450	5,843,289	7,466,679
Telegraphs.....	1,003,590	742,692	775,340	751,452	789,883
Miscellaneous.....	571,341	501,631	559,683	419,005	706,464
Total.....	**29,283,317**	**19,539,298**	**16,161,596**	**14,055,208**	**12,902,996**
From War Appropriation for Military Hospitals...	–		–	–	8,492,504
Grand total.....	–	–	–	–	**21,395,500**

REVENUE.

Slides and booms.....	80,598	108,228	97,142	26,188	16,763
Graving docks.....	35,305	64,216	64,919	56,484	72,428
Rents.....	111,098	90,129	94,729	106,205	101,664
Telegraph lines.....	225,512	181,227	191,453	204,878	231,332
Casual revenue.....	33,923	65,106	45,017	27,737	108,295
Total.....	**486,436**	**508,906**	**493,260**	**421,492**	**530,482**

HARBOUR COMMISSIONS.

Certain of the more important Canadian harbours are controlled by Harbour Commissions, constituted by special act of the Dominion Parliament for each case. The number of commissioners varies, but is, in most cases, three. In every case the property of the harbour is vested in the commission, which has authority to administer the harbour, appoint the harbour master, make by-laws and regulations concerning the harbour and ships using it, fix and collect dues payable for the use of the harbour and control the expenditure of the revenue received from this source. For the purpose of harbour construction and improvements a commission may, with the consent of the Governor-in-Council, expropriate land and borrow money on debentures issued against security of the real and other property of the harbour. In the cases of Quebec and Montreal, money has been advanced by the Dominion Government against such debentures. The commissions are under the inspection of the Marine Department and

make reports to the Minister of Marine. The harbours at the following places are administered by commissions, the date given in each case being that of the Act of Parliament under which the commission received its present constitution and powers: Pictou (1879); Quebec (1899); Three Rivers (1882); Montreal (1894); Belleville (1889); Toronto (1911); Hamilton (1912); Winnipeg and St. Boniface (1912); Vancouver (1913); New Westminster (1913); North Fraser (1913).

NATIONAL GALLERY.

The National Gallery of Canada was the outcome of the establishment in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. Princess Louise of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, which required the elected Academicians to deposit their diploma pictures in the National Gallery at Ottawa. The collections of pictures, statuary and other works of art now occupying premises in the Royal Victoria Museum in Ottawa consist of purchases made by means of the annual grants voted by the Dominion Parliament, the diploma works of the members of the Royal Canadian Academy and gifts and loans by persons interested in art. In 1907 an Advisory Arts Council of three members was appointed by authority of an Order in Council, and in 1913, under the National Gallery of Canada Act (3–4 Geo. V., c. 33), the Advisory Arts Council was constituted the Board of Trustees for the management of the National Gallery and the administration of its annual grants.

Amongst the collections of oil paintings now in the National Gallery are works by such old masters as Caravaggio, Andrea del Sarto, Bartholomaus de Bruyn, Luca Giordano, Cima da Conegliano, Frans Floris, Chardin, Hogarth, Snyders, Daniel Mytens. The more modern schools include representative works by the great English masters: Reynolds, Hoppner, Beechey, Lawrence, Gainsborough, Millais, Leighton, Holman Hunt. The French masters include J. F. Millet, Claude Monet, Alfred Sisley and a number of others, while the contemporary British school is strongly represented by fine examples of the work of such artists as Arnesby Brown, Laura Knight, Glyn Philpot, W. Orpen, D. Muirhead, G. Henry, Austen Brown and many others. The Gallery includes an excellent and representative exhibition of the work of Canadian artists both past and present.

PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Military Forces.—Before the outbreak of the war, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on March 31, 1914, numbered 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and an Active Militia, which at the same date numbered 5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men. Since the outbreak of the war on August 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms have been recruited, equipped, trained and despatched by the Canadian Government to Great Britain for active service as part of the Imperial

forces. When hostilities ceased on November 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.[1]

Table **23,** showing the Militia expenditure and revenue for the five fiscal years 1914 to 1918, is taken from the Report for the year ended March 31, 1918, of the Militia Council. This table shows that the ordinary expenditure of the Department of Militia and Defence for the year ended March 31, 1918, was $3,887,838, as compared with $4,301,785 for 1917, $4,681,502 for 1916, and $9,991,817 for 1915. The ordinary revenue amounted to $86,354 for the year ended March 31, 1918, as compared with $169,254 for 1917, $292,273 for 1916 and $125,785 for 1915.

23.—Expenditure and Revenue of Militia for the Fiscal Years 1914-1918.

Schedule.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Allowances for drill instruction, care of arms and postage	101,904	66,513	68,643	47,573	70,794
Annual drill	1,830,034	1,875,944	–	–	–
Cadet corps	392,207	327,679	84,972	80,311	90,771
Clothing and necessaries	699,572	510,810	–	39,191	–
Contingencies—including guards of honour, escorts and salutes	49,957	36,557	31,670	23,214	16,344
Custom dues	47,630	115,791	26,004	68,780	2,212
Departmental library	1,055	1,113	985	641	615
Dominion arsenal	358,315	265,262	299,678	29,924	–
Engineer services	1,452,729	1,111,196	690,755	396,895	364,529
Grants to artillery and rifle associations and to regimental bands	79,506	73,605	47,878	7,981	10,258
Gratuities and compassionate allowances	4,300	15,190	500	–	–
Maintenance of military properties	107,214	209,231	175,053	164,166	173,344
Pay of Insp.-Gen. and military members of Militia Council (statutory)	21,600	15,161	18,450	18,290	18,152
Pay of headquarters staff	74,002	72,050	74,956	84,766	93,998
Pay of division and district staffs	123,772	107,410	109,241	123,536	112,397
Permanent force—pay, provisions and supplies	2,198,453	2,114,493	2,116,245	2,396,183	2,297,228
Printing and stationery	72,209	69,880	70,000	70,000	69,871
Royal Military College	149,039	153,987	135,685	147,576	162,293
Salaries and wages of civil employees	197,823	243,936	232,797	205,801	232,913
Schools of instruction—pay of active militia attending	97,847	164,669	178,898	81,384	7,899
Topographical survey	39,059	35,038	25,440	31,274	31,406
Transport and freight	199,247	208,774	60,567	43,923	41,306
Warlike stores	703,375	496,867	–	15,753	–
Training areas	–	234,592	233,085	224,623	68,838
Miscellaneous small votes	6,508	–		–	22,670
Ordnance, ammunition, tents, wagons and equipment generally, excepting clothing, saddlery and harness	967,804	593,167			–
Saddlery and harness	103,732	146,066			–
Clothing—reserve stock and outfitting new units	217,419	219,077	–		–
Ross rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection	640,613	478,543	–	–	
Lands and construction of new rifle ranges	51,237	29,216	–	–	
Total ordnance, equipment, lands, etc	**1,980,805**	**1,466,069**	–	–	–
Total Militia expenditure	**10,988,162**	**9,991,817**	**4,681,502**	**4,301,785**	**3,887,838**

[1]See also page 60.

23.—Expenditure and Revenue of Militia for the Fiscal Years 1914-1918—concluded.

Schedule.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	$	$	$	$	$
Aid to civil power (statutory and recoverable from municipalities)	187,857	68,800	–		–
Toronto barracks—special account	45	87,768	25		–
Winnipeg barracks—special account	–	–			–
Montreal barracks site	–	217		–	–
Transferred from Public Works Department	221,849	19,722		–	–
Civil Government—salaries	157,137	168,545	172,534	173,798	183,448
Civil Government—contingencies	27,997	20,216	28,351	19,488	3,199
Total Civil Government	**185,134**	**188,761**	**200,885**	**193,286**	**186,647**
Revenue received—					
Militia	36,641	64,831	192,300	90,164	18,228
Casual	1,790	1,625	41,318	11,949	2,072
Royal Military College	36,817	32,047	35,142	41,646	39,177
Pension Act, 1901	30,714	27,282	23,513	25,495	26,877
Total revenue	**105,962**	**125,785**	**292,273**	**169,254**	**86,354**

Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation.—Table 24 shows that the total expenditure on account of war appropriation for the year ended March 31, 1918, was $343,836,802, of which $316,669,785 ($125,580,780 paid out in Canada and $191,089,005 paid out Overseas) was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $27,166,930 was expended by other departments. To these sums may be added the expenditure on account of war appropriation prior to April 1, 1917, viz., $533,437,046, of which $511,901,061 ($340,763,207 paid out in Canada and $171,137,854 paid out Overseas) was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $21,535,985 by other departments. Altogether, therefore, the grand total to March 31, 1918, amounted to $877,273,761, of which $828,570,846 was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $48,702,915 by other departments. The details of the war expenditure to March 31, 1915, were given in Table 23 of the Year Book of 1915, pp. 649 and 650, for the year ended March 31, 1916, in Table 24 on pp. 642 and 643 of the edition of 1916–17, and for the year ended March 31, 1917, in Table 24 on pp. 603–605 of the edition of 1918.

24—Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation for the Year ended March 31, 1918.

Items of Expenditure.	Expended in Canada, year ended Mar. 31, 1918.	Expended Overseas, year ended Mar. 31, 1918.	Total.
	$	$	$
(A) By the Department of Militia and Defence.			
Clothing (except boots)	217,112	1,369,321	1,586,433
Boots and repairs to boots	282,785	329,133	611,918
Necessaries (kit bags and articles of kit)	74,309	126,171	200,480
Accoutrements	23,504	679,219	702,723
Binoculars, telescopes, prismatic compasses, etc	144,734	48,852	193,586
Saddlery and horse equipment	31,915	109,070	140,985
Motor trucks, ambulances, and other vehicles	841,929	1,212,222	2,054,151
Ross Rifle Co., expropriation	351,606	–	351,606
Dominion rifle factory	92,701	–	92,701
Machine guns and spare parts	877,626	–	877,626
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils, etc.)	812,780	160,899	973,679
Total for Equipment	**3,751,001**	**4,034,887**	**7,785,888**
Dominion arsenal (from War Vote)	1,199,370	–	1,199,370
Lindsay arsenal (supplies)	997,703	–	997,703
Dominion Cartridge Co. (ammunition)	441,759	–	441,759
Ammunition from other sources	162,406	1,861,066	2,023,472
Total Ammunition and Material	**2,801,238**	**1,861,066**	**4,662,304**
Lindsay Arsenal construction	313,486		313,486
Borden Camp land	216,005		216,005
Total Land and Buildings	**529,491**		**529,491**
Pay and allowances (including subsistence, rations, and assigned pay)	80,468,382	99,279,045	179,747,427
Maintenance of troops in France	–	73,000,000	73,000,000
Separation Allowance	21,496,230	6,456,748	27,952,978
Outfit allowances	297,741	895,228	1,192,969
Engineer services and works	792,639	199,938	992,577
Purchase of remounts, expenses of purchasers, etc	–6,880	820,325	813,445
Drugs and surgical instruments	351,467	579,770	931,237
Travelling and transport—ocean	3,743,203	1,190	3,744,393
Travelling and transport—land	4,294,397	205,265	4,499,662
Forage and stabling	401,891	1,053,090	1,454,981
Pay, etc., of censors	82,920	–	82,920
Pay of civil employees	2,549,533	675,958	3,225,491
Rent, water, fuel, and light	1,083,426	1,442,615	2,526,041
Funeral expenses	34,855	19,124	53,979
Recruiting (medical examination, attestation, and advertising)	16,137	–	16,137
Telegrams, telephones (including rental), cablegrams and postage)	319,684	272,558	592,242
Printing and stationery	899,705	215,177	1,114,882
Customs dues	73,853	–	73,853
Conservancy and contingencies	180,681	77,021	257,702
British Recruiting Mission, U.S.A.	127,313	–	127,313
British and Foreign Governments	1,291,873 [1]		1,291,873
Total Miscellaneous Payments	**118,499,050**	**185,193,052**	**303,692,102**
Total for year	125,580,780	191,089,005	316,669,785
Expended prior to 1st April, 1917	340,763,207	171,137,854	511,901,061
Totals	466,343,987	362,226,859	828,570,846

[1] Not including sums aggregating $3,754,000 due from British and Foreign Governments on account of issues from Ordnance Stores and proportionate charges for supplies to mixed camps, etc...

24.—Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation for the Year ended March 31, 1918—concluded.

(B) By other Departments as follows:—

	$
Trade and Commerce	117,201
Naval Service	9,666,229
Governor General's Secretary's Office	10,532
Privy Council	26,220
Secretary of State	81,767
External Affairs	31,648
Post Office Department	749,608
Finance Department	17,917
Justice	2,288,721
Dominion Police	203,175
Indian Affairs	41,015
Public Archives	11,926
Railways and Canals	350,545
Railways and Canals, Reconstruction of Halifax	846,306
Canada Food Board	198,528
Customs	5,541
Immigration and Colonization	26,692
Reconstruction and Development Committee	640
News-print Commission	33,312
Public Information	17,782
War Committee Privy Council	5,598
Public Works	185,321
Inland Revenue	858
War Purchasing Commission	30,587
Audit Office	38,242
Agriculture	70,304
Marine	471,986
Interior	94,533
Insurance	1,175
Military Hospitals Commission	11,393,655
Mines—Canadian Munition Resources Commission	17,733
National Service Commission	142,094
Total	**27,177,391**
Less—Labour Department Credit balance	10,461
	27,166,930
Grand Total	**343,836,802**

War Pensions.—A Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, consisting of three members, was created by Order in Council of June 3, 1916, (P.C. 1,334) with exclusive jurisdiction and authority to deal with the granting and payment of naval and military pensions and other allowances to persons in the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force and to their dependents. There is no appeal from the decisions of the commission, but applicants may appear in person or by counsel before the commission to present complaints. The scale of pensions has been revised by various Orders in Council up to January 2, 1919. Under the existing

scale, twenty classes are provided ranging from 5 p.c. disablement up to 100 p.c., or total disablement. The pensions range for the rank and file, according to the class of disablement, from $30 up to $600 per annum, and for disablement from $600 for rank and file up to $2,700 for persons of and above the rank of commodore or brigadier-general. Further annual allowances are made for children, which, for all men below the rank of commander or lieutenant-colonel, range, according to class of disablement, from $6 up to $144. Married men, not above the rank of naval sub-lieutenant or lieutenant of militia, receive an additional allowance which ranges, for all ranks, from $4.80 up to $96. Men of these same ranks may also receive an addition not exceeding $300 if totally disabled and helpless. In the case of dependents of deceased sailors and soldiers, payments to widows are made only until re-marriage, and to dependent parents and brothers and sisters only when there is no widow or child. The age limit for the payment of pensions to children is 16 for boys and 17 for girls. The scale of pensions, as revised to date is set out in tables **25** and **26.**

25.—Scale of Annual Pensions granted to Dependents of Deceased Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as effective on September 1, 1919.

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Rate per Annum.		
	Widow or Dependent Parents.	Child or Dependent Brother or Sister.	Orphan child or Orphan Brother or Sister.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
All ratings below Petty Officer (Naval); Rank and file (Military)..	480 00[1]		
Bonus.	96 00[1]		
Chief Petty Officer and Petty Officer (Naval); Squad, Battery or Company Sergt.-Major and Q.M. Sergeant (Military); Sergt., including Staff-Sergt. and Colour-Sergt. (Military).....	510 00[1]		
Bonus.	66 00[1]		–
Naval Cadet and Midshipman (Naval); Master Gunner not W.O. (Military); Regimental Sergt.-Major not W.O. (Military); Regimental Q.M. Sergeant (Military).....	620 00[1]		
Warrant Officer and Chief Warrant Officer (Naval); Warrant Officer (Military).....	680 00[1]		–
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Military).....	720 00[1]		–
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Military).....	800 00[1]		
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); Major (Military).....	1,008 00[1]		–
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Military).....	1,248 00[1]		
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military).....	1,512 00[1]		
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military).....	2,160 00[1]	–	
Additional pension for children or dependent brothers or sisters for above ranks.....	First.....	180 00[1]	360 00[1]
	Second.....	120 00[1]	240 00[1]
	Subsequent.	96 00[1]	192 00[1]

[1] Pensions awarded to parents or brothers and sisters may be less than these amounts in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

26.—Scale of Annual Pensions to Disabled Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as effective on September 1, 1919, under the Pension Act.

PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITY AND AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

Rank or Rating.	Division.	Class 1 100 p.c.	Class 2 99-95 p.c.	Class 3 94-90 p.c.	Class 4 89-85 p.c.	Class 5 84-80 p.c.	Class 6 79-75 p.c.	Class 7 74-70 p.c.	Class 8 69-65 p.c.	Class 9 64-60 p.c.	Class 10 59-55 p.c.
(Payable to the disabled men.)		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
All ratings below Petty Officer (Naval); Rank and File (Militia)	(a)	600.00	570.00	540.00	510.00	480.00	450.00	420.00	390.00	360.00	330.00
Chief Petty Officer and Petty Officer (Naval); Squad., Battery or Co. Sgt.-Maj. and Q.-M. Sgt., Sgt., Staff-Sgt. and Colour Sgt. (Militia)	(a)	637.50	605.63	573.75	541.88	510.00	478.13	446.25	414.38	382.50	350.63
Naval Cadet and Midshipman (Naval); Master Gunner not Warrant Off., Regimental Sgt.-Maj., not W. O., Regimental Q.-M. Sgt. (Militia)	(a)	775.00	736.25	697.50	658.75	620.00	581.25	542.50	503.75	465.00	426.25
Warrant Officer and Chief Warrant Officer (Naval); Warrant Officer (Militia)	(a)	850.00	807.50	765.00	722.50	680.00	637.50	595.00	552.50	510.00	467.50
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Militia)	(a)	900.00	855.00	810.00	765.00	720.00	675.00	630.00	585.00	540.00	495.00
Additional allowance to married men of above Ranks.	-	96.00	91.20	86.40	81.60	76.80	72.00	67.20	62.40	57.60	52.80
Lieutenant (Naval) and Captain (Militia)	(a)	*1,000.00*	*950.00*	*900.00*	*850.00*	*800.00*	*750.00*	*700.00*	*650.00*	*600.00*	*550.00*
Lieutenant Commander (Naval) and Major (Militia)	(a)	1,260.00	1,197.00	1,134.00	1,071.00	1,008.00	945.00	882.00	819.00	756.00	693.00
Commander and Captain, under 3 years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Militia)	(b)	1,560.00	1,482.00	1,404.00	1,326.00	1,248.00	1,170.00	1,092.00	1,014.00	936.00	858.00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Militia)	(b)	1,890.00	1,795.50	1,701.00	1,606.50	1,512.00	1,417.50	1,323.00	1,228.50	1,134.00	1,039.50
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Militia)	(b)	2,700.00	2,565.00	2,430.00	2,295.00	2,160.00	2,025.00	1,890.00	1,755.00	1,620.00	1,485.00
(Payable in addition for children.)											
First child	(a)	144.00	138.00	132.00	126.00	120.00	114.00	108.00	102.00	96.00	90.00
Second child	(a)	120.00	114.00	108.00	102.00	96.00	90.00	84.00	78.00	72.00	66.00
Subsequent children	(a)	96.00	93.00	90.00	87.00	84.00	81.00	78.00	75.00	72.00	66.00
Payable in addition for each child	(b)	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	66.00

26.—Scale of Annual Pensions to Disabled Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, as effective on September 1, 1919—concluded.

PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITY AND AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

Rank or Rating.	Division.	Class 11 54-50 p.c.	Class 12 49-45 p.c.	Class 13 44-40 p.c.	Class 14 39-35 p.c.	Class 15 34-30 p.c.	Class 16 29-25 p.c.	Class 17 24-20 p.c.	Class 18 19-15 p.c.	Class 19 14-10 p.c.	Class 20 9-5 p.c.
(Payable to the disabled men.)		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
All Ratings below Petty Officer (Naval); Rank and File (Militia)	(a)	300.00	270.00	240.00	210.00	180.00	150.00	120.00	90.00	60.00	30.00
Chief Petty Officer and Petty Officer (Naval); Squad., Battery or Co. Sgt.-Maj and Q.-M. Sgt., Sgt., Staff Sgt. and Colour Sgt. (Militia)	(a)	318.75	286.88	255.00	223.13	191.25	159.38	127.50	95.63	63.75	31.88
Naval Cadet and Midshipman (Naval); Master Gunner, not Warrant Off., Regimental Sgt.-Maj., not W.O., Regimental Q.-M. Sgt. (Militia)	(a)	387.50	348.75	310.00	271.25	232.50	193.75	155.00	116.25	77.50	38.75
Warrant Officer and Chief Warrant Officer (Naval); Warrant Officer (Militia)	(a)	425.00	382.50	340.00	297.50	255.00	212.50	170.00	127.50	85.00	42.50
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Militia)	(a)	450.00	405.00	360.00	315.00	270.00	225.00	180.00	135.00	90.00	45.00
Additional allowance to married men of above Ranks.	--	48.00	43.20	38.40	33.60	28.80	24.00	19.20	14.40	9.60	4.80
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Militia)	(a)	500.00	450.00	400.00	350.00	300.00	250.00	200.00	150.00	100.00	50.00
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); Major (Militia)	(a)	630.00	567.00	504.00	441.00	378.00	315.00	252.00	189.00	126.00	63.00
Commander and Captain, under 3 years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Militia)	(b)	780.00	702.00	624.00	546.00	468.00	390.00	312.00	234.00	156.00	78.00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Militia)	(b)	945.00	850.00	756.00	661.50	567.00	472.50	378.00	283.50	189.00	94.50
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Militia)	(b)	1,350.00	1,215.00	1,080.00	945.00	810.00	675.00	540.00	405.00	270.00	135.00
(Payable in addition for children.)											
First child	(a)	84.00	78.00	72.00	63.00	54.00	45.00	36.00	27.00	18.00	9.00
Second child	(a)	60.00	54.00	48.00	42.00	36.00	30.00	24.00	18.00	12.00	6.00
Subsequent children	(a)	60.00	54.00	48.00	42.00	36.00	30.00	24.00	18.00	12.00	6.00
Payable in addition for each child	(b)	60.00	54.00	48.00	42.00	36.00	30.00	24.00	18.00	12.00	6.00

27.—Number of Pensions in force on March 31, 1919, and the Yearly Liability incurred thereon.

Classes.	No.	Yearly Liability.
		$
Dependents—		
Widows	10,405	5,297,232
Mothers	3,620	1,706,932
Fathers	827	374,849
Grandparents	30	14,160
Children	16,594[1]	2,003,622
Orphans	741	182,004
Brothers and sisters	126	13,344
Orphan brothers and sisters	4	912
Total	**15,753**	**9,593,055**
Disabilities—		
Privates	38,098	6,528,494
Sergeants	3,244	594,971
Regimental Sergeant-majors	93	23,189
Warrant Officers	34	8,607
Lieutenants	793	182,087
Captains	299	87,762
Majors	122	42,447
Lieutenant-Colonels	26	13,272
Colonels	3	5,237
Total	**42,712**	**7,486,066**
GRAND TOTAL.		
Dependent pensioners	15,753	9,593,055
Disability pensioners	42,712	7,486,066
Total	**58,465**	**17,079,121**
NOTE.—Included in the above liability are allowances to the following:—		
Children of dependents	16,594	2,003,622
Children of disabilities	26,848	818,657
Wives of disabilities	17,182	375,323
Special allowances	204	60,689
Total	.....	**3,258,291**

[1] Not included in total.

Royal Military College.—The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876, during the governor-generalship of the Marquis of Dufferin, and when the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was premier. Since the foundation of the College some 1,540 gentlemen cadets have been enrolled; of this number 156 are now in attendance, 50 have been discharged since the signing of the armistice, and approximately 150, though their names appear on the college roll as having been admitted, either did not actually join, or, if they did, were only at the College for a very short time. Of the remainder, some died previous to August 4, 1914. Over 900 took part in the Great War, 142 of whom laid down their lives for king and country. Some 750 British and 75 foreign decorations have been awarded to ex-cadets, and many have risen to high rank in the service of their country. Three of the Canadian divisions serving in France were commanded by ex-cadets, and an ex-cadet also commanded one of the Australian divisions

at Gallipoli. The establishment of the College, as stated in the Act of 1874, (37 Vict., c. 36), was "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortifications, engineering and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments." In addition to the foregoing the course of instruction is such as to afford a thorough, practical and scientific training in civil engineering, surveying, physics and chemistry, English and French. Strict discipline, combined with physical training, riding, drill and outdoor games, forms part of the curriculum,

The College is situated on a beautiful peninsula one mile from Kingston, with the Cataraqui river on one side, emptying into the St. Lawrence river at its juncture with lake Ontario, and Navy bay on the other. The grounds include about 66 acres, on which are situated the Educational Building and a new Educational Building in course of construction. The College is under the supervision of Militia Headquarters, who annually appoint a board of visitors composed of leading Canadian citizens both civil and military. The staff is composed of a commandant and a staff adjutant, assisted by a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors A four years' course leads to a "Diploma with Honours," "Diploma" and "Certificate of Discharge". To graduates are annually offered a number of commissions in the Canadian permanent force as well as commissions in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and other branches of the Imperial Service. Positions in the Public Works Department, Hydrographic Surveys, etc., are also available for graduates. The McGill and Toronto Universities admit graduates to the third year in their Science Faculties, and the Law Schools also offer privileges.

Naval Service.—The Naval Service of Canada was established by the Naval Service Act, 1910 (9–10 Edw. VII., c. 43), the main provisions of which were described in the Year Book of 1910, pp. xxvi-xxix. The Department of the Naval Service, then created, now consists of eight branches: (1) Naval, (2) Fisheries, (3) Fisheries Protection, (4) Tidal and Current Survey, (5) Hydrographic Survey, (6) Radio-telegraphy, (7) Patrol of Northern Waters and (8) Life-Saving Service. The total financial appropriation of the Department for the year 1918–19 was $2,949,150.00, of which the sum of $2,020,-245.74 was expended to March 31, 1919. The appropriation for the Naval Branch was $600,000.00, of which $228,728.08 was expended to March 31, 1919. In addition to the foregoing, the sum of $11,298,999.46 was expended for the same period out of the war appropriation.

Royal Naval College.—The officers of the Royal Naval College continue to report most favourably, both as to their mental and physical progress, on the cadets in attendance during the past year. The midshipmen who have been serving in ships of the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy have also been favourably reported upon, and have proved themselves capable and efficient. There are

at present fifty-five officers of the Royal Canadian Navy who have been lent to the Royal Navy for service. They include twenty-four lieutenants, two engineer lieutenants, fifteen sub-lieutenants, two Engineer sub-lieutenants and twelve midshipmen. Five naval officers, graduates of the Royal Naval College of Canada, lost their lives whilst on active service in ships of the Royal Navy during the war. At the examinations held in May, 1919, seventeen cadets were successful and joined the Royal Naval College of Canada. The course of the Royal Naval College at Esquimalt corresponds to that of the Royal Military College at Kingston, except that it is on a naval basis. Graduates of the Naval College have the option of adopting a seafaring career, of accepting positions in the Canadian Government, in the Hydrographic or Tidal and Current Surveys, or of entering the course of applied science in the second year at the Universities of McGill and Toronto. Arrangements have been made with the Admiralty whereby eight graduates of the Royal Naval College of Canada may be entered yearly in the Royal Navy. The same rules that govern other officers of the Royal Navy apply to entrants from the Canadian Naval College.

Northwest Mounted Police.—The Royal Northwest Mounted Police are distributed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, with headquarters at Regina, Saskatchewan, and the operations of the force for the year ended September 30, 1918, are described in the Commissioner's Report dated November 18, 1918. On September 30, 1918, the strength of the force was 40 officers, 443 non-commissioned officers and constables and 597 horses, a decrease of 13 officers, 160 non-commissioned officers and constables and 78 horses, as compared with the previous year. On February 1, 1920, under authority of an Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act (10 Geo. V, c. 28), the name of the force was changed to "Royal Canadian Mounted Police," and the headquarters were transferred to Ottawa.

28.—Strength and Distribution of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police on September 30, 1918.

Description.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	New Manitoba.	Northwest Territories.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
Commissioner		1	–	–	–	1
Assistant Commissioners	–	2	–	–	–	2
Superintendents	4	5	–	–	1	10
Inspectors	7	12	–	2	3	24
Surgeons	1	1	–	–		2
Veterinary Surgeons	–	1			–	1
Staff Sergeants	12	24	–	–	7	43
Sergeants	13	21	1	2	2	39
Corporals	8	20	–	2	6	36
Constables	44	204	–	9	18	275
Supernumerary Constables	20	24	–	2	4	50
Total	**109**	**315**	**1**	**17**	**41**	**483**
Horses	178	403	–	2	14	597
Dogs	–	–	–	60	38	98

CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND PENITENTIARIES.

The criminal statistics of Canada are collected, compiled and published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under statutory authority of the Statistics Act, 1918 (8–9 Geo. V., c. 43). They relate to the year ended September 30, and the last issued annual report is for 1918. The statistics are divided into two classes of (1) indictable offences and (2) summary convictions, the former comprising all cases tried by police or other magistrates and the latter all cases of minor importance disposed of by justices of the peace under the Summary Convictions Act.

Indictable Offences.—Table **29** shows by provinces in respect of indictable offences the number of charges and convictions and the percentage of acquittals for the years 1916, 1917 and 1918. There were 21,747 charges and 17,370 convictions for indictable offences throughout Canada during the year ended September 30, 1918, as compared with 19,454 charges and 15,559 convictions in 1917, an increase of 2,293, or 11.78 p.c., for charges and of 1,811, or 11.64 p.c., for convictions during the year. As shown by the table, an increase in the number of charges is found in every province east of Saskatchewan and decreases in all provinces west of and including Saskatchewan.

Summary Convictions.—The number of summary convictions —that is, the total number of convictions for all offences less the number of convictions for indictable offences—in 1918 was 105,899, as compared with 98,452 in 1917. This represents an increase of 7,447, or 7.56 p.c.

Death Sentences.—During 1918, 20 persons were sentenced to death for murder, as compared with 15 in 1917. Death sentences in 1918 were carried out in 10 cases, compared with 7 in 1917, and were commuted to a term of years or life imprisonment in 10 cases in 1918, compared with 8 in 1917. Four persons were sentenced in 1918 to be imprisoned for life, as compared with one person in 1917.

29.—Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences by Provinces, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

Provinces.	1916.			1917.			1918.		
	Charges	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges	Convictions.	Acquittals.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	22	14	36·36	36	33	8·33	42	37	11·90
Nova Scotia	787	644	18·17	711	582	18·14	990	717	27·58
New Brunswick	366	296	19·12	383	332	13·32	387	334	13·69
Quebec	4,643	3,824	17·64	4,103	3,376	17·72	4,631	3,747	19·09
Ontario	9,807	7,888	19·57	8,576	6,924	19·26	10,278	8,313	19·12
Manitoba	1,489	1,226	17·66	1,319	1,090	17·40	1,617	1,364	15·65
Saskatchewan	2,305	1,729	24·99	1,420	1,065	25·00	1,412	1,099	22·17
Alberta	2,543	1,900	25·28	1,335	901	32·51	1,237	889	28·13
British Columbia	1,956	1,619	17·23	1,548	1,234	20·29	1,138	859	24·52
Yukon	24	20	16·66	23	22	4·35	15	11	26·66
Canada	**23,942**	**19,160**	**19·97**	**19,454**	**15,559**	**20·02**	**21,747**	**17,370**	**20·13**

30.—Indictable Offences by Classes, 1917 and 1918.

Class.	1917.		1918.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
I. Offences against the person	3,497	2,530	3,568	2,529
II. Offences against property with violence	1,565	1,321	2,365	2,049
III. Offences against property without violence	10,511	8,393	12,012	9,602
IV. Malicious offences against property	376	301	375	249
V. Forgery and other offences against the currency	307	238	309	256
VI. Other offences not in the foregoing classes	3,198	2,776	3,118	2,685
Total	**19,454**	**15,559**	**21,747**	**17,370**

31.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1912-1918.

Provinces.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Canada—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Convictions	146,527	173,138	183,035	153,055	123,791	114,011	123,269
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	1,248	1,303	1,216	1,322	982	686	890
Gaol or fine	122,491	142,016	141,807	115,150	97,847	92,402	99,899
Reformatory	433	551	592	517	568	584	678
Death	25	23	27	34	21	15	20
Other Sentences	22,330	29,245	39,393	36,032	24,373	20,324	21,782
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions	448	455	523	362	419	356	246
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	5	4	–	8	3	5	2
Gaol or fine	434	447	504	350	402	338	198
Reformatory		–			–	2	7
Death	1	–	–	–	1		–
Other Sentences	8	4	19	4	13	11	39
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions	6,649	7,038	7,379	6,724	6,568	5,282	5,511
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	73	83	70	93	50	45	105
Gaol or fine	6,174	6,417	6,769	5,963	5,899	4,533	4,682
Reformatory	31	42	46	55	42	49	47
Death	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Other Sentences	369	494	491	611	575	653	675
New Brunswick—							
Convictions	3,157	3,324	3,101	3,111	2,960	2,896	1,945
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	28	19	24	33	40	25	17
Gaol or fine	3,007	3,166	2,935	2,834	2,696	2,598	1,688
Reformatory	5	10	11	24	15	27	16
Death	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Sentences	117	129	131	220	209	246	224
Quebec—							
Convictions	26,850	32,703	34,149	27,205	24,591	25,936	29,121
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	179	187	226	273	233	185	192
Gaol or fine	21,966	25,881	26,112	20,021	19,154	20,205	23,231
Reformatory	94	121	139	141	133	155	152
Death	7	1	2	5	1	2	4
Other Sentences	4,604	6,513	7,670	6,765	5,070	5,389	5,542

31.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1912-1918—concluded.

Provinces.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ontario—							
Convictions	48,552	58,799	65,806	58,876	49,620	49,579	54,761
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	300	289	355	409	287	216	343
Gaol or fine	38,846	45,134	48,763	41,303	35,618	39,366	42,745
Reformatory	235	263	242	234	266	289	352
Death	3	4	4	7	4	4	4
Other Sentences	9,168	13,109	16,442	16,923	13,445	9,704	11,317
Manitoba—							
Convictions	15,287	18,095	16,334	12,843	9,052	8,155	8,662
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	159	175	73	129	38	55	59
Gaol or fine	13,057	15,573	13,302	10,277	7,234	6,626	6,538
Reformatory	44	63	106	33	85	31	59
Death	2	2	2	6	2	4	5
Other Sentences	2,025	2,282	2,851	2,398	1,693	1,439	2,001
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions	10,404	13,328	13,782	11,672	11,016	7,072	7,635
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	93	70	107	60	62	36	64
Gaol or fine	9,702	12,170	12,184	10,586	10,141	6,533	7,010
Reformatory	4	8	8	3	2	–	5
Death	2	4	4	1	2	–	3
Other Sentences	603	1,076	1,479	1,022	809	503	553
Alberta—							
Convictions	16,775	19,426	19,043	14,419	11,426	6,627	7,633
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	192	220	185	157	138	56	65
Gaol or fine	15,274	17,504	16,271	12,558	10,307	6,124	7,206
Reformatory	3	15	4	4	4	1	2
Death	4	3	4	2	4	1	1
Other Sentences	1,302	1,684	2,579	1,698	973	445	359
British Columbia—							
Convictions	18,125	19,786	22,694	17,673	7,963	8,002	7,680
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	216	252	176	160	129	57	43
Gaol or fine	13,182	15,582	14,794	11,136	6,277	6,004	6,536
Reformatory	17	29	36	23	21	30	38
Death	4	7	7	10	4	1	1
Other Sentences	4,076	3,916	7,681	6,344	1,532	1,910	1,062
Yukon Territory—							
Convictions	189	184	224	170	176	106	75
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	3	4	–	–	2	6	–
Gaol or fine	130	142	173	122	119	75	66
Reformatory	–		–	–	–	–	
Death	–	–	1	1	1	1	
Other Sentences	56	38	50	47	54	24	9
The Territories—							
Convictions	91		–	–	–	–	–
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	–	–	–			–	–
Gaol or fine	89	–	–			–	
Reformatory	–	–	–			–	
Death	–		–			–	–
Other Sentences	2	–				–	1

Juvenile Delinquents' Act.—Since the last issue of the Year Book, this Act has been put into force in the City of Galt, Ontario. It is also in force in the following places: County of Pictou, N.S.; Halifax, N.S.; Toronto, Ont.; the City of Brantford and county of Brant, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.; Winnipeg, Man.; Ottawa, Ont.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Stratford, Kitchener, the counties of Perth and Waterloo and the District of Timiskaming, Ont.; the Dauphin Judicial District of Manitoba, the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba; the province of Alberta; the province of Saskachewan and the town of St. Marys, Ontario.

32.—Juvenile Criminals convicted of Indictable Offences by Classes of Offence, 1918, with the total and yearly average for the period 1885-1918.

Classes of Offence.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1918.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
I. Offences against the person	99	3	202	17	301	20
II. Offences against property with violence	987	5	600	4	1,587	9
III. Offences against property without violence	2,668	159	1,681	166	4,349	325
IV. Malicious offences against property	101	1	40	1	141	2
V. Forgery and offences against the currency	8	–	66	11	74	11
VI. Other offences not included in the above offences	64	9	119	31	183	40
Total	**3,927**	**177**	**2,708**	**230**	**6,635**	**407**
Total 1885-1918	**41,032**	**1,689**	**40,031**	**3,186**	**81,063**	**4,875**
Yearly average 1885-1918	**1,207**	**50**	**1,177**	**94**	**2,384**	**143**

33.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences, 1913-1918.

Charges and Sentences.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges	24,078	28,007	26,714	23,942	19,454	21,747
Acquittals[1]	5,732	6,543	6,060	4,757	3,868	4,356
Persons detained for lunacy	26	26	29	25	27	21
Convictions	18,320	21,438	20,625	19,160	15,559	17,370
Males	17,380	20,528	19,624	15,486	13,086	14,871
Females	940	910	1,001	3,674	2,473	2,499
First conviction	15,725	18,315	17,695	16,806	13,093	14,310
Second conviction	1,409	1,819	1,776	1,337	1,373	1,551
Reiterated conviction	1,186	1,304	1,154	1,017	1,093	1,509
Sentences—						
Option of a fine	4,655	5,518	5,344	6,786	4,845	5,106
Under one year in goal	5,263	6,306	5,774	3,816	2,890	3,284
One year and over in goal	798	946	893	666	462	783
Two years and under five in penitentiary	1,007	967	1,074	799	540	701
Five years and over in penitentiary	293	241	241	178	145	185
For life in penitentiary	3	8	7	5	1	4
Death	23	27	34	21	15	20
Committed to reformatories	551	592	517	568	584	678
Other sentences	5,727	6,833	6,741	6,321	6,077	6,609

[1]Includes cases where proceedings were stayed, disagreement of jury, etc.

34.—Classification of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, 1912-1918.

Classes.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Occupations—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agricultural	664	702	1,267	1,312	899	904	1,152
Commercial	1,773	2,580	1,947	2,039	1,472	1,424	1,813
Domestic	766	1,012	1,106	955	914	1,390	1,866
Industrial	1,193	1,441	1,798	1,573	1,049	937	1,214
Professional	49	149	149	238	496	390	359
Labourer	5,844	6,191	7,768	6,736	4,155	3,513	4,403
Not given	5,278	6,245	7,393	7,772	10,175	7,001	6,563
Civil condition—							
Married	3,368	4,025	4,584	4,323	3,761	3,450	4,474
Single	8,631	10,074	10,968	11,320	8,373	8,700	10,339
Widowed	232	138	154	136	142	110	269
Not given	3,336	4,083	5,732	4,846	6,884	3,299	2,288
Educational status—							
Unable to read or write	243	274	769	1,066	1,007	763	1,084
Elementary	11,996	13,311	14,865	14,138	11,045	11,390	14,042
Superior	269	295	415	332	269	289	192
Not given	3,059	4,440	5,389	5,089	6,939	3,117	2,052
Ages—							
Under 16 years	1,881	2,313	2,628	3,050	3,157	3,606	4,104
16 years and under 21	1,781	2,442	2,652	2,719	1,575	1,928	2,938
21 years and under 40	6,815	7,630	8,831	8,114	5,878	5,511	6,728
40 years and over	1,675	1,560	2,158	2,036	1,758	1,448	1,748
Not given	3,415	4,475	5,169	4,706	6,792	3,066	1,852
Use of liquors—							
Moderate	9,339	8,044	7,539	7,394	7,377	5,387	11,656
Immoderate	3,063	3,183	3,174	2,348	1,891	1,332	1,357
Not given	3,165	7,093	10,725	10,883	9,892	8,840	4,357
Birthplace—							
England and Wales	1,319	1,961	1,872	1,482	952	780	1,177
Ireland	404	451	472	327	260	180	285
Scotland	451	571	675	473	321	242	381
Canada	6,713	7,619	9,162	9,172	7,428	7,097	9,322
Other British possessions	101	87	151	132	57	95	152
United States	910	1,216	1,015	980	916	845	947
Other foreign countries	2,065	2,674	3,516	3,741	2,697	2,228	3,161
Not given	3,604	3,841	4,575	4,318	6,529	4,092	1,945
Religion—							
Baptist	383	374	333	379	287	402	385
Roman Catholic	4,721	5,633	6,355	6,245	4,918	5,367	6,959
Church of England	1,951	2,193	2,515	2,208	1,525	1,576	1,910
Methodist	1,218	1,127	1,434	1,389	1,107	1,186	1,368
Presbyterian	1,224	1,380	1,495	1,367	965	1,034	1,397
Protestant	1,325	2,304	2,502	2,294	1,921	1,286	1,618
Other denominations	1,174	1,240	1,425	1,777	1,228	1,054	1,506
Not given	3,571	4,069	5,379	4,966	7,209	3,654	2,227
Residence—							
Cities and towns	11,474	14,061	15,544	14,662	11,294	11,157	14,190
Rural districts	1,355	1,406	2,210	2,434	1,801	1,501	1,779
Not given	2,738	2,853	3,684	3,529	6,065	2,091	1,401

35.—Convictions by Classes of Offence, 1912-18.

A.—Absolute Numbers.

Classes of Offence.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Offences against the person	9,371	11,444	12,136	10,664	9,327	6,852	7,292
Offences against property with violence	1,195	1,472	1,810	2,234	1,478	1,321	2,049
Offences against property without violence	10,626	12,721	14,645	14,269	11,018	9,886	10,743
Other felonies and misdemeanours	1,540	1,724	1,952	1,525	1,459	1,271	1,390
Totals of Criminal offences	22,732	27,361	30,543	28,692	23,282	19,330	21,474
Breach of Municipal Acts and By-laws	27,712	34,183	33,570	31,312	28,411	32,718	38,401
Breach of liquor laws	5,671	5,969	5,871	5,452	6,248	7,339	7,472
Drunkenness	53,271	60,975	60,067	41,161	32,730	27,882	21,026
Vagrancy	12,110	12,240	15,263	11,461	6,634	4,406	3,867
Loose, idle and disorderly	5,480	7,239	9,063	6,435	4,688	2,264	2,614
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	2,439	4,357	4,935	5,464	4,374	4,443	5,620
Miscellaneous minor offences	17,112	20,814	23,723	23,078	17,424	15,629	22,795
Totals of minor offences	123,795	145,777	152,492	124,363	100,509	94,681	101,795
Grand totals	**146,527**	**173,138**	**183,035**	**153,055**	**123,791**	**114,011**	**123,269**

35.—Convictions by Classes of Offence, 1912-18.—concluded.

B.—Ratios per cent of total and per 100,000 of Population.

Classes of Offence.	1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000
Offences against the person	6·4	127	6·6	152	6·6	157	7·0	135	7·5	115	6·0	82	5·9	85
Offences against property with violence	0·8	16	0·9	19	1·0	23	1·4	28	1·2	18	1·2	16	1·7	24
Offences against property without violence	7·3	145	7·3	169	8·0	190	9·3	180	8·9	135	8·6	118	8·7	125
Other felonies and misdemeanours	1·0	21	1·0	23	1·1	25	1·0	19	1·2	18	1·1	15	1·1	16
Totals of Criminal offences	15·5	309	15·8	363	16·7	395	18·7	362	18·8	286	16·9	231	17·4	250
Breach of Municipal Acts and By-laws	18·9	377	19·7	454	18·3	435	20·5	395	22·9	349	28·6	391	31·1	447
Breach of liquor laws	3·9	77	3·5	79	3·2	76	3·6	69	5·0	77	6·4	88	6·1	87
Drunkenness	36·4	727	35·2	810	32·8	777	28·9	519	26·5	402	24·4	333	17·1	245
Vagrancy	8·3	165	7·1	163	8·3	198	7·5	145	5·4	81	4·0	53	3·1	45
Loose, idle and disorderly	3·7	74	4·2	96	5·0	117	4·2	81	3·8	58	2·0	27	2·1	30
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	1·6	33	2·5	58	2·7	64	3·6	69	3·5	54	4·0	53	4·6	65
Miscellaneous minor offences	11·7	233	12·0	276	13·0	307	15·0	291	14·1	214	13·7	187	18·5	265
Totals of minor offences	84·5	1,686	84·2	1,936	83·3	1,974	81·3	1,569	81·2	1,235	83·1	1,132	82·6	1,184
Grand totals	**100**	**1,995**	**100**	**2,299**	**100**	**2,369**	**100**	**1,931**	**100**	**1,521**	**100**	**1,363**	**100**	**1,434**

Decrease of Drunkenness.—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada was 21,026 in 1918, as compared with 27,882 in 1917, a decrease of 6,856, or nearly 24.60 p.c. Table **36** shows the number of convictions by provinces for the five years 1914 to 1918, with increases and decreases for 1918 as compared with 1917, from which it will be seen that drunkenness, at least as measured by statistics of summary convictions, decreased during the year 1918 in every province except Manitoba and Alberta. From this table it will also be observed that the number of convictions for drunkenness throughout the whole of Canada fell from 60,067 in 1914 to 21,026 in 1918, being a decrease of 39,041 or 64·99 p.c. during the five years.

36.—Convictions for Drunkenness for the five years 1914-1918.

Provinces.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−), 1918 as compared with 1917.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Prince Edward Island..	342	231	219	207	96	−111	−53·62
Nova Scotia	3,999	3,436	3,614	2,546	2,435	−111	−4·75
New Brunswick	1,765	1,694	1,696	1,516	704	−812	−53·56
Quebec	12,776	8,939	7,108	8,025	6,680	−1,345	−16·76
Ontario	17,703	12,553	11,728	10,945	7,932	−3,013	−27·53
Manitoba	6,193	4,154	3,114	1,085	1,123	+38	+3·50
Saskatchewan	2,142	1,332	1,062	770	434	−336	−43·64
Alberta	5,710	2,802	1,809	391	825	+434	+111·00
British Columbia	9,376	5,960	2,327	2,372	778	−1,594	−68·47
Yukon	61	60	53	25	19	−6	−24·00
Canada	**60,067**	**41,161**	**32,730**	**27,882**	**21,026**	−6,856	−24·60

37.—Population of Penal Institutions 1917-18.

Penal Institutions.	In custody beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In custody end of year.
	1917.			
	Number of Prisoners.			
Penitentiaries	1,774	620	899	1,495
Reformatories for boys	1,198	1,673	1,683	1,188
Reformatories for girls	276	227	194	309
Jails	1,867	27,566	27,456	1,977
Totals	**5,115**	**30,086**	**30,232**	**4,969**
	1918.			
Penitentiaries	1,505	963	825	1,643
Reformatories for boys	1,189	1,721	1,715	1,195
Reformatories for girls	309	257	255	311
Jails	2,004	29,485	29,437	2,052
Totals	**5,007**	**32,426**	**32,232**	**5,201**

Penitentiaries.

The statistics of penitentiaries given in Tables **38–41,** are compiled from the annual reports to the Minister of Justice of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries. The report for the fiscal year 1918–19, in reference to the parole system, states that the total number of paroles granted during a twenty year operation is 11,846. A total of 10,434 men have completed their probation on parole and occupy positions in good citizenship to-day, and 701 prisoners are now reporting and have in prospect the completion of their probation on parole. The total delinquency for non-compliance with conditions of license is 437, or 3.69 p.c., and for subsequent conviction 273, or 2.30 p.c., making a total delinquency of 5.99 p.c.

38.—Movement of Convicts, 1914-1919.

Schedule.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In custody at beginning of fiscal year..	1,968	2,003	2,064	2,118	1,694	1,468
Received—						
By forfeiture of parole	26	12	11	11	10	4
Paroles revoked	10	4	4	31	9	3
Recaptured	6	2	1	1	1	3
By transfer	16	18	24	10	19	15
From jails, etc	870	991	900	630	625	979[1]
Totals	**2,896**	**3,030**	**3,004**	**2,801**	**2,358**	**2,472**
Released by—						
Death	16	24	11	12	11	45
Escape	10	2	1	3	1	3
Expiry of sentence	274	293	304	408	268	212
Order of the court	4	6	9	4	6	44[2]
Pardon	5	6	4	65	66	160
Parole	480	495	423	526	455	252
Transfer	15	24	24	9	17	16
Deportation	84	114	101	76	59	39
Sent to Reformatory	1	1	1	–		
Returned—insane	4	–	8	–		–
Sent to hospital		1	–	–	–	–
Returned to Provincial authorities..	–	–	–	4	7	12
In custody at end of fiscal year	2,003	2,064	2,118	1,694	1,468	1,689

[1] Includes 84 from military courts.
[2] Includes 25 by military order.

39.—Number of Deaths, Escapes, Pardons and Paroles, 1914-1919.

Schedule.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Deaths	16	24	11	12	11	45
Escapes	10	2	1	3	1	3
Pardons	5	6	4	65	66	160
Paroles	480	495	423	526	455	252

40.—Age of Convicts, 1914-1919.

Ages.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years	186	187	212	141	115	228
From 20 to under 30	890	917	941	714	616	718
From 30 to under 40	534	553	563	473	405	395
From 40 to under 50	243	240	253	241	205	218
From 50 to under 60	108	121	119	99	91	97
Over 60 years	42	46[1]	30	26	31	33
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**

[1] Includes one age unknown. [2] Includes five insane.

41.—Classification of Convicts, 1914-1919.

Classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Race—						
African	57	62	63	56	64	52
Caucasian	1,867	1,929	1,970	1,553	1,333	1,585
Indian	22	20	19	20	21	13
Indian Half-breed	16	14	19	21	15	12
Mongolian	41	39	47	38	29	24
East Indian	–	–	–	6	1	3
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**
By Nationality—						
British—						
Australian	–	7	–	–	–	–
Canadian	993	1,088	1,185	936	796	945
English	221	195	169	126	103	103
Irish	58	59	43	41	31	38
Scotch	59	47	40	24	26	35
Other British	37	28	26	22	21	19
Foreign—						
American (U.S.)	246	210	204	182	165	163
Austrian and Hungarian	97	126	148	104	80	113
Chinese	26	22	32	32	26	22
French	11	12	11	8	5	4
German	32	29	23	17	15	15
Italian	102	95	68	61	61	66
Russian	51	53	86	74	72	83
Scandinavian[1]	30	28	29	18	17	20
Other foreign	40	65	54	49	45	63
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**
By Conjugal State—						
Single	1,306	1,356	1,358	1,028	892	1,044
Married	631	634	677	589	504	567
Widowed	63	70	79	77	67	78
Divorced	3	4	4		–	–
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**
By Sex—						
Male	1,977	2,033	2,031	1,659	1,433	1,649
Female	26	31	37	35	35	40
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**	**1,689**

[1] Including Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish.
[2] Includes five not given (insane).

41.—Classification of Convicts, 1914-1919—concluded.

Classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Social Habits—						
Abstainers	310	359	376	299	286	409
Temperate	1,016	987	1,008	837	745	844
Intemperate	677	717	734	558	432	436
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**[1]	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**
By Religion—						
Adventist	2	–	–	–	–	–
Anglican	348	340	330	266	204	227
Baptist	97	112	101	78	91	98
Buddhist	31	20	40	33	25	17
Congregationalist	4	9	7	not given.	not given.	not given.
Greek Catholic	33	45	52	42	34	38
Jewish	12	17	26	23	20	28
Lutheran	79	71	71	51	47	58
Methodist	218	218	205	169	146	168
Mormon	–	1	1	–	–	–
Presbyterian	216	228	222	155	134	153
Roman Catholic	929	961	1,025	841	716	824
Salvation Army	4	5	7	not given.	not given.	not given.
Unitarian	1	2	–		–	–
Universalist	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other creeds	8	27	18	28	34	65
No creed	19	8	13	8	12	13
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**

[1] Includes one not given (insane). [2] Includes five not given (insane).

42.—Statistics of Divorce, 1868-1918.

Year.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.				Granted by the Courts.		
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Northwest Territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.
1868			–	–	3	–	–
1869	1	1		–	1	2	–
1870			–	–	2	1	–
1871			–	–	2	2	–
1872				–	1	3	
1873	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
1874			–	–	–	–	
1875	1		–	–	4	–	
1876			–	–	1	2	
1877	3		–	–	5	–	1
1878	2	1	–	–	1	3	1
1879	1		–	–	1	2	
1880		–		–	3	2	

42.—Statistics of Divorce, 1868-1918—concluded.

Year.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.				Granted by the Courts.		
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Northwest Territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.
1881	–			–	2	2	3
1882	–	–		–	4	1	1
1883		–	–	–	3	7	3
1884	1	–	–	–	4	3	2
1885	4	1	–	–	4	3	
1886	1	–	–	–	4	5	1
1887	2	3	–	–	1	3	1
1888	2	1	–	–	3	1	2
1889	3	1	–		3	6	2
1890	2		–		4	3	3
1891	4			–	3		3
1892	1	1	1	1	3	5	3
1893	3	4		–	5	2	1
1894	5	1		–	1	–	2
1895	3	–	–	–	5	5	–
1896	–	–	–	–	6	1	3
1897	1	–	–	–	2	–	3
1898	2	1	–	–	2	5	6
1899	2	1	1	–	5	3	2
1900	2	1	1	1	1	1	4
1901	2	–	–		10	–	7
1902	2	–	–		9	1	3
1903	2	1	1	1	8	4	4
1904	5	1	–		6	2	5
1905	2	3	2	2	6	2	18
			Albert. Sask.				
1906	10	3	1	–	5	1	17
1907	3	1		1	8[1]	3	9
1908	8			–	5	5	12
1909	8	4	1 1	2	8[1]	5	22
1910	14	2	1	3	13[1]	6	12
1911	13	4	2 –	3	10[1]	6	19
1912	9	3	2 1	1	4	4[2]	11
1913	20	4	4 1	6		4	20
1914	18	7	4 2	2	10	12	15
1915	10	3	3 1	1	13	6	16
1916	18	1	1 2	2	14	11	18
1917	10	4	2 1	–	8	6	23
1918	10	2	2 1	–	–	10	65

NOTES.—In Prince Edward Island only one divorce has been granted from 1868 to 1918; the divorce was granted in 1913. In British Columbia, in addition to the divorces, 13 judicial separations have been granted; one in 1892, one in 1893, one in 1899, two in 1900, two in 1903, three in 1913, three in 1914; "Decree Nisi" has been granted in 20 cases: four in 1900, two in 1909, six in 1912, five in 1913, and three in 1914. [1]Includes one judicial separation. [2]Includes one not effective till court costs are paid.

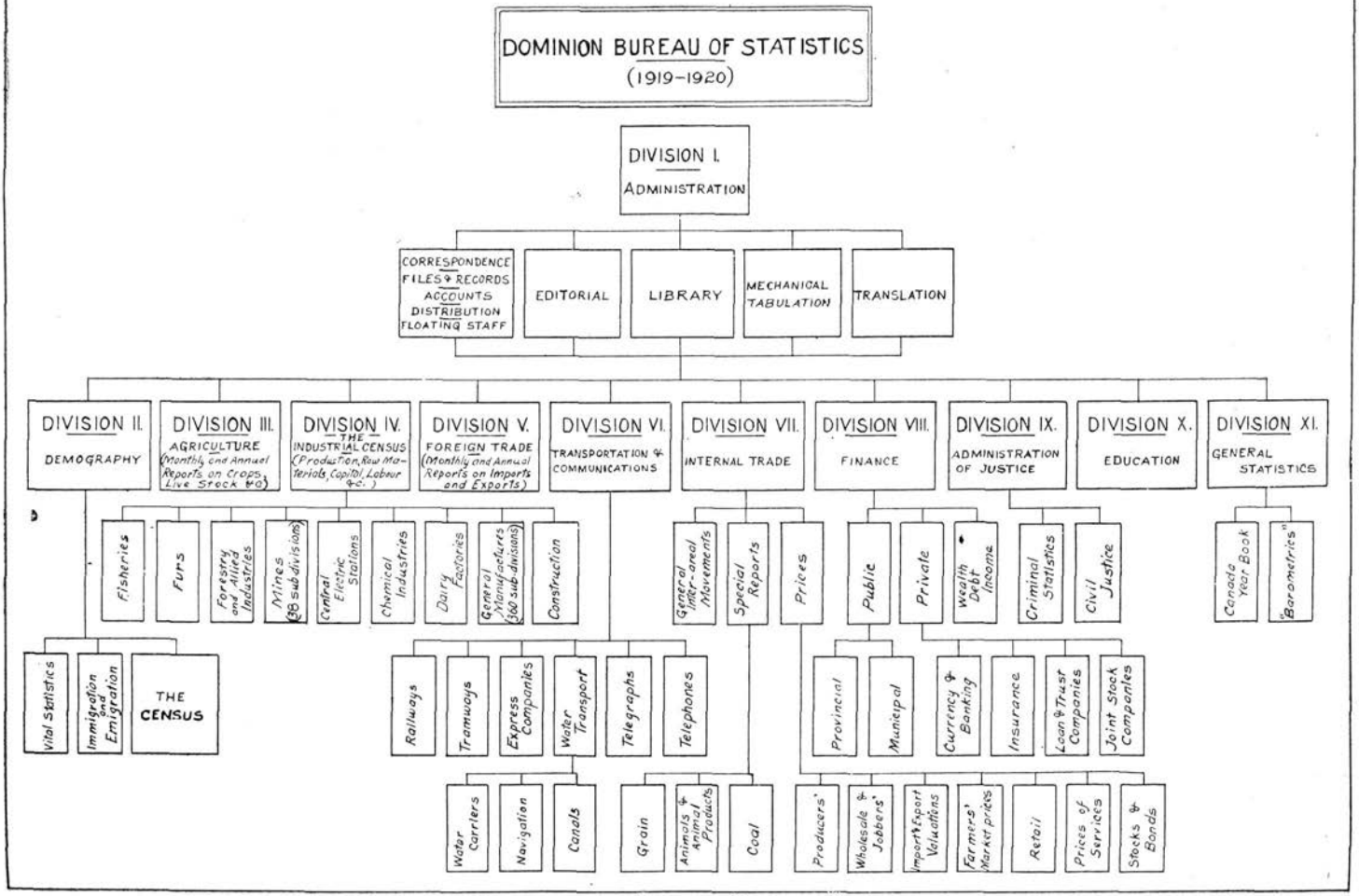
ORGANIZATION OF CANADIAN OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established under the Statistics Act, 1918, (8-9 George V, c. 43). The Act requires the Dominion Statistician to present an annual Report on the work of the Bureau during the preceding year. The first annual Report, covering the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, has accordingly been issued, and from it are derived the following particulars respecting the present organization of the Bureau. The report takes occasion to sketch the history of statistical progress in Canada, and more particularly the conditions of the past decade which led to the passing of the Act. This Act was designed to give practical effect to the suggestions made by the Departmental Commission on the Official Statistics of Canada, which was appointed on May 12, 1912, and which presented its report on November 30 of the same year. Structurally it is a consolidation of previous statistical legislation of the Dominion Government, including the Census, General Statistics, Railway Statistics, and Criminal Statistics Acts, with additions to render the scheme comprehensive. At the close of its initial year on March 31, 1919, the Bureau was organized in eleven main Divisions as follows: I, Administration; II, Population and the Census; III, Agriculture; IV, Industrial Census, comprising fisheries, furs, forestry, dairy factories, mines, central power stations, general manufactures and construction; V, External Trade (Exports and Imports); VI, Transportation; VII, Internal Trade, including prices, etc.; VIII, Finance, including public and private finance, wealth, debt and taxation; IX, Administration of Justice; X, Education; and XI, General Statistics and the Canada Year Book.

Considerable progress has already been made in various directions since the appointment of the Dominion Statistician in 1915 and the establishment of the Bureau under the Act of 1918. The annual Report, already referred to, describes these in detail; but mention may be made specifically of the establishment throughout Canada of an uniform system of annual vital statistics and of the inauguration of annual statistics of the areas under field crops and of the numbers of farm live stock. Other important work completed or in progress comprises a revision of the trade classification of exports and imports, the organization of statistics of education, the reorganization of statistics of transportation, the collection of statistics of internal trade and the co-ordination and enlargement of statistics of finance, including the public accounts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, municipal statistics, and statistics of currency, banking, loan and trust companies, insurance and studies relating to national wealth, income, debt and taxation.

The following concluding observations are reproduced from the Report:

As will be evident at many points, the organization of the Bureau is still in process, though the outline has been traced and certain sections filled in. Especially will it have been remarked that the Bureau has been concerned thus far rather with the scope of the statistics to be secured and the means of securing them, than with the methods of presentation and publication. Prominently in mind also has been the point of view so strongly emphasized during the war that statistics are not merely a record of what has been, but are for use in planning what shall be—that it is the duty of a statistical organization to assist



ORGANIZATION OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

directly in the day-to-day problems of administration, as well as to provide their theoretic background. Work of this kind can never achieve finality, for the field is too enormous and the need of adjustment to changing conditions is constant. It is believed, however, that the Bureau now embraces the fundamental subjects of what might be termed a national system of statistics, organized to meet the ordinary requirements of the Government and at the same time permitting—as a matter of logical expansion and with the minimum of derangement—the superimposing of such new approaches or new directions of development as occasion may dictate. This preliminary and foundational organization, it is hoped, will be completed during the year 1919-20, so that the census of 1921 may proceed from a sound basis.

Perhaps the culminating advantage in a centralized statistical system lies in the related view it permits and encourages of economic and social phenomena. The social and economic body is one, not several—often conditions in a particular field can be illumined best through another field altogether—and its observations should be on that basis. The Government is more than a congeries of departments vested with a series of administrative functions; it is a single agency for the direction of national policy, to fulfil which duty a broad and analytical outlook upon current trends is indispensable. Such outlook a central statistical bureau from the amplification of experience which it promotes is especially adapted to provide. The organization of the "General Economic Department" of the United Kingdom Board of Trade and the activities of certain universities in endowing economic research are suggestive here. There is need for a national "laboratory" for the observation and interpretation of economic and social phenomena on behalf of the Government and the production of monographs on features thrown from time to time into prominence. It is noteworthy that recent tendencies in scientific thought are away from purely deductive reasoning and strongly in the direction of the testing of such reasoning by inductive verificatory data. On no foundation could such a service be better built than on that which is now provided by the Bureau of Statistics.

On page 626 is also reproduced a diagram showing the organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the eleven Divisions, with their respective detailed ramifications.

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

(Numbers within parentheses denote the chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906—R.S.C. 1906.)

Justice.—Department of Justice (21); Solicitor General's (22); Northwest Territories (62); Yukon (63); Dominion Police (92); Judges (138); Supreme Court (139); Exchequer Court (140); Admiralty (141); Petition of Right (142); Criminal Code (146); Penitentiary (147); Prisons and Reformatories (148); Identification of Criminals (149); Ticket of leave (150); Fugitive Offenders' (154); Extradition (155); Juvenile Delinquents (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 40, 1908).

External Affairs.—The functions and duties of this Department are defined by the Department of External Affairs Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 22) and by the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act (1-2 Geo. V, 1911, c. 28), as amended by the statute of April 3, 1914 (4 Geo. V, c. 5).

Customs and Inland Revenue.—Customs Tariff; Customs; Canada Shipping (in part); Infectious and Contagious Diseases affecting Animals (in part); Destructive Insect and Pest (in part); Export; Copyright (in part); Petroleum and Naptha; Inland Revenue; Special War Revenue, 1915.

Post Office.—Post Office; Government Annuities; Pacific Cable; Parcel Post.

Agriculture.—Experimental Farm Stations; Inspection and Sale, Part IX (Fruit and Fruit Marks); Dairy Industry; Cold Storage; Cold Storage Warehouse; Milk Test; Seed Control; Live Stock Pedigree; Live Stock and Live Stock Products; Animal Contagious Diseases; Meat and Canned Foods; Destructive Insect and Pest; Agricultural Instruction.

Interior.—Department of the Interior; Immigration; Dominion Lands; Dominion Lands Surveys; Forest Reserves and Parks; Irrigation; Railway Belt; Railway Belt, Water; Yukon; Yukon Placer Mining; Dominion Water Power; Land; Titles; Northwest Game; Northwest Territories; Ordnance and Admiralty Lands; Reclamation; Seed Grain.

Finance.—Department of Finance and Treasury Board: Appropriation; Civil Service; Superannuation and Retirement; Contingencies; Consolidated Revenue and Audit; Currency; Ottawa Mint; Dominion Notes; Provincial Subsidies; Bank; Savings Bank; Penny Bank; Quebec Savings Banks; Loan Companies; Trust Companies; Bills of Exchange; Interest; The Special War Revenue Act, 1915 (in part); The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, and amendments; Income Tax Act, 1917 and 1918 and amendments; Finance Act; Ottawa Improvement Commission Act.

Militia and Defence.—Militia and Defence of Canada; Royal Military College; Militia Pension; An Act to enable Canadian Soldiers on active military service during the present war to exercise their electoral franchise; The Military Voters Act; The Air Board Act.

Public Works of Canada.—Public Works (39) and amendments (8–9 Geo. V, 1918, c. 37); Government Harbours and Piers, s. 5 (112); Navigable Waters Protection, s. 7 (115) and amendments (8–9 Geo. V, 1918, c. 33); Telegraph Secrecy (126); Dry Dock Subsidies (9–10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 17); An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act (9–10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 44); An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 17); An Act to amend the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 20); An Act to amend the Government Works Toll Act, R.S.C., 1906, c. 40, (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 26); An Act to incorporate the National Gallery of Canada (3–4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 33); An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., (3–4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 57); Acts to amend the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (4–5 Geo. V, 1914, c. 29, 7–8 Geo. V, 1917, c. 27 and 9–10 Geo. V, 1919, c. 51).

Trade and Commerce.—Canada Grain; Cullers; Copyright; Electricity and Fluid Exportation; Electric Light Inspection; Electrical Units; Fertilizers; Gold and Silver Marking; Gas Inspection; Inspection and Sale; Inspection of Water Meters; Lead Bounties; Petroleum Bounty; Patent; Statistics; Trade Mark and Design; Timber Marking; Weights and Measures Inspection; Zinc Bounties.

Labour.—Conciliation and Labour (96); Industrial Disputes Investigation (6–7 Edw. VII, 1907, c. 20); Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons; White Phosphorus Matches (4–5 Geo. V, c. 12); Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 21); The Technical Education Act (9–10 Geo. V, c. 73).

Secretary of State.—Companies; Naturalization; Canada Temperance; Board of Trade; Trade Unions; War Charities, 1917.

Naval Service.—Naval Service (9–10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 43); Radiotelegraph (3–4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 43) and Regulations issued thereunder; Fisheries (4–5 Geo. V, 1914, c. 8) and Regulations issued thereunder; Fish inspection (4–5 Geo. V, 1914, c. 45); Meat and Canned Foods (as amended 1908, 1910 and 1917) respecting Inspection of Fish and Shellfish Canneries.

Railways and Canals.—Department of Railways and Canals (35); Government Railways (36); Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees' Provident Fund (6–7 Edw. VII, c. 22); The Government Railways Small Claims (9–10 Edw. VII, c. 26) and their amendments; Acts to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act (4–5 Geo. V, c. 43 and 5 Geo. V, c. 18) and to amend the Government Railway Act and authorize the purchase of certain Railways (5 Geo. V, c. 16); An Act to incorporate Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National Railways (9–10 Geo. V, c. 13); An Act to provide Compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties (8–9 Geo. V, c. 15 and amending Act (9–10 Geo. V, c. 14); the Canada Highways Act (9–10 Geo. V, c. 54).

The Railway Act, 1919, (Companies) (9–10 Geo. V, c. 68) confers certain powers upon the Minister of the Department. In the case of subsidized Railways the authorizing Acts are carried out under the Department, which has also certain jurisdiction where Government guarantee has been given.

Marine.—Department of Marine and Fisheries; Government Vessels Discipline; Government Harbours and Piers; Canada Shipping and amending Acts (6–7 George V, cc. 12 and 13); Navigable Waters Protection; Quebec Harbour and River Police; Live Stock Shipping; An Act to amend the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Act (6–7 George V, c. 9); An Act transferring Rights and Powers in Harbour

of St. John, N.B., to a Board of three Commissioners approved by Order in Council; The Vancouver Harbour Advances Act, 1919; An Act fixing the rate of interest to be paid on loans by His Majesty to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec; An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Transfers and Mortgages of Ships).

Indian Affairs.—The Indian Act, 1906, with amendments to date.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (80).

Mines.—Geology and Mines (6–7 Edw. VII, 1907, c. 29).

Commission of Conservation.—Conservation Act (8–9 Edw. VII, c. 27, 1909) and amending Acts (9–10 Edw. VII, c. 42, 1910; 3-4 Geo. V, c. 12, 1913).

List of Principal Publications of Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

Customs and Inland Revenue.—Annual Report containing Tables of Imports, Exports, Customs and Inland Revenue. Annual Report of Shipping.

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to parcel post, rural mail delivery and government annuities.

Agriculture.—The Agricultural Gazette of Canada, Subscription, $1 per year (monthly). Annual Reports of the Minister, of the Experimental Farms and Stations, of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, of the Veterinary Director General and of the Entomological Branch. Bulletins, pamphlets, circulars and Seasonable Hints of the Experimental Farms Branch on a great variety of agricultural subjects, including publications of the following nine divisions: Field Husbandry; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Cereal; Chemistry; Forage Plants; Botany; Poultry and Tobacco. Guides to the Experimental Farms and Stations. Bulletins on the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch relating to the history of the dairying and cold storage industry in Canada; the making of butter and cheese, cow-testing, dairying experiments; co-operation, etc. Reports, bulletins, pamphlets, etc., of the Live Stock Branch, on cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, marketing of eggs, wool, etc. Bulletins of the Health of Animals Branch, with regulations as to contagious abortion; rabies; sheep scab; actinomycosis; anthrax; glanders; hog cholera; maladie du coit; tuberculosis; foot-and-mouth disease; quarantine and meat inspection. Bulletins and Reports of the Seed Branch as to Seed-testing, the production and use of seed grains and the Seed Control Act. Bulletins and Circulars of the Entomological Branch and instructions to importers of nursery stock. Reports of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Fodder and Pasture Plants, by George H. Clark, B.S.A., and M. Oscar Malte, Ph.D., 143 pages, 27 plates, price 50 cents. Bulletin on the Maple Sugar Industry; Agricultural War-Book; Agricultural Instruction Act; Publications Filing System.

NOTE.—The foregoing is a selection from the publications of the Department. A complete list of publications available for distribution is issued, and so long as the supply lasts copies of publications will be sent free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Interior.—Annual Report, including Reports from the Dominion Lands, Immigration, Surveys, Dominion Parks, Forestry, Irrigation and Water Power Branches. Pamphlets, reports, bulletins, etc., of the respective branches:—

Immigration Branch: Canada West (English, French, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish); Atlas of Canada (English and French); Country Called Canada (English). What Irishmen say of Canada; Canada as seen through Scottish Eyes; Canada—The Land of Opportunity (English); Where Should You Go? Settling on Canada's Free Land; Classes Canada Calls for; Homestead Regulations; Women's Work in Canada; Prince Edward Island; Nova Scotia Pamphlet; New Brunswick Pamphlet; Eastern Quebec—Region de Lac St. Jean, etc. (French and English); Western Quebec—Timiskaming, etc. (French and English); Eastern Townships of Quebec; Ontario—Canada's Farthest South; Ontario—Improved Ontario Farms; Ontario—The Heart of Canada; Ontario—Thunder Bay; Kenora and Rainy River Districts of New Ontario; Rivière de la Paix; Prairie Provinces in 1912; British Columbia—Canada's Western Heritage; Canadian Winter; Law and Regulations respecting

Immigration and Immigrants; Immigration Facts and Figures. *Topographical Surveys:* (1) Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, and accompanying maps; (2) Manual of Instruction for the Survey of Dominion Lands. Price 50c. Supplement to the Manual. Price 50c. (3) Rules and Regulations of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, and programme of the subjects of the various examinations. (4) The Selkirk Range (in two volumes), by A. O. WHEELER, F.R.G.S. Price $1. (5) Copying Camera of the Surveyor General's Office. (6) Photographic Methods Employed by the Canadian Topographical Survey, by A. O. WHEELER, F.R.G.S. (7) Precise Measuring with Invar Wires and the Measurement of the Kootenay Base, by P. A. CARSON, D.L.S. (8) Report on Levelling Operations, from 1908 to 1914, by J. N. WALLACE, D.L.S. Price 35c. (9) Triangulation of Part of the Railway Belt of British Columbia, by H. PARRY, D.L.S. (10) Description, Adjustments and Methods of Use of the 6″ Micrometer Block Survey Reiterating Transit Theodolite, by W. H. HERBERT, B.Sc. (11) Papers on Descriptions for Deeds. (12) Description of the townships surveyed in the different Provinces, issued yearly since 1909. (13) Description of the surveyed townships in the Peace River District. (14) Descriptions of lands comprised within the Fort Pitt Sectional Map, consisting of townships 49 to 56, ranges 15 to 28, west of the third meridian. (15) Description of Surveyed Lands in the Railway Belt of British Columbia (in three parts). (16) Extracts from Reports on townships east of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914. (17) Extracts from Reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914. (18) Extracts from Reports on townships 17 to 32 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914. (19) Extracts from Reports on townships 33 to 88 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to March 31, 1915. (20) Extracts from reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the second meridian, received from surveyors to March 31, 1915. (21) Explanation of the Astronomical Field Tables for the use of the Land Surveyors of Canada. (22) Tests of small telescopes at the Laboratory of the Dominion Lands Survey. (23) Alberta and British Columbia Boundary, Part 1, 1913 to 1916. Price 50c. Report and Atlas, $1. (24) Description of, and Guide to Jasper Park, 50 cents. (25) The Testing of Aneroid Barometers at the Laboratory of the Dominion Lands Survey, Bulletin 42. (Publications of the Topographical Surveys Branch may be obtained on application to the Distribution Office, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for No. 1; to the Secretary, Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, for No. 3; to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, for No. 4; and to the Surveyor General for the other Nos.) *Dominion Observatory:* Annual Reports of Chief Astronomer for years 1904 to 1911. Publications of Dominion Observatory, Vol. 1—No. 1, Stereographic Projection Tables, by OTTO KLOTZ, LL.D., F.R.A.S.; No. 2, Precise Levels, by D. H. NELLES, D.L.S.; No. 3, Precise Levelling, by F. B. REID, D.L.S.; No. 4, Orbit of 88β Tauri, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 5, Earthquake of April 28, 1913, by OTTO KLOTZ, LL.D., F.R.A.S.; No. 6, Spectrum of Nova Geminorum, by J. S. PLASKETT, B.A., F.R.S.C.; No. 7, Experiments regarding Efficiency of Spectographs, by J. S. PLASKETT, B.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; No. 8, Precise Levelling, by F. B. REID, D.L.S.; No. 9, Orbit of ρ Geminorum, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 10, Orbit of β Persei, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 11, Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of ϑ Bootis, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 12, Radial Velocity of ρ Leonis, by W. E. HARPER, M.A. No. 13, Orbit of E Persei from the H and K Lines, by J. B. Cannon, M.A.; No. 14, Orbit β of Coronæ Borealis, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 15, Measures of λ Aquarii, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 16, Measures of σ Leonis, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; Vol. 2—No. 1, Precise Levelling, by F. B. REID, D.L.S.; No. 2, Spectroscopic Binary λ Tauri, by J. S. PLASKETT, B.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; No. 3, Orbit ω of Cassiopeiæ, by R. K. Young, Ph.D.; No. 4, Orbit of 136 Tauri, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 5, Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of 50 Draconis, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 6, Orbit of ζ Andromedæ, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 7, A Meteor Star Atlas, by R. K. Young, Ph.D.; No. 8, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 1149 Groombridge, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 9, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 23 Cassiopeiæ, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 10, Gravity, by F. A. McDIARMID, B.A.; No. 11, Tests made to ascertain where conditions were most suitable for the 72-inch Reflector, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 12, Mean Distance of Stars whose Radial Velocities, Proper Motions and Parallaxes have been determined, by R. K. Young, Ph. D.; No. 13, Orbit of B.A.C. 5890, by T. H. PARKER, M.A.; No. 14,

Orbit of μ Persei, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 15, Orbit of Boss 3323, by J. B. CANNON, M.A. Vol. 3—No. 1, Earthquake of Feb. 10, 1914, by OTTO KLOTZ, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.; No. 2, Seismological Tables, by OTTO KLOTZ, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.; No. 3, The Spectroscopic, Orbit of 12 Lacertæ, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 4, Orbit of Spectroscopic Binary A. Bootis, by R. K. Young, Ph.D.; No. 5, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary α Trianguli, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 6, Precise Levelling, by F. B. REID, D.L.S.; No. 7, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 14 Aurigæ, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 8, Precise Levelling, by F. B. REID, B.A.Sc., D.L.S.; No. 9, Gravity, by F. A. McDIARMID, B.A.; No. 10, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 6142, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 11, Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of Boss 2484, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 12, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 125 Tauri, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; Vol. 4, No. 1, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary χ Aurigæ and a note on 12 Lacertæ, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 2, Measures of Radial Velocity of Boss 4826, 7 Virginis, Boss 4721, 59 Herculis and μ Virginis, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 3, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 2 Sagittæ, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 4, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary π Arietis, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 5, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 5996, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 6, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 40 Aurigæ, by R. K. YOUNG, Ph.D.; No. 7, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 29 Canis Majoris, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; No. 8, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 3138, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 9, Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of 20 π Cassiopeiæ, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.; Vol. 4, No. 10, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 32 θ^2 Cygni, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 11, Orbit of Boss 1082, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 12, Spectroscopic Binary Boss 1275, by J. B. CANNON, M.A.; No. 13, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Components of Boss 5173, by W. E. HARPER, M.A.

Reclamation.—Annual Irrigation Reports (including Reports of Irrigation Surveys and Inspections, 1912 to 1917-18). The Annual Reports of the Branch previous to 1912 are included in the Annual Reports of the Department. Annual Stream Measurements Reports, 1909 to 1916; Reports of Irrigation Surveys and Inspections, (1915 and 1917–18); Reports of the Western Canada Irrigation Association Conventions (1st to 10th); Report of the International Irrigation Congress, 1914. Bulletins: (1) Irrigation in Saskatchewan and Alberta; (2) Alfalfa Culture; (3) Climatic and Soil Conditions in C. P. Ry. Co's Irrigation Block; (4) Duty of Water Experiments and Farm Demonstration Work; (5) Farm Water Supply. Pamphlets: Address by Mr. S. G. PORTER on "Practical Operation of Irrigation Works." Addresses by Dr. RUTHERFORD on "Inter-dependence of Farm and City" Addresses by Mr. DON. H. BARK on 'The Actual Problem that confronts the Irrigator', "Practical Irrigation Hints for Alberta," and "Alfalfa Growing."

Dominion Water Powers: Annual Reports for 1912-13 to 1916-17. The Annual Reports of the Branch previous to 1913 are included in the Annual Report of the Department. Water Resources Papers: (1) Report of the Railway Belt Hydrometric Survey for 1911–12, by P. A. CARSON; (2) Report of Bow River Power and Storage Investigations, by M. C. HENDRY; (3) Report on Power and Storage Investigations, Winnipeg River, by J. T. JOHNSTON; (4, 19, 22 and 24) Annual Reports of the Manitoba Hydrometric Survey for 1912 to 1918, by M. C. HENDRY; (5 and 11) Preliminary and final Report on the Pasquia Reclamation Project, by T. H. DUNN; (6) Report on Cost of Various Sources of Power for Pumping in connection with the South Saskatchewan Water Supply Diversion Project, by H. E. M. KENSIT; (7) Report on the Manitoba Water Powers, by D. L. McLEAN, S. S. SCOVIL and J. T. JOHNSTON; (8, 14, 18, 21 and 23) Annual Reports of the British Columbia Hydrometric Survey, for 1913 to 1918, by R. G. SWAN; (9) Report of Red River Navigation Surveys, by S. S. SCOVIL; (10) General Guide for Compilation of Water Power Reports of Dominion Water Power Branch, prepared by J. T. JOHNSTON; (12) Report on Small Water Powers in Western Canada and Discussions of Sources of Power for the Farm, by A. M. BEALE; (13) Report on the Coquitlam-Bountzen Hydro-Electric Development, by G. R. G. CONWAY; (15) Report of the Water Powers of Alberta and Saskatchewan, by C. H. ATTWOOD; (16) Report of the Water Powers of Canada. A series of five pamphlets prepared for distribution at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915, by G. R. G. CONWAY, P. H MITCHELL, H. G. ACRES, F. T. KAELIN and K. H. SMITH; (17) Canadian Hydraulic Power Development and Electric Power in Canadian Industry, by C. H. MITCHELL; (20) Report on the Interests dependent on

Winnipeg River Power, with special reference to the capital invested and the labour employed, by H. E. M. KENSIT; (22) Directory of Central Electric Stations in Canada, to Jan. 1, 1919, by J. T. JOHNSTON.

Natural Resources Intelligence.—Maps: Northern Alberta, Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Homestead Maps; Cereal Map of Manitoba; British Columbia Dominion Railway Belt Homestead Map; Sectional Sheets of Dominion Railway Belt in British Columbia; Land Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Elevator Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Bank Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Bank Map of Ontario and Quebec; Land Registration and Judicial Districts Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Small Map of the Dominion; Blue Print Maps of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showing Uncultivated Lands. Reports: The Unexploited West; Preparing Land for Grain Crops on the Prairies; The Peace River Country; Handbook for the Information of Intending Settlers; The Athabaska Country—a Compilation regarding the Resources and Possibilities of the Athabaska River Basin; The Peace River District—Its Resources and Opportunities; The New Manitoba District—a Description of the Resources and Development of the New Mining District of Northern Manitoba; Athabaska to the Bay; The Province of Saskatchewan—a Description of the Resources, Development and Possibilities of the Province; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Natural Resources—a Compilation Bearing on the Natural Resources of the Three Provinces; The Province of New Brunswick—Its Natural Resources Developed and Undeveloped; The Resources of Nova Scotia—a Compilation for the Information of Settlers and Investors; The Province of Quebec—Its Natural Resources Developed and Undeveloped; Supplement to Cereal Maps; Resources of Canada—a Compilation of Fifty Facts Regarding the Dominion; Lists of Unoccupied and Uncultivated Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Mining Lands and Yukon—The Yukon Territory, its History and Resources; A two sheet map of Alberta, showing the coal mining rights disposed of; Yukon Placer Mining Act; Yukon Act; Yukon Land Regulations; Yukon Homestead Regulations; Yukon Timber Regulations; Yukon Grazing and Hay Regulations; Quartz Mining Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Placer Mining Regulations; Quarrying Regulations, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations; Potash Regulations; Dredging Regulations relating to the Yukon Territory; Dredging Regulations relating to beds of rivers outside of the Yukon Territory; Regulations relating to bar-digging on the North Saskatchewan River; Domestic Coal Regulations.

Dominion Parks.—A Sprig of Mountain Heather; Glaciers of the Rockies and Selkirks; Classified Guide to Fish and their Habitat in the Rocky Mountains Park; The Nakimu Caves; Guide to the Geology of the Canadian National Park on the C.P.R. between Calgary and Revelstoke: Handbook to the Rocky Mountains Park Museum; Hints to Householders re Fire Protection; Livery Tariff for Rocky Mountains Park; Livery Tariff for Yoho Valley; Map of Rocky Mountains Park; Map of Yoho Park; Map of Glacier Park; Map of Revelstoke Park; Map of Buffalo Park; Map of Banff and Vicinity; Lake Louise Sheet; Map 3 of Jasper Townsite.

Forestry.—Annual Reports of the Director of Forestry, 1914 to 1918, inclusive. Bulletins (where number and title are omitted, the document is out of print): (1) Tree Planting on the Prairies; (8) Forest Products of Canada, 1908; (11) Forest Products of Canada, 1909; Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles; (14) Cross-ties purchased; (16) Forest Fires and Railways; Forest Products of Canada, 1910; (22) Cross-ties; (23) Timber used in Mining Operations; (24) Wood-using Industries of Canada, 1910; Agricultural Implements and Vehicles, Furniture and Cars and Veneer; (27) Forest Products of Canada, 1910; Cooperage; (32) The Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve; (33) Forest Conditions in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve; Forest Products of Canada, 1911; (34) Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles; (35) Poles and Cross-ties; (36) Wood-using Industries of Ontario; (37) Forest Products of Canada, 1911 (being Nos. 30, 31, 34 and 35); Forest Products of Canada, 1912; (38) Pulpwood; (39) Poles and Ties; (42) Co-operative Forest Fire Protection; (44) Wood-using Industries of the Maritime Provinces; Forest Products of Canada, 1913; (46) Pulpwood Consumption; (47) Poles and Cross-ties; (48) Lumber, Lath and Shingles; (49) Treated Wood-block Paving; (51) Game Preservation in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve; (52) Forest Products of Canada, 1913 (being

Nos. 46, 47 and 48); (53) Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grand-Prairie Country; Forest Products of Canada, 1914; (54) Pulpwood; (56) Lumber, Lath and Shingles; (57) Forest Products of Canada, 1914 (being 54, 55 and 56); Forest Products of Canada, 1915; (58a) Lumber, Lath and Shingles; (58b) Pulpwood; (58c) Poles and Cross-ties; (58) Forest Products of Canada, 1915 (being Nos. 58a, 58b, 58c.); (59) Canadian Woods for Structural Timbers; (60) Canadian Douglas Fir: its mechanical and physical properties; Forest Products of Canada, 1916; (62a) Lumber, Lath and Shingles; (62b) Pulpwood; (62c) Poles and Cross-ties; (62d) Directory of Saw-mills in Canada; (63) Wood-using Industries of Quebec; (64) Forest Fires in Canada, 1914–15–16; (65) Forest Products of Canada, 1917; Poles and Cross-ties; (66) Utilization of Waste Sulphite Liquor (Price 50 cents); (67) Creosote Treatment of Jack Pine and Eastern Hemlock for Cross-ties; (68) Forest Fires in Canada, 1917. Circulars: (5) Planning a Tree Plantation for a Prairie Homestead; (6) Preservative Treatment of Fence-posts; (8) The Forest Products Laboratories; (9) Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes.

Finance.—Annual Reports of the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada. Monthly Statement of the Chartered Banks of Canada. Estimates.

Insurance.—Quarterly Statement of List of Licensed Companies. Annual Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada (subject to correction). Annual Reports of the Insurance Department, Vol. I (Fire and Miscellaneous), Vol. II (Life Companies). Annual List of Securities held by Insurance Companies in Canada with Department's Valuation thereof.

Militia and Defence.—Annual Report. Semi-Annual Militia List. Militia Daily Orders. Militia General Orders. Routine Orders.

Trade and Commerce.—Annual Report. Annual Report re Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions. Annual Report of Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Rules and Regulations made by Board of Grain Commissioners. (Annual) List of Licensed Elevators, etc. (Annual) Grain Inspection in Canada, (1914). Weekly Bulletin containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Patent Office Record. (Weekly) Rules and Forms of the Canadian Patent Office. Canada and the British West Indies (1915). Canada the Country of the Twentieth Century (1915), price $1. Handbook for Export to South America (1915). Trade with China and Japan (1914). Export Directory of Canada (1915). Russian Trade (1916). The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade (1914). Toy-making in Canada (1916). The Timber Import Trade of Australia (1917). Quantities of Grain in store in all Elevators in Canada (except Country Elevators) with grades (Weekly). Number of Cars of Grain inspected in Western Inspection Division (Monthly). Receipts and Shipments of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur (Monthly). Trial Shipments of Wheat from Vancouver viâ the Panama Canal to the United Kingdom.

Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—Annual Report of the Trade of Canada. Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada. The Canada Year Book. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. Buletins of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911, Nos. I–XIX. Report of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Vol. 1, 1912, Areas and Population by Provinces, Districts and Sub-districts. (*Out of Print.*) Vol. II, 1913, Religions, Origins, Birthplace, Citizenship, etc. Vol. III, 1913, Manufactures for 1910. Vol. IV, Agriculture. (*Out of Print.*) Vol. V, Forest, Fishery, Fur and Mineral Production. Vol. VI, Occupations of the People. (*Out of Print.*) Special Report on the Foreign-born Population. Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces (1916). Postal Census of Manufactures (1916). Criminal Statistics, 1918. Reports on Production of Creameries and Cheese Factories, 1915 to 1918. Reports on the Census of Industry, 1917. Beet Sugar Industry (1908). Annual Report on Coal Trade of Canada (1918). Annual Report on Grain Trade of Canada. Directory of Chemical Industries in Canada (1919). Monthly Coal Statistics. Monthly Cold Storage Statistics. Report of Conference of June, 1918, on Vital Statistics.

Labour—Monthly: The Labour Gazette (published in English and French at the nominal subscription price of 20 cents per annum, averaging 100 pages). Annually: Report of Department of Labour. Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigations Act, 1907. Labour Organization in Canada, 1919 (a Report is published for each year about May or June). Special Reports:

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901–1916 (published in 1917). Labour Legislation Report, 1918, and a special Report on "Labour Legislation of Canada as existing December 31, 1915." (A Report on Labour Legislation is published annually in July or August.)

Secretary of State.—Annual Report. Regulations and Despatches Respecting Extradition Proceedings. List of Companies incorporated under the various Companies Acts of the Parliament of Canada from 1867 to December 31, 1913. Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War.

Naval Service.—Annual Report. Royal Naval College of Canada Calendar, containing general idea of scheme of training, prospects of cadets, regulations for entry, etc. Naval Branch: Regulations for the entry of Naval Instructors and of Medical Officers. Tidal and Current Survey: Tide Tables, published annually, for the East Coast, Pacific Coast, and Hudson Bay and Strait; also three abridged editions for St. Lawrence region, Bay of Fundy and Strait of Georgia. Currents in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the entrance to the St. Lawrence, and the Southeast Coasts of Newfoundland. Tables of Currents in the Bay of Fundy. Tides at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Tide Levels on the East Coast of Canada and Pacific Coast. Radiotelegraph Branch: Proceedings of the International Radiotelegraph Conference of London, 1912. Chart showing the Radiotelegraph stations in the Dominion of Canada. Postmaster General's Handbook for Radiotelegraph Operators (Instructions re handling of traffic, etc). Hydrographic Survey: International Waterways Commission Report. Sailing Directions: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec; St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec (English and French); Canadian shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Charts: 34 charts of the St. Lawrence river between Pte. des Monts and Cornwall; Ottawa river: 2 sections covering Lake of Two Mountains; Lake Ontario: 9 coast charts with plans of harbours; Lake Erie: 2 sheets, plans of harbours and anchorages; Lake Huron: 5 coast charts; Georgian Bay: 9 charts; North Channel of Lake Huron: 4 charts; Lake Superior: 7 coast charts; Lake Winnipeg: 2 charts; Pacific Coast in the vicinity of Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands: 12 charts; Atlantic Coast in the vicinity of Halifax Harbour: 2 charts; Hudson Bay: 7 charts; International Waterways Commission Boundary charts between St. Regis and Pigeon river: 29 charts. Fisheries Branch: Fisheries Annual Report. Biological Report. Reports of Fisheries of Husdon Bay. Fish and How to Cook it. Report of Fish Culture (contained in Fisheries Annual Report). Check List of Canadian Fishes. Quarterly Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics. Official Report of Lobster Conservation in Canada. Report of Special Fishery Commission re British Columbia Fisheries.

Railways and Canals.—Annual Report of the Department. Annual Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. Annual Reports of the Comptroller of Statistics comprising (1) Railways; (2) Canals.

Marine.—Marine Annual Report, containing Harbour Commissions, etc. Steamboat Inspection. List of Canadian Shipping. Reports of Expeditions to Hudson Bay. Canadian Port Directory. List of Lights, etc., in Canada: (a) Pacific Coast; (b) Atlantic Coast; (c) Inland Waters.

Indian Affairs.—Annual Report. Indian Act, 1906, with Amendments to date. Schedule of Indian Reserves, 1913. Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vols. I, II, III.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—The Canada Gazette, published weekly by authority, with occasional supplements and extras, subscription, $4 per annum payable in advance, single copies, 10 cents each number. Contains weekly a list of current Government publications, as required by Order in Council 1,522. Judgments of the Board of Railway Commissioners, bi-monthly, $3 per annum; single copies, 20 cents; Exchequer Court Reports, $4 per annum. Acts Public and Private with amendments to date, 5 cents to 75 cents a copy. Parliamentary Debates, published by Hansard, issued daily during session, French and English, $3 per session each for House of Commons and Senate Debates, single copies, 5 cents. Prices of blue-books are in nearly every case printed upon the front cover and are based practically on the cost of paper and presswork. They may be ordered direct from the Chief Clerk of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, or through any bookseller in the Dominion.

Mines.—The Department of Mines examines the most important mineral deposits and sections of geological interest, makes scientific investigations of the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada and carries on exploratory work in the little-known parts of the country. Detailed reports and geological maps of mining camps, and maps and notes on explored routes have been published. Memoirs have also been issued dealing with economic mineral deposits that have a wide distribution throughout the country. High grade contoured topographical maps of a number of sections have been issued in recent years. Publications also appear from time to time, giving the results of investigations in palæontology, botany, zoology, mineralogy and anthropology. A summary report of the operations for the calendar year is published annually by each branch of the Department, i.e., Geological Survey Branch and Mines Branch, and other reports appear at irregular intervals throughout the year. The total number of publications exceeds 2,000. A copy of a report or map of any particular section may be obtained by applying to the Deputy Minister, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Commission of Conservation.—Annual Reports, 1910–19; Fire Waste in Canada, J. Grove Smith; Altitudes in Canada, James White, F.R.S.C., F.R.G.S.; Dictionary of Altitudes in Canada, James White, F.R.S.C., F.R.G.S.; *Pamphlets;* Address before the 1st Annual Meeting, His Excellency Earl Grey; Chairman's Addresses, 1910, 1914, 1915, 1917, 1918, Hon. Clifford Sifton; Conservation of the Natural Resources of Ontario, Hon. Frank Cochrane; The National Domain in Canada and its Proper Conservation, F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc.; National Council of Women and Conservation, Mrs. H. P. Plumptre; The Smoke Nuisance, R. C. Benner and J. J. O'Connor, Jr.; Work of the Ontario Association for the Promotion of Technical Education, R. D. Fairbairn; Fire Prevention and Fire Protection, F. D. Wentworth; Production and Preservation of Food Supplies, Dr. P. H. Bryce; Conservation in 1918, James White, F.R.S.C., F.R.G.S. *Conservation;* Monthly Bulletin. *Agriculture;* Lands, Fisheries, Game and Minerals, (1911); Rural Planning and Development, Thomas Adams; *Pamphlets;* Agriculture in Canada, 1910, F. C. Nunnick and J .W. Robertson; Agricultural Conditions in Canada, 1911, J. W. Robertson and F. C. Nunnick; Agricultural Survey, 1912, F. C. Nunnick; Agricultural Survey, 1913, F. C. Nunnick; Report of the Committee on Lands, 1915, J. W. Robertson; Report of the Committee on Lands, 1916, J. W. Robertson and F. C. Nunnick; Report of the Committee on Lands, 1917, F. C. Nunnick; Report of the Committee on Lands, 1918, F. C. Nunnick; The Conservation of Agricultural Resources, Dr. J. W. Robertson; Agricultural Work in Ontario, C. C. James; Administration of the Agricultural Instruction Act, C. C. James; La Conservation des Traditions Nationales, Mgr. C. P. Choquette; Fertilizers and Their Use in Canada, F. T. Shutt, M.A., D.Sc.; Rural Production and Development, Dr. J. W. Robertson; The Use of Commercial Fertilizers, H. J. Wheeler, Ph.D., D.Sc.; Handbook for Farmers, F. C. Nunnick, B.S.A., and E. P. Bradt, B.S.A.; Garbage as Feed for Hogs; Farmer's Account Book, F. C. Nunnick. *Fisheries, Game and Fur-Bearing animals;* Lands, Fisheries, Game and Minerals; Sea Fisheries of Eastern Canada; Fur Farming in Canada (2 editions), J. W. Jones, B.S.A.; The Canadian Oyster, Jos. Stafford, M.A., Ph.D.; Fish, Birds and Game; Wild Life, its Conservation and Protection; Report of National Conference. *Pamphlets;* Fish and Game in Ontario, Kelly Evans; Whitefish in the Great Lakes, etc.; North Atlantic Fisheries Dispute, Jas. White; The Canadian Oyster Industry, M. J. Patton, M.A.; Insect Food of Freshwater Fishes, Dr. C. G. Hewitt; Salmon Fisheries of British Columbia, Dr. J. P. McMurrich; Oyster Farming in Prince Edward Island, M. J. Patton, M.A.; The Biological Board of Canada, Dr. E. E. Prince; Conservation of Canada's Inland Fisheries, J. B. Feilding; The Problem of the Halibut, Wm. F. Thompson; Co-operation in the Fishing Industry, N. S. Cornell; Fishways in the Inland Waters of B.C., A. V. White; Importance of a Permanent Policy in Stocking Inland Waters, J. W. Titcomb; Salmon Fishery of the Fraser River District, J. P. Babcock; Utilization of Fish Waste in Canada, J. B. Feilding; Fur-bearing Animals in Canada, F. T. Congdon; Animal Sanctuaries in Labrador, and Supplement, Lt.-Col. Wm. Wood; The Game Resources of Canada; Protection of Migratory Birds, W, S. Haskell; Protection of the Sea-fowl in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, J. M. Clarke, Ph.D., D.Sc.; The Conservation of Birds and Mammals, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt; Bird Conservation in Labrador, Dr. C. W. Townsend; The Conservation of our Northern Mammals, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt; Bird Reservations, Dr. T. G. Pearson; Conservation of the Fur Resources of Northern Canada, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt; Conservation

of Wild Life in Canada, Dr. C. G. Hewitt; The Need of Nation-wide Effort in Wild Life Conservation, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt; Wild Life Sanctuaries, J. B. Harkin; The Rational Use of Game Animals, Dr. W. T. Hornaday; The Migratory Bird Treaty, E. W. Nelson; Attracting Wildfowl, Jack Miner; A Farm Sanctuary, Edith L. Marsh; The War and Game, John B. Burnham; Fur Statistics, R. H. Coats; Co-operation in the Regulation of the Fur Trade, J. A. Bellisle. *Forests;* Forest Conditions of Nova Scotia, Dr. B. E. Fernow and Dr. C. D. Howe; Trent Watershed Survey, Dr. C. D. Howe and J. H.White, B.Sc. F.; Forest Protection in Canada, 1912, Clyde Leavitt; Forest Protection in Canada, 1913–1914, C. Leavitt, Dr. Howe and J. H. White; Forests of British Columbia, H. N. Whitford and R. D. Craig: *Pamphlets;* Scientific Forestry in Europe, Dr. B. E. Fernow; Insects Destructive to Canadian Forests, Dr. C. G. Hewitt; Diseases of Forest Trees, H. T. Güssow; Conditions in the Clay Belt of New Ontario, Dr. B. E. Fernow; Essential Features of a Successful Fire Protection Organization, H. R. McMillan; Fire Protection from the Standpoint of the Railways, A. D. MacTier; Reproduction of Commercial Species in Peterborough County, Ont., C. D. Howe, Ph. D.; Forestry on Dominion Lands, J. H. White, M.A., B.Sc.F.; Forest Fires and the Brush Disposal Problem; Forestry Situation in Quebec, G. C. Piché; Co-operation in Forestry, Dr. B. E. Fernow; The Reproduction of Commercial Species in the Southern Coastal Forests of British Columbia, Dr. C. D. Howe; Fire Protection from the Private Timber Owner's Viewpoint, Ellwood Wilson; Fire Protection in Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin; Museums as Aids to Forestry, Dr. H. I. Smith; Classification of the Crown Lands of N.B., P. L. Caverhill; Forest Regeneration on Certain Cut-over Pulpwood Lands in Quebec, Dr. C. D. Howe; Forestry Progress in Canada in 1917, Clyde Leavitt; Wood Fuel to Relieve the Coal Shortage in Eastern Canada, Clyde Leavitt: *Minerals;* Lands, Fisheries, Game and Minerals, (1911); Conservation of Coal in Canada, W. J. Dick, M.Sc.; Possible Economies in Production of Minerals of Canada, Dr. Eugene Haanel; Mine Rescue Work in Canada, W. J. Dick, M.Sc.; Importance of Bore-hole Records and Capping of Gas Wells, W. J. Dick, M.Sc.; Discovery of Phosphate of Lime in the Rocky Mountains, Dr. F. D Adams and W. J. Dick; Our Mineral Resources and the Problems of their Proper Conservation, Dr. F. D. Adams; The Utilization of Some of our Non-metallic Mineral Resources, Dr. Eugene Haanel; Problems Relating to the Mineral Industry of Canada, W. J. Dick, M. Sc.; Peat as a Source of Fuel, Dr. Eugene Haanel; Carbonizing and Briquetting of Lignites; Fuels of Western Canada, James White, F.R.S.C., F.R.G.S.; Pulverized Fuel, its Use and Possibilities, W. J. Dick, M.Sc. *Water and Water Powers;* Water Powers of Canada, (1911), L. G. Denis and A. V. White; Water Powers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, (1916), L. G. Denis and J. B. Challies; Long Sault Rapids, St. Lawrence River, A. V. White; Water Works of Canada (1912), L. G. Denis; Water Works and Sewerage Systems of Canada (1916), L. G. Denis: *Pamphlets:*—Water Wealth of Canada, C. R. Coutlee; Conservation of the Water Powers of Ontario, Adam Beck; Instructions re Gathering Preliminary Information Respecting Water Powers, A. V. White; Protest against further Diversion of Water from Lake Michigan for the Chicago Drainage Canal; Papers re Application of Sanitary District of Chicago to Divert Water from Lake Michigan; Power Possibilities on the St. Lawrence River, A. V. White; Electrification of Railways, S. T. Dodd; Niagara Power Shortage, A. V. White; Le Pactole Canadien, Mgr. C. P. Choquette. *Public Health, Housing and Town Planning;* Rural Planning and Development, Thos. Adams: *Pamphlets;* Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, Report of International Commission; Improvement and Maintenance of Public Health, Dr. P. H. Bryce; Pure Water and the Pollution of Waterways, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts; Prevention of the Pollution of Canadian Surface Waters, T. A. Murray; Epidemics of Typhoid Fever in the City of Ottawa, Dr. C. N. B. Camac; Report on the Epidemic of Typhoid Fever in the City of Ottawa (Jan. 1st to March 19th, 1911); Refuse Collection and Disposal, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts; Tuberculosis, A Disease of Insanitary Living, Dr. P. H. Bryce; Goitre, Dr. F. J. Shepherd; Conservation of Man-power in Canada, Dr. P. H. Bryce; The Influenza Epidemic, 1918, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts; Prevalence of Venereal Diseases in Canada; Unsanitary Housing, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts; Necessity for Uniform Laws for Sanitary Plumbing, J. W. Bruce; A Plea for City Planning Organization, G. F. Beer; First Draft of Town Planning Act (1914); Town Planning Draft Act, Revised Edition (1915); Housing and Town Planning in Canada, Thos. Adams; Civic Improvement League for Canada—Report of Preliminary Conference; Civic Improvement—Report of Conference of the Civic Improvement League of Canada; Urban and Rural Development; Regional Planning, Thomas Adams. *Conservation of Life:* Quarterly Bulletin.

Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.—Annual Reports of the Administrative Chairman, 1917–18 and 1918–19.

General Reports:—(1) The Briquetting of Lignites, R. A. Ross, E.E.; (2) The Recovery of vapours from gases, Harold S. Davis, M.A., Ph.D., Mary Davidson Davis, B.A.; (3) The de-tarring of Gas by Electrical precipitation, J. G. Davidson, Ph.D.; (4) Nictone and Tobacco Waste, A. D. Hone, M.A.; (5) Canadian Waste, Sulphite Liquor as a source of Alcohol, Vernon K. Krieble, Asst. Prof., Dept. Chemistry, McGill University; (6) An Investigation into the Question of early Putrefaction of Eviscerated Fish in which the Gills have been left, Louis Gross, M.D. *Bulletins:* (1) The need for Industrial Research in Canada, Frank D. Adams, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; (2) Researches on Sound Measurement, Louis V. King, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; (3) How to Handle Frozen Fish, E. E. Prince,D. Sc., LL.D.; (4) Hints on Frozen Fish, E. E. Prince, D.Sc., LL.D.; (5) Science and Industry, Prof. J. C. Fields, Ph.D., F.R.S.; (6) The Heating of Houses, Coal and Electricity compared, A. S. L. Barnes; (7) The Manufacture of Ethyl Alcohol from Wood Waste, G. H. Tomlinson, B.A.

Copies of these Reports and Bulletins will be forwarded gratis to persons interested, upon request to the Secretary of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Civil Service Commission.—Annual Report. Regulations of the Civil Service Commission. General Information respecting Civil Service Examinations. Classification Schedules and accompanying explanatory Report published as appendices to the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1919.

Other Departments.—In addition to the publications above enumerated, Annual Reports are issued by the Department of Justice on the Penitentiaries of Canada, the Department of External Affairs, of Public Works and of the Auditor General.

List of Principal Publications of the Provincial Governments of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Governments.

NOTE.—The numbers within brackets are the numbers of the Bulletins. The publications of the larger provinces are arranged by Departments.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly. Statutes of the Legislative Assembly. Royal Gazette. Annual Reports of the Provincial Auditor on Public Accounts and of the Departments of Public Works, Education, Agriculture, Falconwood Hospital (for the Insane) and Vital Statistics. Field Reports, Bulletins and Periodical Reports of the Publicity Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Royal Gazette. Journal of Education. Annual Reports on Public Accounts, Vital Statistics, Statistics of Incorporated Towns and Municipalities, Public Health, Education, Industries and Immigration, Agriculture, Crown Lands, Mines, Subsidized Railways and other Public Works, Rural Telephones, Humane Institutions, Public Charities, Penal Institutions, Neglected Children, Temperance, Utility Board and Workmen's Compensation Board. Also Annual Reports of the Provincial Secretary, the Factory Inspector and of the Road and Game Commissioners.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Annual Reports of the Auditor General, of the Board of Health, of the Departments of Education and Agriculture (including Horticulture), Annual Reports on Public Works, Crown Lands, the Hospital for the Insane, the Factory Report, Report of the Jordan Memorial Tuberculosis Sanitorium at River Glade and Report of Women's Institutes.

QUEBEC.

NOTE.—The titles of publications available in the English language are printed in English.

Attorney General.—Annual Report of Prison Inspectors; Annual Report of Public Utilities Commission.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar; Annual Report of Inspectors of Reformatory Schools and Insane Asylums; Annual Report

of the Superior Board of Health of the Province of Quebec; Statistical Year Book; Educational Statistics; Financial Statistics of School Corporations; Municipal Statistics (annual); Judicial Statistics (annual); Statistics of the Penal Establishments and the Benevolent Institutions (annual); The Official Gazette (weekly); The Statutes of the Province (annual); Revised Statutes of the Province (1909).

Treasury.—Annual Statement of Public Accounts; Annual Estimates; List of Municipalities in Connection with By-laws respecting Prohibition Limitation and Licenses for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister; La Gaspésie, J.-C. LANGELIER, 1885; Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories, 1889; Richesse Forestière de la Province de Québec, J.-C. LANGELIER, 1905; The Forest, FERNOW, 1905; Arbres de Commerce de la Province de Québec, 1906; Table of Families of Twelve Children, EUGENE ROUILLARD, 1904, 1906; Townships Surveyed and Territories Explored, 1908; List of Timber License Holders, 1911; List of Persons Authorized to Act as Cullers, 1911, 1912; Dictionnaire des Lacs et Rivières de la Province de Québec, EUGENE ROUILLARD, 1914, Bulletin No. 1 of the Forestry Service; Table of Water Powers granted by the Province of Quebec, from 1st July, 1863, to 31st December, 1913, A. AMOS; Bulletin No. 2 of the Forestry Service, PICHE and BEDARD, 1914; La Rouille vesiculaire du Pin blanc; The Hydraulic Powers in the Province of Quebec (Illustrated), 1917; Nomenclature of the Geographical Names of the Province of Quebec, Quebec Geographical Commission, Annual Report of the Quebec Streams Commission; "Scieries et Marchands de bois de la Province de Québec," T. GEROUX.

Agriculture.—ANNUAL REPORTS: Department of Agriculture; Competition for Agricultural Merit; Dairymen's Association; Pomological Society; Report of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants from Insects and Fungus Diseases; Rapport des Concours de Récoltes sur pied (annual); Rapport de la Convention des Missionnaires agricoles; Rapport des Sociétés d'Agriculture et des Cercles Agricoles; Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture, illustrated (monthly). BULLETINS: (2) Le Drainage Pratique, C. MICHAUD, 1914; (7) Le Cheval du Cultivateur, J. D. DUCHÊNE, 1914; (8) Culture des Céréales, College Macdonald, 1914; (12) Le Jardin Scolaire; (14) La Culture du Trèfle; (15) La Culture du Blé-d'Inde Fourrager; (16) Guide de l'Arboriculteur; (18) Breeding and Preparing Bacon for the Market; (22) Des Bovidés; (24) The Great Fallacy of White Bread; (25) Etude Sommaire sur les Céréales; (29) 5 Choix de la Semence; (39) Celery Culture; (40) How to Plant your Fruit Trees; (42) De la Protection des Plantes; (43) Bean Culture; (44) De la Culture Potagère; (45) Liste des Présidents et Secrétaires des Sociétés Agricoles; (47) Rabbit Breeding; (48) Manuel de médecine Vétérinaire; (49) Home Canning of Fruit Products; (50) Sheep Raising for Profit in Quebec; (51) How to increase the Production of Pork; (52) Breeders' Guide of the Province of Quebec; (53) Le Fumier de Ferme—Composition—Valeur—Conservation; (54) Poultry-raising in Quebec in War-time; (55)L'élevage des volailles dans les Villes et les Villages; (56) De la Culture des Racines Fourragères; (57) Efficient Poultry Production in War-time; (58) How to save Meat; (59) La Loque chez les Abeilles; (60) Competition for Standing Crops; (61) Les engrais Chimiques et amendments;; (62) Le Rucher québecois; (94) Traitements des semences; CIRCULARS: (3) La Poule couveuse et les Poussins; (15) La Diarrhée chez les Poussins; (22) Concours d'Etables; Culture du Maïs; (26) Comment économiser les Grains au Poulailler; (27) Calendrier d'Arrosage pour les Vergers; (28) Wheat Growing; (29) De la Culture du Seigle; (30) De la Culture de l'Orge; (31) De la Culture de l'Avoine; (32) De la Culture du Lin; (33) Pulvérisation pour les Vergers-Potagers; (35) Culture des Pois; (36) Culture des Haricots; (37) Culture des Pommes de terres; (38) Calendrier général d'Arrosage.

Roads.—Annual Report of the Minister of Roads.

Department of Colonization Mines and Fisheries.—General report of the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, report on Mining operations in the Province of Quebec; Minéralogie pratique à l'usage des Prospecteurs, par J. Obalski (1910); The Fish and Game Clubs of the Province of Quebec, (1914); La Gaspésie, par Alfred Pelland (1914); La Gaspésie, par Alfred Pelland, 1914, "A synopsis of preceding volume"; Breeding fur-bearing animals, by E. T. D. Chambers (1914); Mines and Minerals of the Province of Quebec, by Théo. C. Denis (1914); Preliminary Statement of the Mineral Production, by Théo. C. Denis, annual (1915); Iron ores of the Province of Quebec, by P. W. Dulieux (1915); Extracts from reports

on the district of Ungava, by T. C. Denis (1915); Report on the Copper Deposits of the Eastern Townships, by J. Austen Bancroft (1916); Happy Homes in the Province of Quebec, by E. T. D. Chambers (1915); La Province de Québec (1915); Un nouveau centre de colonisation, l'Abitibi, par l'abbé I. Caron, missionnaire-colonisateur (1915); Troisième relevé des Fermes à vendre ou à louer dans la province de Québec (1918); The Fisheries of the Province of Quebec, (1st Part) by E. T. D. Chambers (1912); La région du Lac Saint-Jean, par Hormisdas Magnan (1916); La région du Témiscamingue, par l'abbé I. Caron (1916); La Région de la Gatineau, ou comté d'Ottawa, par Hormisdas Magnan (1916); La région du nord-ouest de Montréal ou comté de Labelle, par Hormisdas Magnan (1916); La Mattawinie, 1917; La région d'Abitibi, par l'abbé I. Caron, 1918; La vallée de la Matapédia et le canton Percé, par Hormisdas Magnan, 1918.

Department of Public Works and Labour.—Minister's report.

Department of Public Instruction.—Code scolaire (1919); Manuel de l'instituteur catholique (1906); Revised regulations of the Catholic Committee (1915); Regulations of the Protestant Committee (1909); Manuel des commissaires d'écoles, (1908); Education in the Province of Quebec, (1914); Protestant Rural Schools, (1912); Protestant Schools in the Eastern Townships (1913); Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers (1915); Annual report; Financial statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (annual); Mon premier livre (1st and 2nd part) (1900), a fresh edition of which is printed every year; L'Enseignement primaire; Educational Record; Yearly circulars containing instructions to school boards and school inspectors.

Legislative Assembly.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Assembly; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly; Journals of the Legislative Assembly; Returns to Orders and Addresses of the Legislative Assembly (Sessional Papers); Report of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on elections (Published after every general election); Report of the Librarian of the Legislature; Annotated Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; Private Bills in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec (a manual containing the rules relative to); Government and Legislature; List of the Chairmen and Members of the Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

ONTARIO.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Reports; Provincial Board of Health; Registrar General; Hospitals and Charitable Institutions; Hospitals for the Insane; Prisons and Reformatories; Institutions for the Feeble-minded and Epileptics; Neglected and Dependent Children. Annual Report of Board of License Commissioners. Digest of the Ontario Social Laws. Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario. Municipal Bulletin.

Treasury.—Annual Statements; Main, Supplementary and Further Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure; Public Accounts; Financial Statement of Treasurer delivered in the Legislative Assembly; Auditor's Report; Bureau of Archives Report; Statutes of the Province; Public Service Bulletin (monthly).

Attorney General.—Reports of Inspectors: Legal Offices; Registry Offices; Insurance; Division Courts. Reports of the Hydro-Electric and Workmen's Compensation Commissions.

Registrar General.—Vital Statistics Act. Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriage. Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Board of Health.—Public Health Act; Vaccination Act; Venereal Diseases Act; Regulations. Annual Report. Sewage Disposal for Residences. Facts about Flies, Mosquitoes, and How to Prevent them. "The Baby" monthly section in Public Health Journal. A Simple Method of Water Purification. Simple Methods of House Ventilation in Winter. Regulations: Control of Communicable Disease; Slaughter Houses, etc.; Undertakers' Circulars; Prevention of Typhoid Fever; Anti-toxin, Vaccination, Smallpox, Measles, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria. Consumption (General), Venereal Diseases, Consumption (General Precautions), Consumption (Personal Precautions). Instructions on Disinfection. Leaflet containing Statistics respecting Waterworks and Sewerage Systems. Regulations and Application Forms: Waterworks Approvals; Sewerage Approvals. Regulations: Prevention of Babies' Sore Eyes; Model Milk By-law; Anterior Poliomyelitis; Combating Lousiness among Soldiers and Civilians, 1918; Prevention of Cancer; Hints for Farm Workers.

Public Works.—Annual Report of the Minister with reports of the Architect, Engineer, Statements of Law Clerk and Accountant. Report of the Trades and Labour Department with Factory Inspector (Shops and Office Buildings), Chief Boiler Inspector, Inspector of Stationary Engineers and Bureau of Labour. Regulations of Boiler Inspection. Report of Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission. Report of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission.

Department of Public Highways.—Annual Report. (8) Principles of Road Making, 1911; (9) Report of the Ontario Highways Commission, 1914; (10) Regulations respecting Township Road Superintendents, 1916; (11) Regulations respecting Highways, 1916; (13)County Roads, 1916; (14) Township Road Improvement Act, 1918; (15) The Motor Vehicles Act, The Highway Travel Act, The Load of Vehicles Act, 1919; (16) General Specifications for Concrete Highway Bridges, 1917; (17) General Specifications for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917; (18) Highway Bridges, 1917; (19) General Plans for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917; (20) Description of Road Models Exhibit, 1917; (21) Short Forms for Bridge Tenders, 1917; (22) Report on Street Improvement, 1917; (23) Bituminous Surfaces for Macadam Roads, 1917; (24) Specifications for Bituminous Materials, 1917; (25) Country Road Legislation, including the Highway Improvement Act, and Provisions of the Ontario Highways Act, relating to Country Roads, 1919; (26) Motor Vehicle Headlamps and Glare Elimination; (27) Widening the Provincial Highway.

Department of Game and Fisheries.—Annual Report.

Lands, Forests and Mines.—Annual Report of the Minister. Preliminary Statistics of Mineral Production, issued annually by the Bureau of Mines. Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines. Handbook of Ontario on Colonization.

Agriculture.—Annual Reports: Minister of Agriculture; Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; Agricultural and Experimental Union; Dairymen's Associations; Live Stock Branch; Veterinary College; Stallion Enrolment Board; Corn Growers' Association; Agricultural Statistics; Bee-Keepers' Association; Fruit Growers' Association; Horticultural Experimental Station; Vegetable Growers' Association; Entomological Society; Agricultural Societies; Horticultural Societies; Women's Institutes. Bulletins: (174) Farm Underdrainage: Does it pay? (175) Farm Underdrainage Operations; (187) Codling Moth; (188) Weeds of Ontario; (194) Apple Orcharding; (195) Insecticides and Fungicides; (198) Lime Sulphur Wash; (205) Cheese-making and Butter-making; (207) Ice-cold Storage on the Farm; (209) Farm Forestry ; Strawberries and Raspberries; (211) Fruits Recommended for Ontario Planters; (213) Bee Diseases in Ontario; (216) Box Packing of Apples; (218) Birds of Ontario; (219) San José and Oyster Shell Scales; (220) Lightning Rods; (221) Food Value of Milk and its Products; (223) Fertilizers; (224) Greenhouse Construction; (225) Swine; (226) Plum Culture in Ontario; (229) Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops; (230) The Cherry in Ontario; (231) Vegetable Growing; (232) Field Beans; (235) Sweet Clover; (237) The Grape in Ontario; (238) Lime and its use in Agriculture; (239) Potatoes; (240) Bacterial Diseases of Vegetables; (241) Peach Growing in Ontario; (242) Diseased Mouths a cause of Ill-Health; (243) Nature Study, or Stories in Agriculture; (244) Hints for Settlers in Northern Ontario; (246) Suggestions for Feeding Stock; (247) Farm Poultry; (248) Pruning; (249) The Pear in Ontario; (250) Insects attacking Fruit Trees; (251) Insects affecting Vegetables; (252) The Preservation of Food, Home Canning; (253) Dairy Cattle; (254) War Breads; (255) Tuberculosis of Fowls; (256) Wintering Bees; (257) Diseases of Fruit Trees; (258) Diseases of Vegetables; (259) Books on Agriculture; (260) Experiments with Farm Crops; (261) Wheat and Rye; (262) Sugar Beets; (263) Mushrooms; (264) Diseases of Digestive Organs of Horses and Cattle; (265) Bacteria, Friends and Foes; (266) Cheese-making and Butter-making; (267) Farm Water Supply; (268) Farm Crops; Experiments at O.A.C.; (269) Hay and Pasture Crops, Grasses, Clovers, etc.; (270) Judging Vegetables; (271) The Apple Maggot; (272) Contagious Abortion in Cattle; (273) Community Halls; (274) Sheep. Publications of the Department are furnished free upon application to residents of Ontario. A charge of 5 cents each for Bulletins and 10 cents each for Reports is made to persons living outside of Ontario.

Education.—Annual Report of the Minister of Education. Archæological Report. School Acts, 75 cents Cloth Boards, 50 cents Paper. Regulations and Courses of Study: Public and Separate Schools; Continuation Schools; High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; Summer Courses and Examinations for Teachers; Summer Model Schools for Training of Teachers; Fall Model Schools for Training of Teachers

English-French Model Schools; Syllabus of Regulations and Normal School Courses for Second Class and Kindergarten Primary Certificates. Official Calendar of the Department of Education. Recommendations and Regulations for Industrial, Technical and Art Schools. Recommendations and Regulations for Commercial High Schools, etc. Recommendations and Regulations for Agriculture and Household Science Departments. Courses in History for Junior High School Entrance Examinations; Junior High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation Examinations Instructions. Annual Departmental Examination Instructions. Literature Selections for Examinations. Manuals: Teaching English to French-speaking pupils, 15 cents; Manual Training, 25 cents; Topics and Sub-Topics, 10 cents; Sewing, 20 cents; English Composition, 15 cents; Education Pamphlets; Visual Aids in Teaching of History; List of Reproductions of Works of Art; Auxiliary Classes; Medical School Inspection; Laboratory Accommodation in High and Continuation Schools. Regulations, Professional Courses and Examinations for Public School Inspectors' Certificates. Instructions to Public and Separate Schools' Inspectors on Apportionment of Grants. Teachers' Institute Lectures and list of Lecturers and Subjects. Manual Training and Household Science in the High, Continuation, Public and Separate Schools. Catalogue of Books for Public and Separate School Libraries; Catalogue of Books for Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. List of Public and Separate Schools and Teachers. Ontario Library Review (quarterly). The Great War in Verse and Prose, 20 cents.

MANITOBA.

Agriculture.—Annual Report. Report of Manitoba Agricultural College; Report of the Agricultural Extension Service Branch; Booklets: Farming in Manitoba; Stock Raising in Manitoba; Opportunities in Manitoba; Pictorial Manitoba; Le Manitoba (French); Periodical Crop and Live Stock Reports; Map of the Province; Calendar of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Bulletins: Control of the Sow Thistle in Manitoba; Fattening, Killing, and Dressing Chickens for Market; Common Breeds of Poultry; Management of the Brood Mare and Foal; Canning by the Cold Pack Method; Common Diseases and Disorders of the Foal; Poultry Houses for Farm and Town; Vegetable Storage; The Gas Engine; Cheese Making on the Farm; Better Farm Homes (A Bulletin of House Plans); Asparagus; Our Friends the Birds; Hotbeds and Cold-Frames; Gophers and Squirrels in Manitoba; Flax Growing in Manitoba; Hatching, Brooding, Rearing and Feeding Chicks; Trees, Flowers and Fruits for Manitoba; Lessons on Weeds; The Live Stock Trade of Manitoba; Poultry Diseases; Barn Ventilation; Protection from Lightning; Agricultural Society Activities; Farm Butter-making; Practical Cookery; Books for Farm and Home; Home Dressmaking; Horses in Manitoba; Plans for Farm Buildings; Hay and Pasture Crops in Manitoba; Silo Construction and Ensilage Production in Manitoba; Pointers on Pig Raising; The Farm Flock(Sheep); Debating Clubs; Observations on Rust Control; The Cream Separator on the Farm; Sewage Disposal for the Country Home; Circulars: The Farmers' Beef Ring; Pork Making on the Farm; Servants in the House (Devices to lighten housework); Barley Growing; Insect Poisons and Spray Mixtures; Tree Pests and Cutworms; Treatment of Alkali Soils; Hints for the Housewife on Buying Dressed Poultry; Blackleg—A Disease of Cattle; Some Forage Crops for Manitoba; Summerfallow Competitions in Manitoba; Injurious Insects of Garden, Field and Forest; Eggs from the Farm to the Consumer; How to Preserve Eggs; Cutworm Control; War-Time Gardens in Manitoba; Back-Yard Poultry Keeping; How to Spot Potato Top Diseases in July; Alfalfa Growing in Manitoba; Sweet Cream for Buttermaking; Getting Rid of the Loafer Hen; Feeding for Winter Eggs.

Education.—Annual Report. Empire Day Booklet. Monthly Bulletin of Schools. Consolidation of Schools. Progress of Studies. Annual Report of the Superintendent of Neglected Children. Education among New Canadians.

Municipal Commissioner.—Annual Report on Public Health. Statistical Information respecting the Municipalities of the Province with names and addresses of administration and health officials of each municipality.

Public Works.—Annual Report including reports on Public Institutions.

Attorney General.—Annual Report included in Sessional Papers. Annual Reports: Public Utilities Commission; Good Roads Commission; Government Telephone Commission.

Provincial Treasurer.—Public Accounts.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report.

King's Printer.—Manitoba Gazette. Report on Library and Museum. Journals and Sessional Papers. Statutes of the Province. List of Incorporated and Licensed Companies operating in Manitoba.

Publicity Commissioner.—Manitoba Public Service Bulletin (monthly); " Manitoba's Northland " (mining).

SASKATCHEWAN.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture. Annual Reports of Branches, etc.: Dairy, Live Stock, Weeds and Seed, Game, Statistics, Bureau of Labour, College of Agriculture. ACTS: Horsebreeders, Brand, Game, Noxious Weeds, Dairymen's Agricultural Co-operative Associations, Live Stock Purchase and Sale, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Hail Insurance, Threshers' Lien, Thresher Employees, Line Fence, Stray Animals, Wolf Bounty, Agricultural Societies, Farm Machinery, Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Rural Credits. COMMISSION REPORTS: Elevator, Grain Markets, Agricultural Credit, Live Stock Marketing. BULLETINS, ETC.: Horse Breeding in Saskatchewan, Care and Feeding of Beef Cattle, Care and Feeding of Swine, Hog Cholera, Blackleg, Stallion Enrolment in Saskatchewan (No. 39), Grading of Cream (No. 30), Care of Milk and Cream on the Farm (No. 15), Fleshing Chickens for Market (No. 25), Housing and Feeding Poultry, Plans and Specifications for Dairy Barn, Poultry Houses and Specifications, Farm Forestry, Summerfallow, Tillage of Prairie Land, Tillage of Stubble Land, Corn Growing in Saskatchewan, Hints to Flax Growers (No. 24), Seed Grain Treatment and Seeding, Alfalfa in Saskatchewan, Winter Rye, Suggested Lines of Co-operative Production (No. 42), Co-operative Live Stock Marketing (No. 41), Recipes for Desserts and Sauces, How Debtors and Creditors may Co-operate, Practical Pointers for Farm Hands, Control of Common Insect Pests, Explanation of the Provisions of the Agricultural Co-operative Association Act, Why the Appointment of an Agricultural Secretary is a Solution of the Weed Question, Advantages of Early Fall Cultivation, Map of Saskatchewan, Variation in Cream Test (No. 43), Laws affecting Women (No. 44), Sweet Clover, Potato Growing, Explanation of Noxious Weed Act, Wire Fences, General Purpose Barns, Dairy Barns and Ice-Houses, Beef Cattle Barns, Horse Barns, Sheep Barns, Piggeries and Smoke-houses, Poultry Houses, Implement Sheds and Granaries, Silos and Root-Cellars, Farm Houses, Feeding and Care of Work Horses, How to Kill, and Dry Pluck Poultry, Killing and Dressing Pork, Weeds (No. 57), Plows and Plowing, Home Beautification, Knotter Problems, Rope Knot and Hitches, Better Belt Lacing, Gardening in Saskatchewan.

Other publications.—Annual Reports: Department of Education; Bureau of Labour; Department of Public Works; Secretary of Statistics; Board of Highway Commissioners; Department of Municipal Affairs; Road Drag Competition; Dairy Commissioner; Co-operative Organization Branch.

ALBERTA.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture; Annual Report, Demonstration Farm and Schools of Agriculture; Land and Colonization; Swine Bulletins; Meat Curing on the Farm; Successful Poultry Raising; Marketing of Eggs; Alfalfa Growing; Potato Growing in Alberta; Vegetable Gardening; Weeds of Alberta; Studies in our Common Grains; Successful Farmers in Alberta; Alberta Settlers' Guide; Peace River Guide; Storing of Roots; Timothy; Dairies and Milk; Final Report,—Grain Crops and Live Stock; Sheep in Alberta; Destroying of Gophers; Pig Club Bulletin; Silos in Alberta.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report. Bulletins of the Department of Public Health: Consumption; Dairies and Milk; Disinfection; Facts about Flies; Infectious Diseases; Infectivity of Tuberculosis; Notifiable Diseases; Object of the Public Health Act. Health Bulletin, Vol. 1, 1916 (monthly). Handbook of Women's Institutes. Report of Second Annual Convention. Bread. Women's Institute Bulletins: Recipes; A Little Talk about the Baby.

Department of Education.—Annual Report; Technical Education, Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2; Summer School for Teachers; Hot Lunches.

Department of the Attorney General.—Annual Report on Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Annual Reports are also issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs; Public Works; Railways and Telephones; Treasury (Insurance Branch); Public Accounts.; Board of Public Utilities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Department of Lands.—Reports of Minister of Lands, Survey, Forest and Water Branches. Land Recording Division Pamphlets: Cariboo, Cranbrook, Fort Fraser, Fort George, Kamloops, Lillooet, Peace River; also pamphlets dealing with districts: South Fork of Fraser; Skeena, Bulkley and northern valleys; Vicinity of Ootsa and Francois Lakes; Vicinity of G.T.P.Ry. between Stuart River and Hansard; Vancouver Island; Queen Charlotte Islands; Logged-off Lands on Mainland Coast. How to Pre-empt; Grazing Regulations. Series of maps on varying scales, as per price-list, from 10c. to $1, or $1 to $10 per dozen. Pre-emptor's series of maps, 3A-Fort George, 3B–Fort Fraser, 3C–Stuart Lake, 3D–Bulkley, 3E–Peace River, 3F–Chilcotin, 3G–Quesnel, 3H–South Fork of Fraser, 3J–North Thompson, 3K–Lillooet, 3L–Graham Island, 3M–Prince Rupert. Single copies free. Bulletins of the Forest Branch, Farm Building Series: (1) Combination or General Purpose Barns for Prairie Farms; (2) Dairy Barns, Milk and Ice Houses for Prairie Farms; (3) Beef Cattle Barns for Prairie Farms; (4) Horse Barns for Prairie Farms; (5) Sheep Barns for Prairie Farms; (6) Piggeries and Smoke Houses for Prairie Farms; (7) Poultry Houses for Praririe Farms; (8) Implement Sheds and Granaries for Prairie Farms. These Bulletins are for distribution in Western Canada only, and may be obtained free from the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C. Timber Series: (12) How to Finish British Columbia Woods; (14) British Columbia Douglas Fir Dimension; (15) British Columbia Timber for Export; (16) British Columbia Western Larch; (17) British Columbia Western Soft Pine; (18) British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles; (19) British Columbia Manufacturers of Forest Products. These Bulletins may be obtained free from the Chief Forester, or the nearest B.C. Lumber Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture.—Annual Reports of the Department, 1915–18; Annual Reports of Fruit-growers' Association, 1915–17; Entomological Society of British Columbia, Proceedings; Agricultural Fairs Association, 8th Annual Report, 1917–18; Farmers' Institutes, Advisory Board Reports, 1919; Co-operative Farmers' Institutes, Rules and Regulations; Co-operative Farmers' Institutes, History of, in British Columbia. Women's Institutes: Report and Handbook, 1914; Rules and Regulations; Books and Magazines Recommended for Women's Institutes; Food for Children; Finance in Relation to Women's Citizenship; Mothers' Pensions; Medical Inspection of Schools; Preservation of Food. Horticultural Bulletins and Circulars: Apple-worm, the Lesser Coddling Moth; Apple aphides; Apple Scab; Anthracnose; Cabbage-root Maggot; Cabbage, Celery and Tomato Culture; Cabbage worm, the Imported; Currant Gall-mite; Cucumbers and Cantaloupe Growing in British Columbia; Diseases of Stone-fruits in British Columbia; Exhibiting Fruits and Vegetables; Egg-plant and Pepper Growing in British Columbia Dry Belt; Fruit-growing Possibilities, Skeena River; Fruit Picking and Handling, Possibilities of; Fungous Diseases of Orchards and Gardens; Forcing Houses and Frames for Producing early Vegetable Plants; Gardening on a City Lot; Home Vegetable Garden for Coast Section; Home Vegetable Garden for Southern British Columbia; Hints to Exhibitors at Fall Fairs; Fruit, Standards of Perfection; Fruit, Selection and Preparation of Plate Exhibits, Box Fruits, Selection and Packing; Orchard Intercrops; Orchard Cultivation and Cover-crops; Orchard Sites and Soils, Selection of; Onion-thrips; Oyster-shell Scale; Orchard Cover-crops; Progress and Prospects in Fruit and Vegetable Growing; Practical Irrigation; Planting Plans and Distances; Propagation and Selection of Nursery Stock; Potato Diseases; Peach-twig Borer; Spray Calendar; Strawberry-root Weevil; Soap Solution for Spraying; Thinning Tree-Fruits; Top-Working of Fruit trees and Propagation; Tomato-growing in British Columbia Dry Belt; Varieties of Fruit recommended for Commercial Planting; Woolly Aphid of the Apple. Bulletins, Circular Bulletins, Circulars, etc., of Live Stock, Mixed Farming, Dairying, etc.: Alfalfa, Cultivation of; Boys' and Girls' Competitions; Boys' and Girls' Club Competitions; Butter-Making on the Farm; Breeding and Selection of Commercial Poultry; Bee-keeping, Guide to; Community Breeding; Care and Marketing of Eggs; Ducks, Profitable; Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle; Field-crop and Seed Competitions; Goat-raising in British Columbia; Geese, Management of; Hog-raising in British Columbia; Honey Production in 1918; Kale, thousand-headed; Lime, the Use of Agricultural; Market Rabbits, Management of; Milk-testing and Dairy Records; Market Poultry; Milk and Cream, care of; Natural and Artificial Brooding and Incubating; Noxious Weeds, their Identification and Eradication; Noxious Weeds, Instructions *re* Enforcing Act; Poultry-

house Construction; Practical Poultry-raising; Poultry, Tuberculosis in; Poultry-keeping on a City Lot; Poultry, Chicken-pox in; Poultry Rations and their Practical Application; Root-seed Growing in British Columbia; Seed Improvement; Sheep-raising in British Columbia; Silos and Silage: Silage Aids Production; Silos and the British Columbia Farmer; Silos, Peas and Oats for; Turkeys, Management of. Miscellaneous Bulletins and Circulars: Agricultural Journal (Monthly Subscription, $1 per annum); Agricultural Statistics for years 1913, 1914, 1916, 1918; Agricultural Books recommended for Farmers, List of; Board of Agriculture, Rules and Regulations; City and Suburban Food Production; Climate of British Columbia; Clover-dodder; Handbook of British Columbia and Map, (Bulletins 1 and 23); Irrigation in British Columbia; Mosquito control; Poultry-breeders' Directory; Seed-growers' Directory; Stock-breeders' Directory.

NOTE.—Application for copies of the publications of the Department of Agriculture should be addressed to the Department at Victoria, B.C.

Other Publications: Journal of the Legislative Assembly; British Columbia Gazette. Annual Reports: Board of Health; Births, Marriages and Deaths; Mental Hospitals. Reports of the Ministers of Lands, Mines, Public Works, Auditor General, Superintendent of Insurance, Fisheries Commissioner.

NOTE.—Departmental Reports are mailed to applicants by the King's Printer at 50 cents per copy.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Ordinary Journals and Sessional Papers of the Territorial Council. The Sessional Papers contain Reports of the Territorial Officers, including those of the Superintendent of Works, Health Officer, Territorial Assayer, Chief License Inspector and Superintendent of Schools, Revenue and Expenditure.

Reports from the Gold Commissioner, the Crown Timber and Land Agent, and the Comptroller and Director of Surveys are contained in the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. Pamphlet "Yukon Territory, Its History and Resources", published by the Department of the Interior.

XIII.—LEGISLATION AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1919.

DOMINION LEGISLATION, 1919.

Ordinary Session (February 26 to July 7).

During the year 1919 were held the second and third sessions of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada, the former extending from February 26 to July 7, and the latter—a special session called for the purpose of ratifying the Peace Treaty—from September 1 to November 10. During the former or regular session of Parliament seventy-six public general Acts and 78 local and private Acts were passed. Of the latter, fifteen were railway companies' Acts, one was a bridge company's Act, five were insurance companies' Acts, four were other companies' Acts, one was an Act amending the Act incorporating the Canadian Red Cross Society, one was an Act incorporating the Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association, and fifty-one were divorce Acts.

Finance.—Four Appropriation Acts were passed during the session, chapters 1, 34, 35 and 76, chapter 34 relating to the fiscal year 1919 and chapters 1, 35 and 76 to the fiscal year 1920. Among the larger appropriations were $30,000,000 in the main estimates and $10,000,000 in the supplementary estimates for steel shipbuilding Other appropriations included a loan of $35,000,000 to the Canadian National Railway Company and $35,000,000 for railway equipment. The Demobilization Appropriation Act appropriated $350,000,000 for

demobilization of the Canadian forces, and for the promotion of trade and industry, and transportation facilities therefor, and for any measure deemed necessary in consequence of the war.

By chapter 39, the Business War Profits Tax was renewed for the calendar year 1919 in order to make it apply to accounting periods ending on or before December 31, 1919, at the following rates: Businesses having a capital of $25,000 and over, but less than $50,000, profits in excess of 10 p.c. to be taxed at the rate of 25 p.c.; businesses having a capital of $50,000 and over, profits in excess of 7 p.c. in the case of incorporated companies, and in excess of 10 p.c. in other cases to be taxed as follows: profits between exempted rate and 15 p.c. to be taxed 25 p.c. of excess; profits between 15 p.c. and 20 p.c. inclusive to be taxed 50 p.c. thereof; profits in excess of 20 p.c. to be taxed 75 p.c. thereof. The Income War Tax Act was amended by chapter 55, which increases the general rate of taxation. All corporations pay 10 p.c. of their net income in excess of $2,000, as against 6 p.c. under the former Act. In respect of individuals the normal rate of 4 p.c. is to be levied on all incomes exceeding $1,000, but not exceeding $6,000, in the case of unmarried persons and widows or widowers without dependent children, and upon all incomes exceeding $2,000 but not exceeding $6,000 in the case of all other persons, the respective minimums of $1,000 and $2,000 being exempt from taxation. A normal tax of 8 p.c. is levied on the excess of all incomes over $6,000. The surtax is imposed on a progressive scale on all incomes of over $6,000, applying first at the rate of 1 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeds $5,000 and does not exceed $6,000; then at the rate of 2 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeds $6,000 and does not exceed $8,000; then at a rate increasing by 1 p.c. for each $2,000 increase of income up to $100,000, so that 48 p.c. is levied on the amount by which the income exceeds $98,000 and does not exceed $100,000; then at 52 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000; 56 p.c. on the excess between $150,000 and $200,000; 60 p.c. on the excess between $200,000 and $300,000; 63 p.c. on the excess between $300,000 and $500,000; 64 p.c. on the excess between $500,000 and $1,000,000; 65 p.c. on the excess income over $1,000,000.

Chapter 47 provided for the entire repeal of the extra duty of 5 p.c. ad valorem added to the British Preferential Tariff under the Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915, and for the partial repeal in respect of the intermediate and general tariff rates of the excess of 7½ p.c. imposed under the same Act; also for the free importation into Canada of wheat, wheat flour and potatoes from countries not imposing a customs duty on such articles when grown or produced in Canada. Five cents per lb. were deducted from the duty on coffee roasted or ground under the preferential, intermediate and general tariff schedules and 3 cents per lb. were deducted from the duty on British grown teas under the preferential tariff. Under the general tariff the Act provided for a total reduction (including the 7½ p.c. war duty) from 27½ p.c. to 15 p.c. on cultivators, harrows, horse-rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders, and

weeders and complete parts thereof; from 27½ to 17½ p.c. on ploughs and complete parts thereof, windmills and complete parts thereof, portable engines and traction engines for farm purposes, horse-powers and threshing machine separators and appliances therefor. On hay-loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm, road or field rollers, post-hole diggers, and other agricultural implements, provision was made for a reduction of duty to 20 p.c. with a similar reduction on farm wagons. Respecting cement, the war customs duty was repealed and the general tariff rate reduced to 8 cents per 100 lb. Specific instead of ad valorem rates of duty were enacted for pig-lead, zinc spelter, and copper ingots.

Department of Health.—Under chapter 24 was established a Department of Health, over which a Minister of the Crown appointed by the Governor in Council is to preside. A Deputy Minister and staff were authorized to be appointed. The duties of the Department include the administration of the Quarantine Act, the Adulteration Act, the Public Works Health Act, the Leprosy Act, sections 406, 407 and 408 of the Canada Shipping Act (being chapters 74, 133, 135, 136, 113, respectively of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906), also of the Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act (Statutes of 1908, chapter 56) and amendments of any of the aforesaid Acts; also co-operation with provincial, territorial and other health authorities with a view to improving the public health, conserving child life and promoting child welfare; the establishment of a national laboratory for public health and research work; inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen; supervision, as regards public health, of all means of transportation, as well as of all Dominion public buildings and offices; also, subject to the provisions of the Statistics Act, the collection, publication and distribution of information relating to public health, improved sanitation, social and industrial conditions affecting the health and lives of the people. A Dominion Council of Health is also established.

Board of Commerce.—By chapter 37 a Board of Commerce of Canada is established, to consist of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council, each Commissioner holding office for ten years and devoting his whole time to the duties of his office. Provision is made for the appointment of a secretary and staff, and experts may be employed in an advisory capacity, and an advisory council may be established. The Board of Commerce is to administer the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919. An appeal shall be had from the Board to the Supreme Court upon a question of jurisdiction or of law. By chapter 45 (Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919) machinery is provided for the investigation and restraint of harmful combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers, and for restraining the enhancement of the prices of commodities. The Board of Commerce is empowered and directed to restrain and prohibit the formation and operation of combines, which are operating to the detriment of the public. Any British subject of full age resident in Canada may apply to the Board for an order directing investigation into any al-

leged combine, or the Board may itself act without such request. Investigations are to be thorough and complete, and if the Board after investigation is of opinion that a combine is being formed, it may order that the acts or practices complained of shall cease, failure to observe such an order being punishable by heavy fine or by imprisonment. Whenever it is found that with respect to any article a combine exists unduly promoting the advantage of manufacturers and dealers at the expense of consumers, the Governor in Council may order that such article may be admitted into Canada free of duty, or may reduce the duty. The unreasonable accumulation or withholding of any necessary of life is forbidden. The Board is also empowered to restrain and prohibit the taking of unfair profits. Disobedience to its orders is criminal and punishable by a fine of $1,000 per day. Whenever the Board considers that unreasonable hoarding exists, or that unfair profits are being exacted, it may both prohibit the offence under heavy penalties and may remit to the Attorney-General of any province the evidence and recommend him to prosecute. No prosecution shall be initiated except on written leave of the Board.

Settlement of Returned Soldiers.—Chapter 71, known as the Soldier Settlement Act, 1919, provides financial assistance to soldiers of the Canadian, Imperial or Colonial military, naval and air forces, who apply to the Soldier Settlement Board of three Commissioners created under the Act for assistance to enable them to go upon the land. Under certain conditions loans up to $7,500 may be granted for purchase of land, live stock, implements and for the erection of buildings, the applicant being required, except in special cases, to pay 10 p.c. of the cash value of the land. The Board may also lend to settlers already owning land an amount up to $5,500 to discharge encumbrances and effect improvements. The interest rate on all loans is 5 p.c., and the principal in the case of loans for live stock and implements is repayable in four annual instalments, beginning the third year, while the principal of other loans is repayable with interest in 25 equal annual instalments.

Exclusion of Anarchists.—Chapter 25, an Act to amend the Immigration Act, and chapter 26, an Act to amend chapter 25, provide for the exclusion from Canada of persons not being born or naturalized in Canada who believe in or advocate the overthrow, by force, of constituted authority, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property, or who are members of or affiliated to societies advocating any of such things. Enemy aliens, persons guilty of espionage, persons guilty of high treason are also excluded. Furthermore, persons over fifteen years of age unable to read in some language or dialect designated by such persons are excluded, except in cases where such exclusion would break up family ties by excluding the relatives of persons already resident in Canada.

Canadian National Railway.—Chapter 13 provides for the incorporation of the Canadian National Railway Co., the stock

of which shall be vested in the Minister of Finance on behalf of the Crown, and under which the railways, works and undertakings of the companies comprised in the Canadian Northern Railway System may be consolidated, and, together with the Canadian Government Railways, operated as a national system. The Act provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a Board of Directors, not fewer than five nor more than 15 in number, who shall hold office from one annual meeting to another, or until removed for cause by the Governor in Council. This body may be entrusted with the management and operation of any railway, property or works vested in His Majesty. The expenses incurred in the management and operation of the Government railways are to be paid out of the rates and revenues of the enterprise, while any deficit shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to which also any surplus shall revert. The Company may sue or be sued like other companies. With the approval of the Governor in Council, it may issue bonds, debentures, debenture stock, perpetual or terminable, or other securities in respect of the mileage of the lines of railway which it from time to time constructs, acquires, owns or controls—not including the Canadian Government railways, nor exceeding in the aggregate $75,000 per mile.

Railways.—In chapter 68 are consolidated the various Acts relating to railways. Annual, and if required monthly statistical reports, are to be compiled in duplicate by railway, telegraph, telephone and express companies, as well as by water carriers, for the Minister of Railways and Canals and for the Dominion Statistician. Limits are set to the granting of passes and reduced rates. Railways having legal powers to transmit telegraph and telephone messages for the public or to transmit or distribute electric and other power or energy, must not construct or operate lines along any highway or public place, or dispose of power or energy within the limits of a municipality without the consent of the municipality, expressed by by-law. The rates at which messages may be sent or at which power may be sold, must be approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Technical Education.—Chapter 73 provides for aid to the provinces in promoting and assisting technical education in Canada, by annual grants beginning at $700,000 and aggregating $10,000,000 within a period of ten years. Out of the annual grant each province is to receive $10,000, while the balance is to be divided among the provinces in proportion to their population as shown at the last decennial census. The grants to any province in any year are not to exceed an amount equivalent to that which the Provincial Government shall expend on technical education within such year, and the Dominion Minister of Labour is entitled to an accounting for the federal moneys expended and to a report setting forth the work done in the province in promoting technical education.

Control of Aeronautics.—The Air Board Act (Chapter 11) provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of an Air Board consisting of from five to seven members to include a Minister of the Crown as chairman and representatives of the Departments

of Militia and Naval Service. The Board is given powers of control over aerodromes, air stations, air craft, etc., and generally over aerial navigation in Canada and its territorial waters.

Highways.—The Canada Highways Act (chapter 54) authorizes the expenditure within five years from April 1, 1919, of $20,000,000, for assisting the provinces in the construction and improvement of highways in Canada. To each province is to be given $80,000 in each year, the balance of the annual grant being divided among the provinces in proportion to population, on condition that any highway for which aid is granted shall be constructed or improved in accordance with an agreement made by the Dominion Minister of Railways and Canals with the Government of the province, and approved by the Governor in Council. The federal grant in aid in each case shall be 40 p.c. of the actual necessary and reasonable cost of the construction or improvement.

Bankruptcy.—By the Bankruptcy Act (chapter 36) an effort has been made to provide a uniform bankruptcy law for the various provinces. An expeditious means of administering an insolvent estate is provided and such administration is made as inexpensive as possible. Provision is made for an honest insolvent obtaining under certain conditions an absolute discharge from further obligations. The Act applies to all corporations, with the exception of banks, railways, trust and insurance companies, and to all persons except farmers and wage-earners earning less than $1,500 a year.

Dominion By-Elections Act.—The right to vote at by-elections is given by chapter 48 to British subjects by birth or naturalization, male or female, 21 years of age, who have ordinarily resided in Canada for at least twelve months and in the electoral district for two months. In the case of naturalized subjects, only personal naturalization is accepted as qualifying for the franchise, except in the case of those born in North America, or of those who, already being naturalized by operation of law, obtain from judges of competent jurisdiction certificates that but for such naturalization they would be entitled to be personally naturalized in Canada.

Currency.—By chapter 21 it is provided that the proclamation of September 3, 1914, made under authority of the Finance Act, 1914, suspending the redemption of Dominion notes in gold, and authorizing the advance to the chartered banks of Dominion notes on the pledge of approved securities, and making bank notes legal tender, shall, unless otherwise provided, continue in force for two years after the conclusion of peace. Further, paragraph (c) of this proclamation authorizing the banks to issue excess circulation from March 1 to August 31 of each year (as well as in the other six months) shall continue in force throughout 1919 and 1920 unless otherwise provided. Authority is also given to the Governor in Council by proclamation to prohibit the export of gold coin, gold bullion and fine gold, except under license from the Minister of Finance, for two years after the end of the war.

Forestry.—By chapter 17, one of two Acts amending the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, authority is given to forest officers to seize the outfit and equipment of persons arrested for capturing or killing game or fish. Power is also given to expropriate lands for Dominion parks. Chapter 49 makes provision for the withdrawal of certain lands from forest reserves.

Housing Scheme.—The sum of $25,000,000 was appropriated by Parliament for the purpose of furthering the Housing Scheme authorized by Order in Council of December 3, 1918. The Order, which is intended to facilitate the building of dwellings for working men, particularly returned soldiers, provides that the money is to be lent to the provinces in proportion to their population. The loans are to be made for a period not exceeding 20 years at 5 p.c. interest.

Miscellaneous.—Under chapter 62, the Ottawa Improvement Commission receives $150,000 per annum to be expended under the supervision of the Minister of Finance in the improvement of the capital. By chapter 60, the increase is authorized of the Permanent Force of the Militia from 5,000 to 10,000 men. A loan to the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners not to exceed $5,000,000 is authorized by chapter 74. An Act (chapter 46) to amend the Criminal Code declares that organizations aiming to bring about by violent means governmental, industrial or economic changes in Canada are unlawful associations, whose property may be forfeited to His Majesty, and whose organizers, members, and those who print, circulate or import its literature may be punished with not more than 20 years' imprisonment. By chapter 30 the sum of $200,000 per year for ten years is appropriated to aid construction work for public safety at railway crossings.

Special Session (September 1 to November 10, 1919).

At the second or special session of 1919 (third session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada), extending from September 1 to November 10, 1919, thirty-one public general Acts and five local and private Acts were passed. Of the latter, one was an insurance company Act, and four were divorce Acts.

Finance.—Under chapter 31, appropriations were made aggregating $62,916,039. Of this amount $20,000,000 were voted as a supplementary grant to provide advances to soldiers settling on the land and for the cost of administering the Soldier Settlement Acts of 1917 and 1919, and $40,000,000 to carry out the recommendations of the Report of the Committee on Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Peace Treaties.—By chapter 30, the Governor in Council is authorized to "make such appointments, establish such offices, make such Orders in Council, and do such things as appear to him to be necessary" for giving effect to the Treaty of Peace signed on June 28, 1919, with Germany, and to the Treaty of Peace with Austria, signed at St.-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

Grand Trunk Railway.—The Government is authorized by chapter 17 to enter into an agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada for the acquisition by the former of the entire capital stock of the Company, except £12,500,000 of 4 p.c. guaran-

teed stock. As part of the consideration in such purchase, the Government may guarantee the payment of: (a) half-yearly dividends at 4 p.c. per annum upon the present guaranteed stock; (b) the interest upon the present debenture stocks; (c) half-yearly dividends at 4 p.c. per annum, from the date of the appointment of the committee of management, upon an issue of non-voting capital stock not exceeding the amount determined by the board of three arbitrators, such issue to be distributed among the holders of the present preference and common stocks, in proportions determined by the arbitrators, in satisfaction of their claims. One of the arbitrators is to be appointed by the Government, one by the Grand Trunk, and the third is to be Sir Walter Cassels, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada. The total award by the arbitrators shall not be greater than an amount on which the annual dividend at 4 p.c. per annum on the face value of the present guaranteed stock and the new guaranteed stock taken together would exceed $5,000,000.

Civil Service.—By the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1919, (chapter 10), the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners are increased. The Commissioners are empowered to establish lists of persons eligible for temporary employment, and to employ temporarily persons possessed of professional, scientific, technical or other expert knowledge. They are authorized to prescribe working hours for the Civil Service, to set examinations for candidates for employment, to classify the service, and to determine the rates of compensation to be paid.

Dominion Lands.—The Dominion Lands Act is amended by chapter 13 to allow only those who have served in the war to enter for any parcel or parcels of Dominion lands on the first office day after such lands become available for entry. Also where a period of service with the forces has been credited to an entrant as performance of residence duties, it shall not be necessary for him to erect a house upon the land held by him in order to fulfil the requirements of the Act as to residence.

Prohibition.—Amending the Canada Temperance Act, the Governor in Council is by chapter 8 authorized, on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province, to take a vote on the question "That the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden." If the majority of those voting are found to be in favour of prohibition the Governor in Council shall declare such prohibition to be in force, in which case no person shall either import intoxicating liquor into such province or sell it for such importation. By a similar vote, prohibition may after three years be repealed. Liquor seized under the Act is forfeited. By chapter 21, the manufacture of intoxicants knowing or intending that they shall be unlawfully used is forbidden; but no prosecution shall be initiated against a person residing in another province without the written approval of the Attorney-General of such province.

House of Commons.—By chapter 18, amending the House of Commons Act, it is provided that in the event of a vacancy occurring an election writ shall be issued within six months after the receipt by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of the warrant for the issue of

a new writ for the election of a member of the House of Commons, except where the vacancy occurs within six months of the legal limit of the existence of the House of Commons. Provision is also made that no one shall be a candidate for more than one electoral district at the same time.

Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.—It is provided by chapter 29, amending the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, that the Minister of Civil Re-establishment shall have power, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to make regulations for managing hospitals, workshops, and other institutions, for employing technical and special temporary staff, supplying suitable artificial limbs, disposing of the moneys due to deceased or insane officers and soldiers, prescribing rates of allowances to patients or their dependents, and fixing penalties for the violation of such regulations.

Miscellaneous.–The Board of Commerce receives, under chapter 1, authority to require under penalty the attendance of any person for examination under oath touching any matter, and the production of books, articles or documents. Under chapter 2, the disqualification of persons under any provincial law from voting in any province shall not be affected by the Dominion By-Election Act of 1919. The powers of the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada are continued by chapter 5, in order to enable it to conclude its business; and the guarantee respecting the 1918 wheat crop is ratified and confirmed. By chapter 9, the powers of the Canada Wheat Board are continued for 18 months from the passage of the Act. Under the French Convention Act (chapter 15), passed as a result of the notice of denunciation by the French Government of the conventions respecting commercial relations of September 19, 1907, and January 23, 1909, these conventions will remain in force subject to termination upon three months' notice on either side. The importation and manufacture of oleomargarine are permitted by chapter 24 until August 31, 1920, and its sale until March 1, 1921; such importation is to be made only under license from the Minister of Agriculture and is to be free of customs duty. Under chapter 26, the importation and exportation of opium and cocaine in any of their forms without a license from the Minister of Health is forbidden. Under an Act respecting Patents of Invention (chapter 26), the Minister is authorized to modify the requirements of the Patent Act where non-compliance with these requirements has resulted from circumstances arising out of the war. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police from the date when chapter 28 comes into force, are to be known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and their headquarters are to be at such place as the Governor in Council shall from time to time appoint.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, 1919.

The following are all Acts of the Provincial Legislative Sessions held between January and May, 1919: 9 Geo. V (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia); 9-10 Geo. V (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia).

Acts Arising out of the War.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 16 authorizes soldiers being in actual military service and sailors being at sea to dispose by testamentary disposition of personal property and real property, though such soldiers or sailors may be under 21 years of age. Chapter 21 establishes a War Memorials Commission. In Quebec, chapter 9 provides for the appropriation of public lands for free conveyance to returned soldiers, and chapter 62 empowers municipal councils to erect monuments to deceased soldiers and to borrow monies therefor. In Ontario, chapter 5 repeals the Provincial War Tax Act under which the province had collected through the municipal administration a special tax of one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the province. Chapter 6 disqualifies for ten years defaulters under the Military Service Act, 1917, and persons convicted of treasonable or seditious offences, from holding public office or voting at provincial or municipal or school elections.

Agriculture.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 28 provides safeguards for the maintenance of pure bred cattle. In Manitoba, chapter 52 empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to raise $400,000 for the purchase of live stock for sale to resident farmers; chapter 77 incorporates the Manitoba Poultry Breeders' Association and permits the organization of and provides grants for affiliated local associations; chapter 91 empowers rural municipalities to borrow by note or debentures (the latter not required to be submitted to rate-payers) sums up to $60,000 to furnish seed-grain, and empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to guarantee such debentures and to authorize the Provincial Treasurer to lend certain monies on security of promissory notes issued by municipalities under the Act. In Saskatchewan, chapter 16 empowers the Minister, on petition and on favourable report by the Engineer, to organize drainage districts and carry out the works incidental to drainage, and to issue debentures and enforce taxation to raise the necessary funds; chapter 52 amends the Agricultural Societies Act in respect of grants to Societies; chapter 53 amends the Stray Animals Act and empowers the justice of peace to sell at auction stray animals to defray costs and damages; chapter 71 provides relief for farmers suffering from crop failures in 1918, by empowering mortgagees to advance money to owners up to $250 a quarter-section, such advances to be secured by property and lien on crop; chapter 79 provides for the enforcement of mutual obligations on the part of landlord and tenant and confers the same rights and obligations on sub-tenants and sub-lessees as on the original tenants or lessees and defines how rents may be collected. In Alberta, chapter 9 secures the interests of mortgagees advancing seed-grain or money for seed-grain; chapter 10 empowers the Provincial Treasurer to advance, upon application, seed-grain or money for seed-grain or feed up to $300 per quarter-section, payment to be secured by mortgage on real estate, chattels and lien. Chapter 30 of British Columbia authorizes the constitution of a grazing district in any part of the province, on which free grazing permits may be issued under certain conditions.

Forestry.—In Quebec, chapter 26 amends the Revised Statutes of 1909 regarding the protection of forests from fires by compelling every leaseholder to have his limits patrolled from May 1 to November 1 by rangers paid by him but appointed by the minister; monthly returns of fires and of the number of fire rangers are prescribed; offenders against this and other fire-protective regulations may be tried summarily before a justice of the peace. In Ontario, chapter 11 provides that the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may authorize the export of poplar pulpwood in an unmanufactured state. In British Columbia, chapter 44 amends the Forest Relief Act so as to exempt, up to March 31, 1920, from penalties for neglect of renewal, ex-service men holding special timber licenses. Chapter 45 amends the Forest Act by placing lease holders on renewing their licenses, under the same conditions as the holders, of special timber licenses; under certain conditions special timber licenses are made exchangeable for pulp licenses; the close season for fires is extended to October 1.

Buying and Selling.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 11 defines the mutual rights and obligations of buyers and sellers of goods, the formation and performance of contracts between them, the rights of unpaid sellers against the goods and the power of the parties to a sale to negative by agreement any rights, duties or liabilities legally implied. In New Brunswick, chapter 4 is similar to chapter 11 of Prince Edward Island; chapter 5 defines the rights and obligations of factors and agents. In Manitoba, chapter 33 requires all vendors of farm implements to list their prices of implements and repairs annually with the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and forbids them to sell above the price list; it also provides safeguards for purchasers in making contracts. In Saskatchewan, chapter 80 embodies the present rules of court respecting executions against land and goods, seizures of mortgages and sale by the sheriff of personal property and growing crops; it also contains the provisions of the English law, enabling a judgment creditor to charge government securities, bonds, etc., in possession of the debtor with the amount of judgment and interest.

Assessment.—In Ontario, chapter 50 provides for the assessment of land acquired for cemetery purposes, but not yet used as such, of receipts from long distance business, of restaurants, municipal electric railways, structures, rails, etc., and the exemption or part exemption of dwelling houses.

Child Welfare.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 49 requires a license from the Superintendent of Neglected and Delinquent Children to enable any person to receive or keep a child under twelve who is not a relative, apprentice, pupil or ward; chapter 63 amends the Children's Protection Act of 1917 so as to empower the Lieutenant Governor in Council to prescribe the territorial jurisdiction of any Children's Aid Society and to make the municipality, city or town, within which a child apprehended under the provisions of the Act has a settlement, liable for the expenses in connection with the apprehension and maintenance of such child, and fixes a sum to be paid by municipalities, and by the provincial treasurer, for the maintenance

of reformatories, etc. In New Brunswick, chapter 6 defines the duties of municipalities in protecting children, in the provision and upkeep of temporary homes, places of detention, Children's Aid Societies, etc., their power to assess rate-payers for expenses thus incurred and to compel parents or guardians to take full share in their responsibilities; it also defines what religious denomination shall have supervision over illegitimate children in homes; and defines what public places children of a certain age may not resort to and the responsibilities of the public in the matter of influence over a child's conduct.

Production and Conservation.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 13 provides for the prevention and suppression of fires, by appointing fire marshals with local assistants to enforce fire regulations, investigate causes, inspect buildings and their means of egress, and keep records and require insurance companies to make reports. In Manitoba, chapter 44 provides for the formation of an Industrial Research Bureau to make research into the natural resources of Manitoba and disseminate the information collected, the members to be without pay, but with powers to appoint paid experts. In Saskatchewan, chapter 89 ratifies on the part of Saskatchewan an agreement between the Dominion of Canada, Manitoba and Saskatchewan to contribute amounts for the purpose of establishing an experimental plant capable of producing 30,000 tons of briquettes from lignite each year, and for research and experimental work. In British Columbia, chapter 73 empowers the province to levy taxes for the construction of works to prevent the encroachment of rivers upon their banks. In Nova Scotia, chapter 24 provides for the appointment of a commission on the hours of labour; chapters 74 and 75 amend coal mining regulations so as to provide for the safety of mines.

Labour.—In Quebec, chapter 11 provides for the appointment of a commission to decide on a minimum wage for women in various industries; chapter 14 provides for the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Labour under the Minister of Public Works and Labour, and in addition to the Deputy Minister of Public Works; chapter 50 forbids the employment of any illiterate boy or girl under sixteen. In Ontario, chapter 22 provides for the establishment of a Department of Labour under the control of a Minister of Labour. In Manitoba, chapter 8 provides for the examination, licensing and inspection of barbers; chapter 43 provides for the appointment of a joint Council of Industry, consisting of five persons,—two to represent employees, two employers, and one to be impartial—to investigate add settle labour disputes, and to investigate the cost of living, the number of persons employed and wages paid, unemployment, housing and living conditions, unfair profits, breaches of contract and violation of laws. In Saskatchewan, chapter 61 provides that contracts between master and servant of over a year's duration shall be in writing and prescribes penalties for violation of this contract by either party; chapter 62 provides that the Bureau of Labour shall establish employment bureaus in certain districts to assist employment and establish-

ment of industries; chapter 85 provides that no employer, unless licensed to do so, shall require a white female employee to reside in a restaurant or laundry. In British Columbia, chapter 58 amends the Coal Mines Regulation Act by providing for the constitution of a board with powers to fix a minimum wage for coal miners.

Highways.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 1 regulates the load of vehicles on public highways; chapter 64 amends the Public Highways Act so as to define "Common and Public" highways, their width and boundaries and their freedom from any form of private control. In New Brunswick, chapter 14 amends the Act to provide funds for building permanent highways and authorizes the Government to borrow from time to time, sums up to $150,000 for constructing permanent highways. In Quebec, chapter 6 contains amendments to the Good Roads Act of 1912 which authorize municipalities to contract temporary loans up to the amount supplied by the Government for the work in question; chapter 66 permits borrowing by railways at a rate of interest up to 6 p.c. In Ontario, chapter 17 amends the Provincial Highways Act in matters pertaining to fencing and the keeping open of highways; chapter 18 amends the Highways Improvement Act by setting aside $5,000,000 for the improvement of highways; chapter 19 amends the Ontario Highways Act by authorizing taxation by municipalities for sidewalks, etc.; chapter 20 amends the Toronto and Hamilton Highways Commission Act, giving power to issue debentures for 40 years for the purpose of constructing certain works. In Manitoba, chapter 38 amends the Good Roads Act of 1914 so as to empower municipalities to issue debentures for their portion of the cost of bridges and culverts; it also empowers the minister to repair roads and collect one-third of the cost from municipalities affected. In Saskatchewan, chapter 65 amends the Highways Act, defining "Main Highways" and providing for grants to the amount of $500 a year to each municipality of nine townships, and a proportional amount to larger or smaller municipalities, for the maintenance of highways.

Prohibition and Temperance.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 4 amends the Prohibition Act, by providing for forms to be used by physicians when prescribing for liquor; it also provides for increasing the penalties for violation of the Act, for permitting physicians and dentists to use liquor as stimulant and for cancelling vendors' licenses heretofore granted, and defines rights of appeal; chapter 5 provides for a referendum to the electors on the question of the Prohibition Act of 1918 and amendments. In Nova Scotia, chapter 73 amends chapter 87, 1918, by forbidding under penalties the sale of liquor, drinking in public places, and obtaining prescriptions under false pretences; it also provides for the protection of inspectors in carrying out their duties. In Quebec, chapter 18 enacts the Quebec Prohibition Law, forbidding the sale of any liquor of more than 2½ p.c. of proof spirits, except that license may be issued to authorized vendors. In Ontario, chapter 60 amends the Ontario Temperance Act, permitting Board to deal in liquors, to take over stocks of licensed vendors, acquire leases of licensed premises, to

license premises, and extend licenses; it also defines the quantity of liquor which may be kept by medical practitioners and how prescriptions are to be dealt with, and forbids advertising the prices of liquors; chapter 61 provides for a referendum upon certain questions connected with the Temperance Act. In Saskatchewan, chapter 75 amends the Saskatchewan Temperance Act by restricting the sale of liquor by druggists and prescriptions by physicians. In British Columbia, chapter 69 amends the British Columbia Prohibition Act in the matter of forms to be used for prescriptions for liquor, and by restricting and demanding information regarding the quantity of liquor in possession of bonded manufacturers; it also forbids the advertising of prices and quality of liquors.

Planning and Developing.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 62 amends the Town Planning Act of 1915, by providing for the creation of a local board by every local authority, and by classifying land that should be used for different kinds of agriculture, for horticulture, for public or private open spaces, for timber or for other purposes. In Ontario, chapter 55 provides for the establishment of community halls and athletic fields in rural districts. In British Columbia, chapter 14 provides for access by the public to towns situated on property owned by industrial companies.

Public Health.—In Nova Scotia, chapters 70, 71 and 72 amend the Public Health Act of 1918, chapter 70, by permitting local boards to make regulations regarding water supply, etc.; chapter 71, by forbidding the treatment of venereal diseases by other than medical practitioners; chapter 72, by providing for the division of the province into three health divisions with divisional medical officers with the powers of medical health officers and of sanitary inspectors under the Provincial Health Officer; it also provides for the establishment of public health nurses and of county health clinics. In New Brunswick, chapter 51 amends the Public Health Act of 1918, by demanding certificates of vaccination of men employed in camps, etc., and making employers liable for the expenses arising out of violation of the Act; it also demands that notice of births, marriages and deaths be given, and empowers the Minister to divide health districts into sub-districts with boards of health to act without remuneration; chapter 52 confirms measures taken during the influenza epidemic, the action of municipalities in providing funds for Board of Health, the action of Board of Health in incurring and paying liabilities, the action of municipalities in voting money for health purposes; it also defines when the council of city, town or municipality may vote money for health purposes. In Quebec, chapter 51 contains several amendments of the Public Health Act, mostly in the nature of a widening of the scope of the powers of the Superior Board of Health; it also contains certain provisions respecting the examination of prisoners, venereal diseases and reporting of same to Inspector of the Board of Health; chapter 4 ratifies contracts between the Laurentian Society, the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government respecting the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Ste. Agathe-des-Monts. In Ontario, chapter 62 amends the Public Health Act in respect to registration of certificates of charges for installing sanitary conveniences.

In Manitoba, chapter 109 provides for the prevention of venereal diseases by empowering the Provincial Board of Health to provide for compulsory examination and treatment. In Saskatchewan, chapter 12 amends and consolidates the law relating to public health by establishing a council of Public Health, a permanent Bureau with a "Commissioner" as chief officer, with powers to take precautions against the spread of communicable diseases and measures for their cure; it also empowers the province to establish health districts with boards, and every municipality to appoint a medical health officer and employ sanitary inspectors; chapter 13 provides for the control of venereal diseases, requiring a patient to report to a physician for treatment and the physician to report to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Health; it also states what occupations the patient may not follow; chapter 44 amends the Union Hospital Act, by giving power to the Board, on approval of municipality, to make additions and extensions to hospital buildings; it also empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council, upon petition, to define and establish hospital districts and to arrange for defraying expenditure; it furthermore empowers the Minister of Municipal Affairs to take direct action in the case of neglect of proper authorities to carry out certain provisions of this Act. In Alberta, chapter 7 provides for the formation of an Association of Public Health Nurses and arranges for the incorporation in such of present members of the Alberta Nurses' Association. It also provides that a register of public nurses be kept in the Minister's office and gives rights to these nurses to undertake public nursing and inspect school children; chapter 8 empowers the Minister on petition to establish hospital district with elected Board which may issue debentures, etc.; chapter 13 allows issue of debentures for the payment of indebtedness contracted in fighting the Spanish influenza; chapter 16 establishes a Department of Public Health under a Minister of Public Health with powers to take measures to inspect and suppress diseases; chapter 46 amends the Public Health Act of 1910 by defining communicable diseases and empowering the Provincial Board to issue any orders for the prevention and suppression of such diseases; chapter 48 amends the Venereal Disease Act of 1918 and forbids the advertising of medicine for the cure of venereal diseases. In British Columbia, chapter 88 compels medical practitioners and heads of hospitals to keep a record of cases of venereal diseases attracting their attention and report the same to the Medical Health Officer; it also provides that any such case refusing treatment may have his name published; it also provides that only legally qualified medical practitioners are allowed to treat venereal diseases and prohibits the advertisement of remedies, save such as are approved by the Medical Health Officer; it also provides penalties for knowingly communicating the disease.

Uniform Legislation.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 25 provides for the appointment of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in Canada, the commissioners to hold office for three years and to be employed in research and consultation with similar com-

missions of other provinces. In Alberta, chapter 31 provides for a similar commission for Alberta, and defines the field of duties of the board of commissioners.

Civil Service Reform.—In Manitoba, chapter 16 amends the Civil Service Act in the matter of the oath to be taken by civil servants on appointment. In British Columbia, chapter 12 amends the Civil Service Act by allowing civil servants cost of living bonuses in addition to regular salaries; permits of the temporary employment of a person under 16 without examination; amends the oath to be taken by civil servants, and empowers the Civil Service Commission to employ qualified returned soldiers, irrespective of age.

Housing.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 12 empowers the Lieutenant Governor to borrow amounts from the Dominion Government to lend at 5 p.c. to municipalities, farmers, etc., for the purpose of erecting houses and purchasing land, the cost of the houses not to exceed $3,000 and of the land $3,500; also to appoint a salaried housing commission. In New Brunswick, chapter 56 provides for better housing conditions by empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to borrow from the Dominion and lend to farmers, municipalities and companies, sums not exceeding 85 p.c. of the cost of house; no company is allowed to make a profit on this loan or to receive more than 5 p.c. interest. In Nova Scotia, chapter 2 provides for fair rents to landlords and for the restriction of the eviction of tenants; chapter 4 provides for the erection of dwelling houses which are to be rented or sold at moderate prices, no dividend to exceed 6 p.c.; it authorizes the loan to municipalities, and to resident overseas men and working men and women of moderate means, of amounts up to the full cost of houses; it also empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make loans to farmers for the purpose of erecting dwellings for married employees—the interest on loans in each case to be 5 p.c. and the benefits to be extended only to British subjects. In Quebec, chapter 10 provides for the distribution of the loan to the province by the Dominion Government of $25,000,000 for the building of sanitary dwellings for returned soldiers and workmen, empowering the appointment of a director of housing and the granting of loans to city and town municipalities at 5 p.c. interest. In Ontario, chapter 54 provides for the erection of dwelling houses by empowering the Lieutenant Governor to borrow amounts from the Dominion Government or any person, and to lend to municipalities and corporations and (from money lent other than by the Dominion Government) to farmers for the erection of dwellings for their employees; it also empowers the appointment of salaried housing commissions and that sales of dwellings erected shall be at cost, save for a small commission in the case of companies. In Manitoba, chapter 42 authorizes urban or rural municipalities to borrow from the Provincial Treasurer and the latter to apply to the Dominion Government for the loan of sums not exceeding $2,000,000 for housing purposes, returned soldiers to receive preference in the distribution of these loans. In Saskatchewan, chapter 45 authorizes, as in the case of Manitoba, loans to urban municipalities through the Provincial Treasurer from amounts not exceeding $2,000,-

000 borrowed from the Dominion Government to provide homesites and buildings, loans to be protected against sales for debt; it also empowers province to give free homesites to returned soldiers.

Single Tax.—In Manitoba, chapter 106 amends the Unoccupied Lands Act so as to exempt from single tax lands occupied by farmers or tenants, together with lands unfit for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 10 provides that the Registrar-General shall annually issue, for the use of the Legislature, a full report of the births, marriages, and deaths of the preceding year, and that any person may have access to such records; it also defines the powers and duties of the Registrar-General and District Registrar and the plans of Registration Districts and requires that all recognized informants and persons officially or professionally connected with births, marriages, baptisms and deaths shall under penalty report the same to the proper authorities; it also defines the line of action in exceptional cases, such as illegitimacy, etc. In Nova Scotia, chapter 3 provides for the appointment of a Registrar-General in the person of the Provincial Secretary, and a Deputy Registrar-General, and defines registration divisions and the office and duties of the Registrars and of all persons officially or professionally concerned with vital statistics in keeping full records and making full reports of same; it also defines methods of dealing with regular and exceptional cases and prescribes penalties for violation of the Act. In Ontario, chapter 23 defines Registration Divisions, the office and duties of Division Registrar and Sub-registrar and all persons professionally concerned, the proper steps to secure and publish full information respecting births, marriages and deaths, and provides penalties in all cases for nonfulfilment of duties. In Manitoba, chapter 110 amends the Vital Statistics Act of 1913 so as to define procedure when persons responsible for registering vital statistics are not located, also the duties in connection with this Act of an undertaker in large cities. In Alberta, chapter 45 amends the Vital Statistics Act of 1916, especially in providing for the division of Alberta into registration districts.

Co-operation.—In Saskatchewan, chapter 86 ratifies an agreement between the Government and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; chapter 87 provides for the incorporation of the Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited; chapter 88 provides for the incorporation of the Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited; chapters 94 and 95 validate and confirm agreements between the Government and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

Corporations.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 50 amends the Nova Scotia Companies' Act, especially by inserting a table of fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by companies having and companies not having a capital divided into shares. In Ontario, chapter 42 amends the Loan and Trust Corporation Act by defining the term " accountant ", the prerequisites to incorporation, the limit of capital investment in any one corporation, the necessary securities, and the limit of amount of investment in buildings for use of company;

it also prohibits or limits a loan on own shares and defines the requirements in case of an extra-provincial corporation lending but not borrowing monies in Ontario. In Manitoba, chapter 17 amends the Corporation Taxation Act by providing for a tax on the head office and branches of a bank, on insurance companies and on trust companies, these amend-ments to have retroactive effect to January, 1919. In Saskatchewan, chapter 31 amends the Companies Act by defining "Company", and "Extra-Provincial Company", and stating the requirements before registration of company.

Employment Bureaus.—In Quebec, chapter 33 empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to close all private employment bureaus in any place. In Saskatchewan, chapter 67 prohibits employment agencies (except educational employment offices) to collect fees for procuring employment. In Alberta, chapter 14 provides for the establishment of the Alberta Government Employment Bureau as a branch of the public service and defines the duties of this bureau in locating and recording industries and unemployment and procuring employment free of charge; chapter 15 forbids the operation of employment agencies which collect fees for their services. In British Columbia, chapter 26 repeals the Employment Agencies Act of 1912, and prohibits the receipt of fees for procuring employment.

Hydro-Electricity.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 6 provides for the incorporation of the Nova Scotia Power Commission with salaried members, and empowers the Commission to appoint officers and fix their remuneration; also to invest funds for, on permission by Lieutenant Governor in Council, to construct and operate works and make purchases; it also defines the duties in making reports and dealing with surpluses. In Ontario, chapter 16 amends the Power Commission Act of 1918, by providing for the superannuation of employees and by ratifying certain by-laws and contracts; chapter 45 amends the Hydro-Electric Railways Act of 1914 and confirms certain contracts and by-laws. In Manitoba, chapter 30 empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint and fix the remuneration of officials and of members of a board, and to raise the sum of $350,000 to carry out an act to provide for the transmission of electrical power; it also provides that any municipality shall have the right by resolution to apply for and enter into contract for such power.

Initiative and Referendum.—In British Columbia, chapter 21 provides that 25 p.c. or more of the electors may by petition submit a proposed law (Appropriation Bills excepted) to the Legislature for enactment, and that such a law if intra vires and approved be submitted to the electors at the following general provincial election; it also provides that 25 p.c. or more of the electors may by petition request that certain Acts be submitted to a vote of the electors.

Municipal Affairs.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 31 provides that every city shall send in statistical returns for its fiscal year. In Manitoba, chapter 64 amends the Municipal Act so as to provide for hoists and elevators in warehouses and factories, for the inspection of vacant buildings, for defining residential streets and tenement houses and for regulations respecting gasoline systems for light, heat and power

and respecting all buildings to ensure warmth and comfort to occupants; chapter 72 empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to grant permission to any municipality to erect a municipal hospital. In Saskatchewan, chapter 34 amends the City Act largely for the purpose of meeting after-the-war conditions and to ensure for soldiers further definite concessions by way of exemption from taxation; it also empowers the attorney general to appoint the judge on a commission of inquiry respecting matters pertaining to a city, and exempts from taxation incomes of $1,500 in the case of married and of $1,000 in the case of unmarried persons; chapter 35 amends the Town Act in almost the same particulars that chapter 34 amends the City Act; chapter 37 amends the Rural Municipality Act so as to allow the council, subject to approval of the electors, to hire a medical doctor for the municipality; it also defines the powers and responsibilities of rural municipal councils in regulating places of amusement. In Alberta, chapter 50 amends the Town Act so as to empower the Minister to displace and replaec any member of the council or the whole council; chapter 51 amends the Village Act by empowering the judge of the District Court embracing any village to oust a member of the council of that village who has been judged to have forfeited his seat; it also empowers the Minister to displace and replace any member or members of a village council or the whole council; chapter 52 amends the Municipal District Act by providing that the residents of an area which they wish to organize into a municipal district may apply to the Minister of Municipal Affairs; it also gives the Minister powers over the councils of rural municipalities similar to those provided in chapters 50 and 51 in the case of Town and Village Municipalities. In British Columbia, chapter 63 amends the Municipal Act by empowering the Council, by by-law passed by a three-fourths majority, to dispose of any lands or personal property acquired by the municipality under tax sale proceedings, etc.; it also provides for the protection of sinking fund monies and makes regulations respecting assessment, taxation, tax sales, licenses and statute labour.

Education.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 2 provides for the taxation of all real property, Charlottetown and Summerside excepted, at from two to three mills on the dollar, and for a poll tax of from $2 to $4 for school purposes. In New Brunswick, chapter 30 amends chapter 41 of 1918 by constituting a vocational Education Board and permitting two or more cities, towns or districts to co-operate in establishing vocational schools; chapter 31 amends chapter 50 of 1903 by providing for the assessment of non-residents and empowering the Board of Education to set aside certain sums to provide school privileges in certain districts; chapter 33 provides for the appointment of a Commission in respect of the salaries of public school teachers. In Quebec, chapter 35 provides for the taking of a census of school children and that a statistical report under oath be sent to school inspectors every year; chapter 36 unites all Protestant school boards of the city of Quebec into one body; chapters 37 and 38 refer to temporary loans in Montreal Roman Catholic schools and increase the taxation in Montreal Protestant and neutral schools.

In Ontario, chapter 73 provides for the appointment of officers for medical and dental school inspection, for the granting of certificates to qualified persons other than British subjects and for the establishment of a college of education; it also defines "Union School Section", empowers councils to make municipal grants for school purposes, and defines the qualifications of urban school trustees and the composition of trustee boards of union school sections. Chapter 74 amends the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act by defining the term "employed", allowing teachers partly employed to contribute to funds and receive benefits therefrom, regulates retirement through ill health, employment after superannuation, superannuation contributions from teachers employed by boards in a non-teaching capacity and allowances to teachers not entitled to share in funds; chapter 75 allows agreements between sections upon approval of ratepayers and Minister for consolidation, for the division of existing sections for purposes of consolidation and for transportation in cases of extended sections; chapter 76 renders farmers' wives and daughters, if British subjects, eligible as members of school boards; chapter 77 makes school attendance compulsory during the full school year by children from 8 to 14 years of age and places children between the ages of 5 and 8, if in actual attendance, under the same obligations to attend full time as the others; it also provides for the appointment of an attendance officer with powers of a peace officer in every urban municipality and in rural municipalities, except where truant officers already exist, this official to act under the inspector and provincial attendance officer; it also empowers the provincial attendance officer to act as trustee in the case of unorganized districts; chapter 78 makes school attendance compulsory for adolescents between 14 and 16 years of age who have not attained matriculation standing; if exempted for any reason they must attend part time of 400 hours a year, and adolescents between the ages of 16 and 18 must attend 320 hours a year, where part time instruction is within their reach; every urban municipality of 5,000 or more inhabitants must and others may establish means for part time instruction, these to come under the school boards; commercial high schools are to be under commercial committees; employment of adolescents is to be suspended during the hours of part time instruction and these hours are to be included in the legal hours of employment; the penalties are $5 for the first offence and $25 for every additional offence against the Act.

In Manitoba, chapter 83 amends the Public School Act of 1913 by empowering the Minister to constitute a school district, by requiring the secretary-treasurer of a school district to be bonded; by allowing a trustee to resign office and by prescribing penalties for refusal of a trustee to perform duties; chapter 90 amends the School Attendance Act by permitting any school board having an attendance officer to compel children to attend up to the age of 15. In Saskatchewan, chapter 47 amends the Secondary Education Act of 1909 by requiring that a secondary school shall have three teachers before undertaking the work of Grade XII; chapter 48

requires that members of a school board be resident rate-payers who have taken the oath of allegiance and provides for the union of public and separate school districts where desired, also for the employment of a school medical officer; that English be the sole language taught in school hours unless the board resolve that French reading, grammar and composition be taught one hour a day, and that children in unorganized districts be admitted to schools on application. Chapter 49 provides that the council of a municipality pay the school board one fourth share of school expenditure each quarter commencing on March 31; chapter 50 provides for certain grants for the teaching of household science, for evening schools and schools doing work above Grade VII, and that grants to all schools continue during the closing of the schools on account of the Spanish influenza. In Alberta, chapter 32 amends the School Ordinance, School Grants, School Attendance and School Assessment Acts, provides for and defines consolidation, confirms existing consolidations and provides for grants in aid of rural, elementary, secondary and technical education; chapter 33 provides for a school tax of one mill on the dollar on the assessed value of wild lands outside municipal district.

Miscellaneous.—In Ontario, chapter 64 requires permits before women or girls are taken into such employment as involves their lodging in a camp, and, in cities of 50,000 or over, before articles of clothing are taken in for manufacture, alteration or repair. In Saskatchewan, chapter 82 defines the rights and obligations respecting the custody of infants and the status of infants' property and the rights and duties of their guardians. In Nova Scotia, chapter 26 provides for an inquiry respecting hours of labour of women employed in industrial occupations and other matters relating to such employment and respecting mothers' pensions or allowances. In Alberta, chapter 6 provides for assistance to widowed mothers supporting children. In British Columbia, chapter 19 consolidates and amends the law respecting the maintenance of wives deserted by their husbands. In Manitoba, chapter 112 provides for the creation of a Board of Welfare Supervision to inspect and report and make research and recommendations on matters pertaining to social welfare. In British Columbia, chapter 71 provides for the regulation of public utilities, imposes duties and restrictions on public utilities companies and provides for their supervision; it also provides for the creation of a public utilities commission and defines its jurisdiction and powers. In Ontario, chapter 8 provides for the admission of women to election as members of parliament; chapter 47 enables women to be elected or appointed to municipal offices. In Manitoba, chapter 26 requires the written consent of wife to the disposition of homestead, that she receive one-half of surplus on sale of homestead under mortgage and that she have life estate in homestead after death of husband, and that on the death of a testator one-third of his estate shall be received by his widow in addition to life estate on the homestead; it also requires that husband shall have the same rights in case the homestead is owned by the wife. In Alberta, chapter 40 amends the Dower Act in matters relating to the consent of wife to disposition of

property. In Ontario, chapter 83 amends the Acts relating to public institutions by providing for grants and making regulations for discipline; chapter 84 is concerned with industrial refuges for women. In Manitoba, chapter 9 amends the Act to provide for the support and maintenance of blind persons in the matter of providing clothing for needy persons; chapter 53 provides for the care and treatment of mentally diseased persons. In Nova Scotia, chapter 51 amends the Act respecting the descent of real and personal property in the case of intestates. In Saskatchewan, chapter 19 amends the Land Title Act of 1917; chapter 20 regulates the devolution of the estates of deceased persons; chapter 22 amends the Married Woman's Property Act by empowering the district judge to dispose summarily of questions between husband and wife concerning title to property; chapter 24 exempts certain property (necessaries of life) from seizure and sale under execution; chapter 25 regulates costs, etc., in cases of distress and extrajudicial seizures. In Alberta, chapter 22 provides for the appointment of a commission to act in matters pertaining to subdivided and other property and defines the powers and duties of this commission; chapter 37 amends the Land Titles Act of 1906, especially in the case of proceedings for recovery of money secured by a mortgage or encumbrance.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1919.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.—An event of outstanding importance was the official visit to Newfoundland, Canada and the United States of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Landing at St. John, N.B., on August 15, His Royal Highness traversed the Dominion from coast to coast, mixing freely with all classes of the population and winning all hearts. The speeches he delivered at different centres exhibited a high degree of statesmanlike ability. Amongst the numerous ceremonies in which the Prince played the chief part during his stay in Canada was the laying of the foundation stone of the tower of the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa on September 1. In the address which he delivered on that occasion His Royal Highness referred in appropriate terms to the laying of the corner stone of the original building on September 1, 1860, by his grandfather King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, and to the re-laying of the same stone as corner stone of the new buildings on September 1, 1916, by his grand uncle the Duke of Connaught, then Governor General of Canada. His Royal Highness terminated his official tour at Montreal on November 1, but remained in Canada until November 10, when he left Ottawa for the United States. He sailed from Halifax, N.S., on November 25, his tour having proved in every way an unqualified success.

Other Distinguished Visitors.—Amongst other distinguished personages who visited Canada during the year on missions arising out of the war were General Pau of France (February 16 to 28), H.M. King Albert of Belgium (Niagara Falls, October 6), Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium (October 30-November 2), and Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe (November 8, 1919 to January 1, 1920).

Canada and the Peace Conferences.—Early during the war it had been announced in the various parliaments of the Empire that the Dominions would be fully consulted concerning the terms of peace. Agreeably with this understanding, on November 8, 1919, the Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden), with three colleagues in the Ministry (Sir George Foster, Mr. C. J. Doherty and Mr. A. L. Sifton), left Ottawa to attend the peace deliberations, and upon their arrival in England the status of the Overseas Dominions at the forthcoming Peace Conference immediately came under consideration. Eventually a proposal by Sir Robert Borden was adopted to the effect that each of these Dominions should have distinctive representation similar to that accorded to the smaller Allied Powers, and that in addition the British Empire representation of five delegates should be selected from day to day from a panel made up of the representatives of the United Kingdom and the Dominions. Afterwards, at the preliminary Peace Conference begun at Paris on January 12, 1919, this proposal was accepted by the representatives of the principal Allied and Associated Powers. The adoption of the panel system gave to the Dominions especially effective representation. At plenary sessions of the Peace Conference there were sometimes three Canadian plenipotentiaries, two as representatives of Canada, and one as representative of the Empire.

Canadian ministers acted for the Empire on five different Allied Commissions upon special aspects of the conditions of peace. On several occasions the Canadian Premier attended as one of the British Empire representatives on the " Council of Five "; he also put forward the British Empire case in connection with certain questions before the "Council of Four", and at times he acted as Chairman of the British Empire Delegation in the absence of the British Prime Minister. Formerly, in the case of treaties in which the Empire was concerned, it had been the practice to insert an article or reservation providing for the adhesion of the Dominions; but another proposal of Sir Robert Borden's which was accepted was that, for the Treaty of Peace, the assent of the King as High Contracting Party should, in respect of the Dominions, be attested by the signatures of the Dominion plenipotentiaries. At the Peace Conference, where the Dominions enjoyed the same status as that of the minor powers, their representatives maintained that the Dominions should be similarly recognized in the international relationships contemplated by the League of Nations. The League ofNations Commission at first hesitated to concede the point, but finally did so. In the final draft of the Peace Treaty with Germany the status of the Dominions as to membership and representation in the Assembly and Council was fully recognized. The Peace Treaty with Germany was signed and sealed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles on the afternoon of Saturday, June 28, 1919, when Mr. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and Mr. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs, in the absence of the Prime Minister and Sir George E. Foster in Canada, affixed their signatures as Canadian plenipotentiaries immediately after those of the five representatives of the UnitedKingdom. The Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria was signed at

St. Germain-en-Laye, on September 10, 1919, the Canadian signatory being Sir A. E. Kemp, K.C.M.G., Minister of the Overseas Forces.

From September 1 to November 10, 1919, a special session of the Dominion Parliament was held at Ottawa for the purpose of considering the treaties of peace between the Allied and enemy powers. A resolution approving the Treaty of Peace with Germany was adopted after the defeat by 102 votes to 70 of an amendment by Mr. Fielding to the effect that in giving its approval the House in no way assented to the impairment of the existing autonomous authority of the Dominion, but declared that the question of what part, if any, the forces of Canada should take in any war was one to be determined by the people of Canada through their representatives. The Treaty with Austria was approved without discussion.

Anniversary of the Armistice of 1918.—On November 6, 1919, the following telegraphic message from His Majesty the King was addressed to His Excellency the Governor General :

To ALL MY PEOPLE: Tuesday next, 11th November, is the first anniversary of the armistice which stayed the world wide carnage of the four preceding years, and marked the victory of right and freedom. I believe that my people in every part of the Empire fervently wish to perpetuate the memory of that great deliverance and of those who laid down their lives to achieve it.

To afford an opportunity for the universal expression of this feeling it is my desire and hope that at the hour when the armistice came into force, the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, there may be for the brief space of two minutes a complete suspension of all our normal activities. During that time, except in the rare cases where this might be impracticable, all work, all sound and all locomotion should cease; so that in perfect stillness the thoughts of every one may be concentrated on reverent remembrance of the glorious dead.

No elaborate organization appears to be necessary. At a given signal, which can easily be arranged to suit the circumstances of each locality, I believe that we shall all gladly interrupt our business and pleasure whatever it may be and unite in this simple service of silence and remembrance.—GEORGE, R.I.

His Majesty's gracious message was published immediately by the press; and at the time appointed the suggestion made was universally acted upon throughout Canada. The fact that the anniversary of the armistice was similarly observed throughout the British Empire gave to this "simple service of silence and remembrance" a deep and impressive significance.

Provincial General Elections.—General elections to provincial legislatures took place during 1919 in three provinces, viz., Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Ontario. In Quebec, (June 23) the existing Liberal Government was sustained by a large majority, 70 Liberals, 9 Conservatives and 2 Labour representatives being elected. In Prince Edward Island (July 24) the Conservative administration was overthrown, 25 Liberals, 4 Conservatives and 1 Independent being returned. In Ontario (October 20), the Conservative Government was overthrown, and a new Government was formed consisting of members of the United Farmers' Organization supported by labour members. The total number returned comprised 39 representatives of the United Farmers' Organization, 11 Labour members, 31 Liberals, 25 Conservatives, 1 Soldiers' representative, and 4 Independent members.

The High Cost of Living.—A special committee, appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the prices charged for foodstuffs, clothing, food and other necessaries of life, and the rates of profit made thereon by dealers and others—popularly known as the "High Cost of Living" Committee,—held its sessions from June 4 to July 5. The report of the committee stated that "scarcity of material and destruction due to war" had partly caused the rise in prices; but, even more, the expansion in currency and credit had caused a general money depreciation, and as values or prices were expressed in terms of money, which was really a quantity of counters, the doubling of the number of counters and the lessening of the quantity of commodities necessarily gave a resultant high price. The closest attention and control by Government agencies over the country's trade had been a large factor in preventing exceptional rises in certain commodities. Individual cases of high profits were discovered, but these were probably no more numerous or excessive than during peace. Some of the blame for the high cost of living was due to the consumers' wasteful buying, purchasing by telephone and incurring exorbitant delivery costs. Amongst the remedies proposed was the constitution of a Board of Commerce, which should continue and extend the control which the Government had put into operation during the war. The question of co-operative buying and selling should also be investigated, as the greatest spread, in all lines, occurred in the distribution of products from the manufacturer to the consumer. Over and above all this, the committee reported, the only way for the nation to get back to more normal conditions was by intensive application to productive industry.

Industrial Unrest.—During the year the cost of living was almost continuously on the up-grade. Attempts on the part of labour to secure correspondingly increased wages, together with the large number of returned soldiers, who came upon the labour market in naturally a rather unsettled state of mind, produced great industrial unrest. In number and importance the strikes occurring were unparalleled in the industrial history of Canada, as there were in all 298 strikes during the year, involving 138,988 employees and a time loss of 3,942,189 working days, and entailing upon Canadian producers direct and indirect losses estimated at $100,000,000. During the spring and summer, and more particularly in the months of May and June, the wave of unrest reached its height, but towards the end of the year conditions became more normal, and December showed only seven new strikes and a smaller loss of time through strikes than in December, 1918. The chief events of the year in the labour world, the variations of labour opinion, and the attempts of the Government to harmonize the relations between capital and labour, are outlined, in roughly chronological order, in the following paragraphs.

Western Interprovincial Labour Conference.—A conference of labour representatives from the four western provinces met at Calgary, March 13–15, following a conference held in the same city, March 10–12, of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, which

had declared its future policy to be " the building of organizations of workers on industrial lines for the purpose of enforcing their demands by virtue of their industrial strength rather than by political activity." The interprovincial conference passed resolutions favouring the " abolition of production for profit and the substitution of production for use," condemning the present organization of trade unions by crafts, and favouring the "one big union." Another rather significant resolution was that " there be recognized no alien except the capitalist."

The Winnipeg Strike.—Most serious of the industrial disturbances of the year was the sympathetic general strike at Winnipeg, combined as it was with other sympathetic strikes in Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Prince Albert. It originated with the metal trades, the members of which ceased work on May 1 after lengthy negotiations with their employers concerning wage increases and a 44-hour week. The question of " collective bargaining " was also a keen point of contention, and according to the strike leaders it was the crux of the whole situation. By May 15, after the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council had espoused the cause of the striking metal workers, about 27,000 employees, including street railway men, elevator men, postal employees, clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers, employees of departmental stores, some classes of railway employees and municipal employees, had gone on strike in sympathy with the metal workers. On May 16, telegraph, telephone and electrical workers joined the strikers and on May 17 the pressmen did likewise, causing the newspapers to cease publication, and cutting off the city from communication with the outer world. Permits were issued by the Strike Committee to certain dealers in necessaries to continue business, and these were described by the opponents of the strike as a usurpation of power. As a result of the critical position of the city, a Citizen's Committee of One Thousand was formed, for the purpose of carrying on necessary public services, maintaining order and bringing about a settlement of the strike. The Dominion Ministers of Labour and of the Interior, after reaching Winnipeg on May 21, held a series of conferences with the military authorities, the Citizen's Committee, the Mayor and City Council and the Strike Committee. Postal employees were notified that they must return to duty within three days, or their places would be filled, and the Manitoba Government issued a similar notice to the telephone employees. Towards the end of May, processions, demonstrations and rioting took place, resulting in casualties, including one death. On May 29 the policemen were served by the city with an ultimatum that they must agree to be loyal to the city, and under no circumstances join in a sympathetic strike. On June 9, the period fixed by the ultimatum having expired, the police were dismissed, and their places taken by volunteers and special policemen. On June 17 a number of labour leaders prominent in connection with the conduct of the strike, were arrested on the charge of seditious conspiracy, proceedings against them being taken under the Criminal Code and the Immigration Act. Simultaneously with the arrest,

Mounted Police visited the offices of various organizations and houses of their leaders and seized a large amount of alleged seditious literature. On June 25, the Strike Committee notified the Provincial Premier that the sympathetic strike would cease on June 26 and made formal application for a Royal Commission of Inquiry, a request which was subsequently granted. Within a few days there was a general return to work. Of the seven strike leaders arrested, six were convicted; and, on April 6, 1920, were sentenced to imprisonment, five for one year and one for six months.

Royal Commission on Industrial Relations.—On April 9 a Royal Commission of seven members was appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate and report upon industrial relations. The Commission presented, under date of June 28, two reports. A majority report signed by five members recommended legislation for an eight-hour day, a minimum wage, relief of unemployment through public works, the building of workers' houses, restoration of the fullest liberty of press and speech, industrial councils, collective bargaining, and the recognition of unions. An inquiry by experts was also suggested with regard to proportional representation and state insurance against unemployment, sickness, and old age. The minority report, signed by two members, stated that there was no serious unemployment in Canada and that the Whitley plan was not suitable for Canada. They expressed a preference for the Colorado plan. They found no real poverty in the Dominion that was not provided for by the local authorities.

National Industrial Conference.—A National Industrial Conference, presided over by the Dominion Minister of Labour, was held at Ottawa, September 15–21, between representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and representatives of employers and of labour. The conference adopted resolutions in favour of uniformity of provincial labour legislation; the establishment of Joint Industrial Councils; an inquiry into the question of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age; minimum wages; laws for women and children; the housing policy of the Dominion and Provincial Governments; equal opportunities for free education with compulsory education for full time up to at least the age of 14, with part time education in cities and towns up to 16. The Dominion and Provincial Governments were also asked to make adequate provision against unemployment during the winter of 1919-20 by the commencement of public works and by the centralization of labour supply and demand in one agency, with adequate machinery to direct unemployed workers to the employment available.

Trades and Labour Congress.—Immediately following upon the National Industrial Conference at Ottawa, the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the largest on record, was held at Hamilton, Ontario, September 22–27. The executive council, consisting of the president, three vice-presidents, and the secretary-treasurer, made a number of recommendations to the congress, most significant of these being the condemnation of the political strike as essentially "a strike against the public at

large " and of the " One Big Union " as an organization whose leaders preached class hatred throughout the country and staked their existence upon sympathetic and national strikes. Fortunately, their methods had been discredited, and the International Trade Union movement was once more established in the centres which had for a short time gone over to the " One Big Union." This report was adopted, and a further motion that the question of the " One Big Union " should not again be introduced in the convention was approved with but one dissenting voice.

International Labour Conference at Washington.—Under the authority of the Treaty of Peace, and having for its object the international regulation of labour conditions, an International Labour Conference, at which 40 countries were represented, was held October 29 to November 29, at Washington, U.S.A. The Canadian delegation, consisting of the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, Mr. R. S. Parsons, employers' delegate, and Mr. P. M. Draper, employees' delegate, took a prominent part in the proceedings, more especially as the United States was not officially represented. The concrete results of the conference were embodied in six draft conventions and six recommendations, which have been referred to all the countries that are members of the League of Nations for such action as each may deem advisable. The more important draft conventions were as follows: limitation of the hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in a day and 48 in a week; communication to the International Labour Office, by States ratifying the convention, of all available statistics and information regarding unemployment; establishment of free employment exchanges under central management; general prohibition of night work for women, with special prohibition of all work during the six weeks following confinement; establishment of 14 as the minimum age for the employment of children (some concessions being made to the industrially less developed countries such as Japan) with a general prohibition of night work for minors under the age of 18. Other recommendations dealt with the elimination of unhealthy processes, notably those involving a risk of poisoning by lead or by anthrax, and prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.—The creation and organization of this department of the Dominion Government was described in the Canada Year Book of 1918, p. 666. Continued progress has been made in this direction during the year 1919. The medical staff consists of 211 full time and 338 part time doctors and 265 full time nurses, about 90 per cent of the doctors and 56 per cent of the nurses having been members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Between April 1, 1918, and January 3, 1920, 34,554 soldiers received regular and 126,657 occasional treatment. About 14,000 amputation and orthopædic cases have received attention, and 90 per cent of the soldiers requiring artificial limbs have been fitted from the factories of the department. In the Vocational Branch, up to December 31, 1919, 49,260 applications for retraining have

been recommended to the head office and 42,679 courses, representing 380 different occupations, have been granted with pay and allowances. Of these, 9,455 have completed their courses, while 23,614 were still in attendance, the remaining 9,610 had either discontinued their courses or had not yet commenced. Of 6,923 who had completed their course by September, 4, 1919 166, or about 60 per cent, were employed in the occupations for which they had been trained and 1,317, or 19 per cent, in other occupations. The duration of courses ranges from 3 to 12 months. Three classes of institutions are utilized: (1) Inside or Departmental Schools, where in November, 1919, 6,421 students (of whom 747 were minors) were in attendance; (2) Outside Schools (Business Colleges, Universities, etc.) where at that time 5,265 (including 2,585 minors) were attending, and (3) Industrial Establishments, where 9,491 (including 2,378 minors), were apprenticed. Under an Order in Council, dated November 21, 1919, (P.C. 2329), men may be granted a loan for necessary equipment up to $500 repayable within five years without interest, and the same amount of loan on the same terms may be granted for retraining purposes to men suffering certain war disabilities but not entitled to regular retraining. Since March, 1919, single men while retraining have been granted $60 per month for pay and allowances and married men without children $85 per month and men with children up to a maximum of $110. The average monthly cost of training each student, exclusive of pay and allowances, is $19.46. The Information and Service Branch of the Department, which began operations in January, 1919, provides specific information as to Government benefits available for ex-members of the forces and places them in touch with opportunities for employment. It maintains a special section for the placement of professional, technical and trained business men. By arrangement with railway companies, the intertransit of unplaced workers is facilitated by a one cent a mile rate. Up to May 1, 1920, the number of employment offices was 105 regular and 63 part time. The number of applications received was 167,996, of placements 160,197, of which 69·4 per cent were placed once, 18·1 per cent twice and 12·5 per cent 3 to 29 times; the number of inquiries and special cases dealt with was 1,143,003 and of certificates of relief granted under the Free Employment Act 44,559. In addition to the Department of Civil Re-establishment, and in touch therewith, are other agencies for repatriation, such as the Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commissions, the voluntary patriotic societies, the Khaki Universities overseas and St. Dunstan's Institution for the Blind in England.

Land Settlement of Returned Soldiers.—As indicated in the Canada Year Book of 1918, pages 667–8, and in this edition at page 647, the Soldier Settlement Acts of 1917 (7–8 Geo. V, c. 21) and 1919 (9–10 Geo. V, c. 71) are designed to assist returned soldiers to settle upon public lands and to increase agricultural production. For these purposes a Soldier Settlement Board was appointed on February 1, 1918. The Soldier Settlement work of the Board is now divided into (1) an Agricultural Branch; (2) a Lands and Loans

Branch, and (3) a Home Branch. The Agricultural Branch undertakes the selection of soldiers, qualified by military service, farming experience, physical fitness, character and intelligence, to become successful farmers. The Lands and Loans Branch assists in the selection of lands for applicants approved by the Agricultural Branch. The value of the land is ascertained by appraisers, and to reduce legal costs a legal branch has been established in each district office of the Board. The Home Branch is composed of trained women at various centres to act as supervisors and advisers in domestic economy. From the date of its institution on February 1, 1918, to March 21, 1920, the Soldier Settlement Board received 50,423 applications for loans. Of these, 36,830 have been accepted as qualified, and 15,234 are actually on the land with loans approved. Of these last, 9,981 have settled on purchased lands, 2,779 have received advances on land already owned and 2,564 on Dominion Soldiers' Grants; 3,947 more have settled on Soldiers' Grants without receiving advances, making a total of 19,181 who have settled on land under the Act. Of the 15,234 receiving loans, 12,800 have settled in the four western provinces, Alberta leading with 4,603 settlers. The operations of the Board entail upon the Dominion a financial commitment of $58,741,605, of which about $42,000,000 has been disbursed. Of the total commitment, $32,173,776 are for loans against purchased lands, $1,834,157 to remove encumbrances, $6,502,435 for permanent improvements and $18,348,701 for stock and equipment. Loans have been advanced to the full value of the land purchased in 801 cases. Up to the date mentioned, 64 settlers have paid back the full amount of their loans. The expenditure connected with training has amounted to $82,457, and at present (March, 1920,) 674 ex-soldiers are in training. Out of the sum advanced, $4,777,419 has been invested in implements, $273,487 in improvements, $5,747,109 in live stock, while $1,319,406 has been invested by the soldier himself in second hand equipment not purchased through the Board. The saving to the settler thus far in the cost of implements through the arrangements with manufacturers and agents is estimated at $403,768. The total number of employees of the Board is 1,321, of whom 962, including 876 returned soldiers, are males.

War Service Gratuities.—The amount of war service gratuities payable to members of the Canadian naval and land forces who served during the war has aroused a great deal of public discussion, and has been the subject of various Orders in Council, dated December 21, 1918, February 8, June 23 and December 1, 1919. As settled by the last named Order (P.C. 2389) the regulations provided for the payment to soldiers who had served overseas of gratuities equivalent to pay and allowances for 183 days, 153 days, 122 days and 92 days according as total service was for three years, two years, one year or under one year and for pay and allowances to soldiers who had served in Canada only for 92 days, 61 days and 31 days according as service was for three years, two years or one year, no payee to receive less than $100 per month, if married, or less than $70 per month, if single. Various proposals, some of them involving much larger

payments than these, were put forth on behalf of the returned soldiers, and the whole question was the subject of exhaustive inquiry by a special committee appointed by resolution of the House of Commons on September 18, to whom was also referred Bill No. 10 to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act. The committee presented their fourth and final report on October 31. In rejecting three alternative proposals involving, in addition to $30,000,000 annually paid in pensions, expenditures estimated at $1,000,000,000 for the first, $400,000,000 for the second and $200,000,000 for the third, the committee found that either of them would be seriously detrimental to the financial interests of the country, would involve obligations to meet which no satisfactory scheme of taxation had hitherto been devised, and by inflating the currency and thus lowering the purchasing power of money would increase the high cost of living to the disadvantage of the soldiers themselves.

National Education Conference.—A National Education Conference, held at Winnipeg, October 20-22, was attended by 1,500 delegates from all parts of Canada, as well as by visitors from Great Britain and the United States. Recommendations were made in favour of continuation work in rural schools, until compulsory attendance up to the age of 16 should be made effective; assumption by the Dominion Government of a fair share of the expense incurred by Provincial Governments in the education of foreign immigrants; state aid for parents unable to keep their children at school throughout the compulsory period; and the rigid enforcements of legal enactments prohibiting the employment of children within the compulsory ages. A National Council was elected of fifty members, including a professional educator, a representative of women's organizations, a business man and a representative of teachers' organizations in each province, together with fourteen others.

National Conference of Women.—During the year, representatives of the National Council of Women, Interprovincial Farm Women, Federated Women's Institute, Daughters of the Empire, Women's Christian Temperance Union, women representatives of the Great War Veterans' Association, Social Service Council, Catholic Women's League, and Young Women's Christian Association, met in Conference at Ottawa on May 12 and again on September 9-10. The purpose of the first conference was to discuss the immigration of women, particularly in connection with the selection, housing and settlement in Canada of women from the United Kingdom. On the recommendation of this conference, a woman official was appointed to make a survey of existing organizations which during the year immediately prior to the war were interested in the reception, placing and supervision of women domestics. The second conference, called to discuss the report of this survey, decided, with the approval of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, to create an organization known as the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women with the object of studying the problems arising out of women immigration in the interests both of the immigrants themselves and of Canada. The organization is assisted in its work by the receipt of

a grant from the Dominion Government, in addition to which the hostels established in the different provinces receive a certain amount from the Government of the province concerned.

Social Service Movement in Canada.—Among the most remarkable phenomena of the social life of the white races during the past generation has been the growth of organized humanitarian effort for amelioration of the lot of the less fortunate members of the body politic. The movement naturally began in the old world, where the conditions of that section of the population known as "the submerged tenth" were most distressing. While in the newer countries the struggle for subsistence was not so strenuous, the rapid growth of an urban proletariat largely drawn from old world cities has since the beginning of the present century led to a reproduction in the Dominion of the social problems of European city life, and an extension of the social service movement to our own country. Whilst the Roman Catholic Church has always provided for the social needs of its adherents, it is only within comparatively recent times that the more individualistic Protestant churches have undertaken to provide for social needs. So far as organized social work in Canada is concerned, the Methodist church was the pioneer in the new movement, as its board of evangelism and social service was inaugurated by the General Conference in 1902. This body has taken a very active part in the campaign for prohibition, and has actively assisted in all efforts for child welfare, industrial improvement, better housing, the censorship of moving picture films and posters, and the reclamation of boys and girls, the victims of vicious environment. A department of social and moral reform was established in 1907 by the Presbyterian church which adopted as its aims the suppression of gambling and betting, the suppression of social vice, the protection of children against cruelty, neglect and child labour, more adequate care for the feeble-minded and more humane treatment of the criminal, the prevention of undesirable immigration, and the promotion of better relations between the church and working men. This department has developed under the supervision of the Board of Home Missions and Social Service. The expenditure in 1919 had reached the considerable figure of $440,134, out of which four well equipped settlements were maintained in the cities of Montreal (two), Toronto and Winnipeg, besides seven redemptive homes. This department has also done much to forward the cause of advanced social legislation, to aid in organized relief work, and to assist the immigrant to adapt himself to his Canadian environment.

A Council for Social Service was created in 1915 by the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada. This council publishes a monthly bulletin on social service, which has done much to interest the clergy and laity alike in the social problems with which the citizens of Canada are to-day confronted. The Baptist church has no definite Dominion-wide organization for social work, but wealthy congregations maintain three social settlements in congested urban areas, one in Toronto and two in Winnipeg. Charitable organizations and hospitals, as well as churches, have also profoundly modified their attitude to-

ward their work as a consequence of this wider conception of social service. Charity has been so organized as to aim at the prevention rather than the mere palliation of destitution. Hospital authorities, too, have been convinced that prevention is better than cure, and have organized out-patient departments for the dissemination of medical information and assistance among the poorer classes. The great problems of feeble-mindedness and venereal disease have also been courageously attacked, and considerable progress has been made in arousing the public mind and conscience to the greatness of the dangers resulting from these scourges of humanity. All these activities above described have led to an active demand for the services of trained social workers. The universities were called upon to supply such workers, and in 1914 the University of Toronto opened its Department of Social Service, the first institution in Canada to provide regular academic training for social workers. The success of this venture led to the establishment of similar departments in other Canadian universities, notably McGill and the University of Montreal, while Queen's, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba Universities have offered part time courses or special lectures on topics of social service.

To co-ordinate the social activities of the agencies above described, the Social Service Council of Canada was established in 1907. It consists of a federal union of eighteen Dominion-wide bodies and nine provincial Social Service Councils; as well as similar councils in Newfoundland and Bermuda. The bodies thus federally united for the purpose of social work are as follows: The Church of England in Canada, the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational Churches in Canada, the Salvation Army, the Evangelical Association of North America, the Canadian Purity-Education Association, the Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association, the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Christian Men's Federation of Canada, the National Councils of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Canadian Council of Provincial Sunday School Associations, the Dominion Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance, the International Association of Rotary Clubs, the Canadian Conference on Public Welfare, the Citizen's League of Bermuda, and the Social Service Councils of each of the nine provinces of Canada and of the Dominion of Newfoundland. During and since the war the Social Service Council of Canada has been active in the work of reconstruction, and since 1918 has published a monthly magazine entitled "Social Welfare."

Interprovincial Conference on Water Power.—With a view to effect co-ordination of effort and standardization of method in investigating the water resources of Canada, the Dominion Power Board convened at Ottawa, January 16-17, a meeting of representatives of all the Dominion and provincial organizations concerned with water resources, investigation and administration. The subjects of most general interest included a water resources index-inventory system for all Canada; co-ordination of effort; the prompt publication

of the results of hydrometric surveys; extension of the meteorological service to secure all the data necessary for reclamation, irrigation and drainage and for the consideration of water-power problems; and co-ordination of water-power administration in the various Dominion and provincial jurisdictions. A resolution was passed in favour of future annual conferences under the auspices of the Dominion Power Board.

Control of Wheat Marketing.—By Order in Council of July 31, 1919, authority was given for the appointment of the Canada Wheat Board with powers to handle and control the purchase, sale, storage, transfer and exportation of wheat, and its products, and to make regulations for its sale. Under regulations since issued by the Board, prices per bushel have been fixed as cash payments to the producer from August 16, 1919, to July 31, 1920, or such other dates as may be fixed by the Board. An initial payment of $1.25 per bushel was authorized to be paid for wheat grading No. 2 Northern in store at Port Arthur, and payments for other grades and at other points were based thereon. The crop of 1919 was to be sold by the Wheat Board at the best available world prices, and the surplus over the initial payment remaining after the deduction of necessary expenses was to be distributed to the original sellers at or before the end of the year 1920. Each original seller of wheat was at the time he made his sale given, in addition to his initial payment, a participation certificate denoting the number of bushels sold by him. On the presentation of this certificate to the Wheat Board he was to receive his proportion of the surplus to be distributed. This surplus will provide from 40 cents to 50 cents per bushel to the sellers in addition to their first payment made to them at the time of sale.

Cessation of Food and Fuel Control.—The Canada Food Board, created February 11, 1918, was dissolved by Order in Council of March 19, 1919, all functions vested in the Canada Food Board relating to license for exports from and imports into Canada being transferred to the Canadian Trade Commission. By Order in Council of March 5, 1920, the Order in Council of July 12, 1917, appointing a Fuel Controller, and all other Orders in Council and Regulations respecting fuel control, were cancelled.

Reconstruction of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.—Steady progress was made during the year on the reconstruction of the Parliament Buildings, the interior stone and marble works alone not keeping pace with the others. Many of the works not completed by the end of the fiscal year were then expected to be finished before the end of the calendar year. Most of these works are as follows: the exterior masonry of the main tower, the furring and partition work of the ground floor, the installation of the main switchboard of the electrical work, the plastering of the rooms at the eastern end of the main floor and portions of the ground floor, portions of the marble flooring of the ground floor corridors and the ashlar dadoes in the second and third floor corridors, the lavatories on the main and ground floors, the setting of the interior stonework except most of the main floor, some of the plumbing, the installation of certain

radiators, the steel casements and metal covered windows in the tower connections, certain elevator cabs, and a small portion of the electric conduit work. The daily average of the force employed by the general contractors was 602 men. The expenditure on the work up to March 31, 1920, amounted to $5,037,922. By the end of the year, the work was advanced sufficiently to enable both Houses of Parliament to occupy their new buildings, and, accordingly, on February 26, 1920, the fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada was opened therein, with the customary time-honoured ceremonies, by His Excellency the Governor-General.

The Late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.— The Right Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier, G.C.M.G., leader of the Liberal party of Canada for 32 years and Prime Minister of Canada from 1896 to 1911, died from the effects of a paralytic stroke at Ottawa, at 2.50 p.m. on Monday, February 17, 1919. His remains were removed from his home in Laurier Avenue to the Chamber of the House of Commons, where they lay in state from the evening of February 20 until the state funeral at 10 a.m. on Saturday, February 22. The unanimous adjournment of both Houses of Parliament from February 20 to 25 and the large crowds who filed through the death chamber and attended the funeral, testified to the deep, personal respect and affection which the great statesman had inspired amongst all classes of his fellow countrymen in both political parties. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born at St. Lin, Quebec, on November 20, 1841, and was called to the Bar in 1864. In 1871 he was elected a Member of the Quebec Provincial Assembly. In 1874 he entered the Dominion House of Commons as Member for Drummond and Arthabaska, becoming head of the Liberal Party on the retirement of the late Hon. Edward Blake in 1887. While in London during the Diamond Jubilee festivities of 1897, he was appointed a member of the Imperial Privy Council and created G.C.M.G. At a convention of the Liberal Party, held in Ottawa on August 4, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was chosen to succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Leader of the Party and of the Opposition in Parliament, this position having in the meantime been temporarily filled by Mr. D. D. McKenzie, M.P. for Cape Breton North and Victoria, N.S.

Obituary.—1919: Jan. 3. The Hon. Ernest de Warennes, Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec. Feb. 17. The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, 1896-1911; The Hon. Geo. W. Brown, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, 1910-1915. Feb. 19. Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P. for Charlevoix, P.Q., 1904-1917. Feb. 28. John Fraser, I.S.O., Auditor General. Robert Harris, C.M.G., President of the Royal Canadian Academy, 1893-1906. March 20. The Hon. W. J. Hanna, 1917, Provincial Secretary, Province of Ontario, 1905. March 26. The Hon. George Taylor, of Leeds, Ont., Senator. April 14. Sir Auguste Angers., Lieutenant-Governor for the province of Quebec, 1887-1892. April 6. Joseph Read, M.P. for Prince Co., P.E.I. April 8. Thomas Barnard Flint, M.A., LL.B., D.C.L., Clerk of the House of Commons, 1902-1918. April 19. W. C. Bowles, I.S.O., Chief Clerk of Journals, Votes and Proceedings

and Orders, House of Commons, 1908-1915. May 6. The Hon. C. W. Fisher, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta. May 23. The Hon. Peter McLaren, of Perth, Ont. June 14. John McDougald, C. M. G., Commissioner of Customs; William Hutchinson, Canadian Exhibition Commissioner, 1907-1918. June 25. N. W. Trenholme, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, P.Q., 1904-1918. July 16. The Hon. Augustine Colin Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island. July 28. Allan Studholme, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Ontario. Aug. 18. The Hon. A. G. Cross, Puisne Judge of the Superior Court, Quebec. Sept. 22. The Hon. Francis Cochrane, Minister of Public Works, 1911-1917, and without Portfolio from 1917. Oct. 14. The Hon. Simon Hugh Holmes, Premier of Nova Scotia, 1878-1882. Nov. 21. The Hon. Francis L. Carter-Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and President of the Council of British Columbia, 1904-1910. Dec. 6. The Hon. Peter Talbot, of Lacombe, Alberta. Dec. 20. The Hon. Phillippe Landry, Senator, 1892-1919, Speaker of the Senate, 1911-1916. Dec. 29. Sir William Osler, Bt., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford. **1920:** Feb. 7. Louis A. Lapointe, M.P. for St. James, Montreal, P.Q. Feb. 8. The Hon. Sir William Glenholme Falconbridge, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Ontario. Feb. 14. David Marshall, M.P. for East Elgin, Ont. May 21. The Hon. R. H. C. Pringle, Cobourg, Ont. June 7. The Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture, Province of Manitoba; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Toller, Comptroller of Currency, 1881-1910.

XIV.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CANADA GAZETTE.

Privy Councillors.—1919: July 1. Hugh Guthrie, M.P., Solicitor General. Aug. 2. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton, K.C., of Ottawa Simon Fraser Tolmie, M.P., for Victoria, B.C.

Lieutenant-Governors.—1919: Sept. 3. The Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, of Charlottetown, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island in the room and stead of His Honour Augustine Colin Macdonald, deceased. Nov. 27. Lionel Herbert Clarke, of Toronto, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario in the room and stead of the Hon. Sir John Strathearn Hendrie. Dec. 9. Col. the Hon. Edward Gawler Prior, K.C., of Victoria, B.C., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia in the room and stead of His Honour Frank Stillman Barnard.

New Senators.—The following were appointed members of the Senate. 1919: Nov. 6. Colonel Gerald Vernon White, of Pembroke, Ont. William Proudfoot, K.C., of Goderich, Ont. Dec. 31. The Hon. Thomas Chapais, of Quebec.

New Members of the House of Commons.—The following new members of the House of Commons were returned at by-elections during 1919: Oct. 21. Sir Henry L. Drayton, for Kingston, Ont.; Oct. 23, The Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, for Prince County,

P.E.I.; Nov. 7. Joseph W. Kennedy, for Glengarry and Stormont, Ont.; Ernest Lapointe, for Quebec East, P.Q.; Nov. 20. The Hon. Simon Fraser Tolmie, for Victoria, B.C.

Cabinet Ministers and Other Members of the Government.—1919: Aug. 2. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton, to be Minister of Finance and Receiver General. The Hon. Simon Fraser Tolmie, to be Minister of Agriculture. Sept. 3. The Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton, to be Minister of Public Works. Dec. 31. The Right Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton, Minister of Public Works, to be Secretary of State in the room and stead of the Hon. Martin Burrell. Sept. 6. The Hon. Sir Albert Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., of Toronto, Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada in the United Kingdom; the Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G., of Ottawa, High Commissioner for Canada, each "to be a commissioner and plenipotentiary, as from 1st January 1919, to conclude with such plenipotentiaries as may be vested with similar power and authority on the part of any powers or states, any treaties, conventions or agreements in connection with the Peace Congress and to sign for and in respect of the Dominion of Canada, everything so agreed upon and concluded, and to transact all such other matters as may appertain thereto."

Judicial Appointments.—1919: Sept. 26. The Hon. R. A. E. Greenshields, judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, to be a puisne judge of the Court of King's Bench, in the room and stead of the Hon. Mr. Justice Cross, deceased. Erastus Edwin Howard of Quebec, K.C., to be a puisne judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, in the room and stead of Mr. Justice Greenshields, transferred to the Court of King's Bench.

Commissions.—April 9. The Hon. T. G. Mathers, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba, the Hon. Smeaton White, of Montreal, Charles Harrison, of North Bay, Ont., Carl Riordon, of Montreal, Frank Urgel Pauzé, of Montreal, Tom Moore, of Ottawa, and John William Bruce, of Toronto, to be Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the following matters, viz.—1. Make a survey and classification of existing Canadian industries. 2. Obtain information as to the character and extent of organizations already existing among bodies of employers and employees respectively. 3. Investigate available data as to the progress made by established joint industrial councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. The Hon. T. G. Mathers to be chairman and Thomas Bengough of Toronto to be secretary of the said Commission. May 20. John Gunion Rutherford, C.M.G., of Ottawa, James Stanley McLean, of Toronto, James Bernard Harkin, of Ottawa, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson, to be Commissioners to investigate into and report upon the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada as a grazing country for the development of muskox and reindeer herds for commercial and national purposes. John G. Rutherford, C.M.G., to be chairman of said Commission. Aug. 6. Simon James McLean, of Ottawa, Ont., barrister-at-law, a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, to be Assistant Chief Commissioner of the said Board. Aug. 12. Hugh Amos Robson, of Winnipeg, Man., to be Chief Com-

missioner of the Board of Commerce for Canada. William Francis O'Connor, K.C., of Ottawa, Ont., to be a Commissioner of the Board of Commerce for Canada, and Acting Chief Commissioner in the absence of the Chief Commissioner. Aug. 18. Captain William White, of Vancouver, B.C., to be Secretary of the Board of Commerce of Canada. Aug. 23. John Gunion Rutherford, C.M.G., of Ottawa, Ont., a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; to be a Commissioner to investigate into and report upon the conditions pertaining to the running of race meets and betting in connection therewith in Canada. Aug. 29. Frederick Albert Acland, of Ottawa, Ont., Deputy Minister of Labour: to be a Commissioner of the Board of Commerce of Canada. Sept. 29. Lieut.-Col. Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick, C.E., Samuel McClay and Major A. R. Mackenzie, all of Vancouver, B.C., to be from October 1, 1919, members of the Vancouver Harbour Commission, Lt.-Col. G. H. Kirkpatrick to president of the said Commission. James Murdock, of Toronto, to be a member of the Board of Commerce of Canada, in the room and stead of Frederick Albert Acland, resigned.

Imperial Honours and Decorations.—To be members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council: Jan. 22, 1920. The Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., The Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton, K.C., D.C.L., LL.B., and The Hon. Sir William Thomas White, K.C.M.G. To be Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.): Jan. 1, 1920. George Robert Parkin, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., formerly Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Imperial Service Medal.—Nov. 11. The following retired Government employees have been awarded the Imperial Service Medal in recognition of long and meritorious service:

Robert James Alwell, messenger, Post Office Department, Toronto, Ont; James Cushing, letter carrier, London, Ont.; James Alexander McKeown, letter carrier, Hamilton, Ont.; John Hilaire Saulnier, light keeper, Department of Marine, Church Point, N.S.

Official Appointments.—1919: Feb. 17. Major Stanley Budden Coristine, of Ottawa, Ont., Secretary of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, to be a member of the said Board in the room and stead of Major J. L. Rodd, resigned. June 23. Rhys Fairbairn, of Toronto, manufacturer, to be a member of the Canadian Trade Commission in the room and stead of C. B. McNaught, resigned. June 24. Lieut.-Col. M. C. Edwards, D.S.O., Col. J. L. R. Parsons, C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. F. M. Gaudet, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. L. R. La Flèche, D.S.O., Col. G. Godson-Godson, D.S.O., and (June 26) Lieut.-Col. W. Wastbrough Foster, D.S.O., to be Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General. June 27. William Wallace Cory, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior, to be Commissioner of the Nortwest Territories from June 14, 1919. July 14. Lieut.-Col. John A. Amyot, C.M.G., M.B., of Toronto, to be Deputy Minister of Health. Aug. 2. Lieut.-Col. John Thompsón, of Ottawa, to be Chairman of the Board of Pension Commissioners. Major Joseph Willies Margeson, of Ottawa, to be a

member of the Board of Pension Commissioners. Aug. 6. James Stewart, of Winnipeg, H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, Alberta, Frederick William Riddell, of Regina, W. A. Black, of Montreal, Norman McLeod Patterson, of Fort William, Ont., William L. Best, of Ottawa, and Charles B. Watts, of Toronto, to be members of the Canadian Wheat Board, James Stewart to be Chairman of the said Board. Aug. 7. William Henry McWilliams, of Winnipeg, Joseph Quintal, of Montreal, Lieut.-Col. John B. Fraser, of Buford, Ont., and William A. Matheson, of Winnipeg, to be members of the Canadian Wheat Board. Sept. 15. Frank O. Fowler, of Winnipeg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, to be a member of the Canadian Wheat Board. Oct. 6. Robinson Russell Farrow, of Ottawa, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, to be Commissioner of Customs and Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue from July 1, 1919, in the room and stead of John McDougald, C.M.G., deceased. Dec. 29. Major J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., to be Honorary Physician to His Excellency the Governor General.

Days of General Thanksgiving.—Sunday, July 6, 1919, was observed as a "day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God throughout the Dominion of Canada, on the bringing to a close of the late widespread and sanguinary war." Saturday, July 19, 1919, was observed throughout the Dominion of Canada as a "public holiday and a day of general thanksgiving for the victories won by the allied armies in the war against the Central Powers of Europe and for the Treaty of Peace signed by the contending nations, involving a general surrender by the enemy." Monday, October 13, 1919, was observed as a "day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured this year."

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